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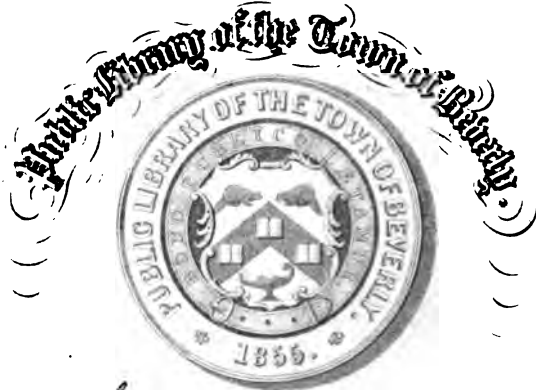
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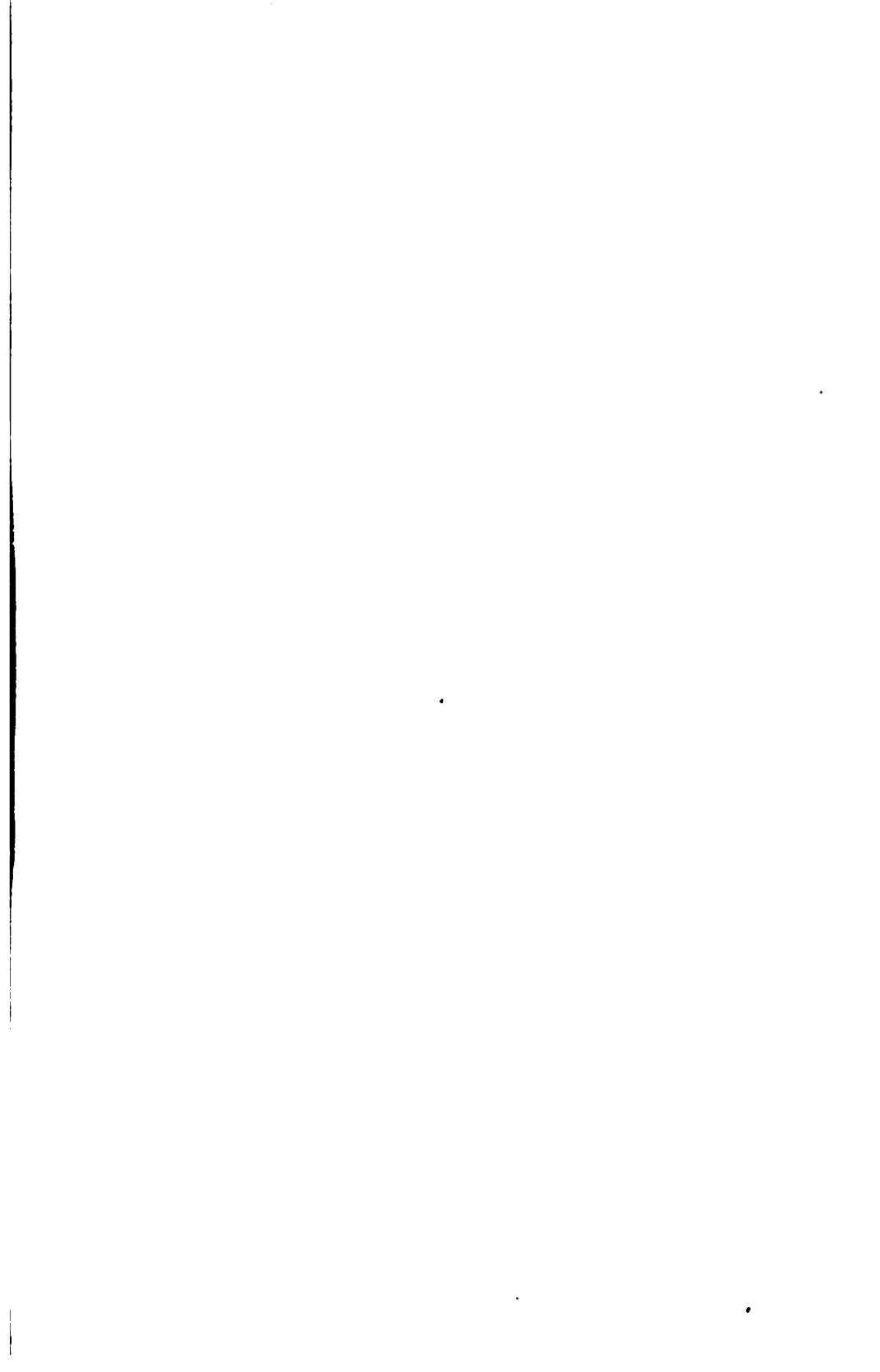
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BEING THE

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OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1904.

PUBLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. XI.



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SIXTY-THIRD REPORT
OF
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
IN
MASSACHUSETTS,
RETURNS OF LIBELS FOR DIVORCE, AND RETURNS
OF DEATHS INVESTIGATED BY THE
MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

EDITED BY
FRANCIS A. HARRIS, M.D.



BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1905.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, BOSTON, Dec. 30, 1905.

To the Honorable Senate and the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to submit herewith, as required by law, the Sixty-Third Annual Registration Report, relating to the births, marriages and deaths occurring in Massachusetts and registered in the several cities and towns during the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, and containing, also, the reports relating to libels for divorce in the several counties, and the returns of deaths the causes and manner of which have been investigated by the medical examiners during the year 1904.

In tabulating returns of births and deaths still-births are not included. The only record of still-births appears in Table III.

The nosological arrangement of the tables of deaths in this report is what is known as the International Classification of Causes of Death, prepared under the supervision of William A. King, Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, and adopted by the United States Census Office for the compilation of mortality statistics, and the nomenclature is printed at the end of this report. This subject is further treated in the editorial observations.

The rule adopted in the report of 1891, restricting the exhibition of tabular results to such as are plainly of practical utility within the meaning of the statute by authority of which the tables are prepared, is continued, and the editorial work has again been entrusted to FRANCIS A. HARRIS, M.D.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. OLIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

REGISTERED IN MASSACHUSETTS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

TABLE I.—POPULATION [1900],—BIRTHS,

General Abstract, exhibiting, in Connection with the Population and Deaths registered in Each County and Town in Massachusetts of Children Born, the Nativity of Persons Married, and the Sex, per who Died.

THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, 1900.	BIRTHS.							
		Whole No.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				
			M.	F.	Native.	For.	Na. Fa. and For. Mo.	For. Fa. and Na. Mo.	Unk.
MASSACHUSETTS,	2,805,346	75,014	38,689	36,325	23,365	37,047	7,541	6,932	129
Barnstable, . .	27,826	611	262	249	308	124	37	41	1
Berkshire, . .	95,667	2,430	1,265	1,165	1,176	803	228	218	1
Bristol, . . .	252,029	9,183	4,787	4,446	1,908	5,627	807	834	7
Dukes, . . .	4,561	72	41	31	41	16	9	6	-
Essex, . . .	357,030	8,878	4,530	4,343	2,949	4,088	1,006	866	14
Franklin, . . .	41,209	908	474	434	470	301	62	75	-
Hampden, . .	175,608	5,151	2,686	2,465	1,580	2,614	495	444	18
Hampshire, . .	58,820	1,325	728	597	496	553	137	137	2
Middlesex, . .	565,666	18,926	7,137	6,789	4,447	6,430	1,562	1,437	20
Nantucket, . .	3,006	48	23	20	28	4	9	4	-
Norfolk, . . .	161,539	3,568	1,831	1,737	1,317	1,528	395	324	4
Plymouth, . .	118,985	2,329	1,204	1,125	1,068	794	254	198	20
Suffolk, . . .	611,417	17,148	8,763	8,385	4,502	9,594	1,606	1,421	26
Worcester, . .	346,958	9,547	5,008	4,589	3,078	4,621	895	937	16

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1904.

according to the United States Census of 1900, the Births, Marriages, during the Year 1904, distinguishing the Sex and the Parentage Nativity and Aggregate and Average Ages by Counties of the Num-

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.									
Couples.	NATIVITY.					Persons.	SEX.		NATIVITY.			No. whose Ages are registered.	AGE.		
	Na- tive.	For.	Na. Groom.	For. Groom.	Unk.		M.	F.	Na- tive.	For.	Unk.		Agg'te.	Av'gs.	
25,983	11,354	8,851	2,998	2,790	-	48,482	24,726	23,756	33,795	14,376	311	48,461	1,848,633	38.15	
199	136	20	19	24	-	509	258	256	451	53	5	504	24,981	49.57	
674	381	164	56	73	-	1,562	780	782	1,176	378	18	1,562	65,901	42.19	
2,571	978	1,027	289	277	-	4,950	2,514	2,436	3,421	1,492	37	4,946	184,451	31.23	
34	24	7	3	-	-	93	45	48	80	9	4	92	5,001	54.85	
3,232	1,490	1,008	380	360	-	6,142	3,086	3,106	4,373	1,738	31	6,139	244,293	39.79	
362	227	70	21	34	-	671	351	320	541	121	9	670	30,709	45.83	
1,644	717	618	140	174	-	3,144	1,555	1,589	2,254	872	18	3,143	107,802	34.30	
450	211	170	41	37	-	982	503	479	750	225	7	982	40,879	41.63	
4,655	2,082	1,393	615	555	-	9,046	4,599	4,447	6,216	2,789	41	9,045	361,448	39.96	
21	13	4	2	2	-	72	40	32	64	7	1	72	4,131	57.88	
1,123	565	331	132	104	-	2,270	1,093	1,177	1,636	625	9	2,268	99,172	43.72	
932	544	200	102	86	-	1,741	938	808	1,347	384	10	1,741	80,502	46.24	
7,219	2,728	2,850	894	738	-	11,660	6,080	5,580	7,493	4,068	99	11,559	414,818	35.58	
2,879	1,259	1,000	304	316	-	5,640	2,939	2,701	3,993	1,620	27	5,638	214,550	38.04	

TABLE I. — *Births, Marriages and Deaths*

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1900.	BIRTHS.							
		Whole No.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				
			M.	F.	Na-tive.	For.	Na. Fa. and For. Mo.	For. Fa. and Na. Mo.	Unk.
Barnstable,	27,826	511	262	249	306	124	37	41	1
Barnstable,	4,364	74	42	32	47	14	7	6	-
Bourne,	1,667	22	16	7	14	4	4	-	-
Brewster,	829	11	6	6	10	-	-	-	1
Chatham,	1,749	22	14	8	22	-	-	-	-
Dennis,	2,333	30	13	17	26	2	1	1	-
Eastham,	602	9	6	4	9	-	-	-	-
Falmouth,	3,500	68	28	40	34	19	8	7	-
Harwich,	2,334	56	26	31	29	25	2	-	-
Mashpee,	308	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	-
Orleans,	1,123	19	6	13	15	-	2	2	-
Provincetown,	4,247	108	68	50	29	48	10	21	-
Sandwich,	1,448	20	14	6	14	4	-	2	-
Truro,	767	24	10	14	15	6	1	2	-
Wellfleet,	988	19	12	7	18	1	-	-	-
Yarmouth,	1,682	23	12	11	20	1	2	-	-
Berkshire,	95,667	2,430	1,265	1,165	1,175	803	238	213	1
Adams,	11,134	460	236	224	98	232	46	34	-
Alford,	272	6	4	2	3	1	-	1	-
Becket,	994	18	9	9	15	2	-	-	-
Cheshire,	1,221	18	10	8	9	4	3	2	-
Clarksburg,	943	24	12	12	12	6	4	6	-
Dalton,	3,014	70	32	38	52	6	7	2	-
Egremont,	768	12	5	7	11	-	-	-	1
Florida,	390	3	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Great Barrington, . . .	5,354	142	83	59	78	47	11	6	-
Hancock,	451	12	4	8	11	-	1	-	-
Hinsdale,	1,486	30	15	15	11	12	4	3	-
Lanesborough,	780	14	6	8	10	2	-	2	-
Lee,	3,596	77	43	34	48	16	8	6	-
Lenox,	2,942	48	18	30	29	13	3	3	-
Monterey,	465	5	1	4	4	-	-	1	-
Mount Washington, . . .	122	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
New Ashford,	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Marlborough,	1,382	17	13	4	15	2	-	-	-
North Adams,	24,200	639	338	301	258	234	71	79	-
Otis,	476	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	-
Peru,	253	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
Pittsfield,	21,766	605	320	285	350	143	59	53	-
Richmond,	679	10	7	3	9	1	-	-	-
Sandisfield,	661	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	-
Savoy,	506	14	9	5	10	2	1	1	-
Sheffield,	1,804	35	23	12	28	6	1	1	-
Stockbridge,	2,081	36	18	18	28	2	5	1	-
Tyringham,	886	4	2	2	2	-	1	1	-
Washington,	877	3	2	1	1	1	-	1	-
West Stockbridge,	1,158	15	7	8	12	1	2	-	-
Williamstown,	5,013	88	36	52	50	19	9	10	-
Windsor,	507	8	2	6	7	-	1	-	-
Bristol,	252,029	9,183	4,737	4,446	1,908	5,627	807	834	7
Acushnet,	1,221	24	11	13	11	10	3	-	-
Attleborough,	11,335	236	148	138	109	85	46	46	-
Berkley,	949	16	9	7	6	6	2	2	-
Dartmouth,	3,669	60	34	26	28	22	4	5	1
Dighton,	1,802	40	21	19	20	18	-	2	-
Easton,	4,837	109	49	60	46	45	10	6	2
Fairhaven,	3,567	104	50	54	41	49	5	9	-
Fall River,	104,863	4,514	2,278	2,236	718	2,961	392	440	8
Freetown,	1,394	30	15	15	25	3	-	2	-
Mansfield,	4,006	89	49	40	46	25	13	5	-
New Bedford,	62,442	2,620	1,397	1,223	424	1,776	307	213	-
North Attleborough, . . .	7,233	170	96	74	71	62	21	16	-

Registered during the Year 1904—Continued.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.									
Couple.	NATIVITY.					Persons.	SEX.		NATIVITY.			No. whose Ages are registered.	AGE.		
	Na-tive.	For.	Na. Groom.	For. Groom.	Unk.		M.	F.	Na-tive.	For.	Unk.		Agg'te.	Av'ge.	
199	136	20	19	24	-	509	253	256	451	53	5	504	24,981	49.57	
22	15	3	2	2	-	82	37	45	75	6	1	-	-	-	
11	10	-	-	1	-	31	16	15	30	1	-	-	-	-	
10	9	-	-	1	-	18	13	5	16	3	-	-	-	-	
15	13	1	1	-	-	37	18	19	32	4	1	-	-	-	
16	12	-	2	2	-	37	16	21	36	1	-	-	-	-	
2	2	-	-	-	-	12	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	
19	12	2	3	2	-	41	22	19	37	4	-	-	-	-	
26	21	4	1	-	-	41	22	19	38	3	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	
4	4	-	-	-	-	26	12	13	23	2	-	-	-	-	
47	20	6	6	15	-	102	54	48	76	23	3	-	-	-	
19	5	2	2	1	-	21	13	8	18	3	-	-	-	-	
4	4	-	-	-	-	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	
6	3	2	1	-	-	18	7	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	
6	5	-	1	-	-	30	11	19	27	3	-	-	-	-	
674	381	164	56	73	-	1,562	780	782	1,176	373	13	1,562	66,901	42.19	
127	35	73	8	11	-	200	100	100	149	50	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	-	-	22	10	12	13	9	-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	-	-	26	10	16	19	7	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	4	9	2	-	-	-	-	
17	15	1	-	1	-	56	23	33	44	11	1	-	-	-	
6	5	-	1	-	-	9	3	6	8	1	-	-	-	-	
2	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
44	26	14	1	3	-	86	45	41	65	21	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
15	10	3	1	1	-	22	9	13	18	4	-	-	-	-	
2	1	-	-	1	-	14	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	
21	19	1	-	1	-	59	29	30	43	14	2	-	-	-	
17	10	3	3	1	-	35	19	16	26	9	-	-	-	-	
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-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
5	5	-	-	-	-	14	6	8	12	-	2	-	-	-	
163	79	40	23	21	-	373	196	176	272	98	2	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	11	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
186	119	25	15	27	-	396	192	204	291	103	2	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	-	-	9	3	1	7	1	1	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	-	-	7	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	
6	6	-	-	-	-	9	5	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	
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4	3	1	-	-	-	16	7	9	11	6	-	-	-	-	
22	16	1	1	4	-	60	23	37	46	13	1	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	
2,571	978	1,027	289	277	-	4,950	2,514	2,436	3,421	1,492	37	4,946	164,451	31.23	
9	7	2	-	-	-	25	13	12	22	3	-	-	-	-	
221	126	34	30	31	-	177	79	98	133	43	1	-	-	-	
5	5	-	-	-	-	21	8	13	20	1	-	-	-	-	
3	7	-	1	-	-	55	28	27	46	8	1	-	-	-	
14	11	2	-	1	-	40	19	21	33	7	-	-	-	-	
33	19	3	3	3	-	71	41	30	52	19	-	-	-	-	
35	23	5	2	5	-	73	40	33	62	11	-	-	-	-	
1,063	301	513	122	127	-	2,074	1,042	1,032	1,338	738	8	-	-	-	
5	5	-	-	-	-	24	15	9	20	4	-	-	-	-	
24	22	-	2	-	-	50	27	23	40	7	3	-	-	-	
723	205	364	80	76	-	1,335	718	647	960	399	6	-	-	-	
34	56	7	33	3	-	91	41	50	67	23	1	-	-	-	

TABLE I. — *Births, Marriages and Deaths*

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1900.	BIRTHS.						
		Whole No.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.			
			M.	F.	Na- tive.	For.	Na. Fa. and For. Mo.	For. Fa. and Na. Mo.
Bristol — Con.								
Norton,	1,826	47	29	18	18	19	5	5
Raynham,	1,540	29	13	16	11	10	5	3
Rehoboth,	1,840	32	18	14	15	11	2	4
Seekonk,	1,673	41	19	22	13	25	1	2
Somerset,	2,241	63	33	30	24	33	3	3
Swansea,	1,645	49	30	18	20	18	8	2
Taunton,	31,036	811	412	399	243	425	77	65
Westport,	2,890	50	26	24	19	24	3	4
Dukes,	4,561	72	41	31	41	16	9	6
Chilmark,	324	9	4	5	6	-	3	-
Cottage City,	1,100	15	6	9	6	8	-	-
Edgartown,	1,209	27	16	11	14	6	2	5
Gay Head,	173	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
Gosnold,	164	2	2	-	1	-	1	-
Tisbury,	1,149	12	10	2	8	2	2	-
West Tisbury,	442	4	1	3	3	-	1	-
Essex,	357,030	8,373	4,530	4,343	2,949	4,033	1,006	866
Amesbury,	9,473	200	106	94	78	72	25	25
Andover,	6,813	95	45	50	37	33	18	7
Beverly,	13,884	300	163	137	133	95	41	31
Boxford,	704	7	5	2	7	-	-	-
Danvers,	8,542	131	69	72	67	30	16	18
Essex,	1,663	13	9	4	6	5	1	1
Georgetown,	1,900	34	12	22	27	2	3	2
Gloucester,	26,121	601	307	294	189	231	72	59
Groveland,	2,376	45	21	24	25	11	6	3
Hamilton,	1,614	33	18	15	15	9	6	3
Haverhill,	37,175	912	471	441	375	342	97	98
Ipswich,	4,558	101	62	49	39	36	17	8
Lawrence,	62,559	2,047	1,025	1,022	323	1,331	206	182
Lynn,	68,513	1,724	889	835	610	729	193	186
Lynnfield,	848	10	5	5	7	3	-	-
Manchester,	2,522	54	27	27	21	23	6	5
Marblehead,	7,582	113	55	57	35	6	17	4
Merrimac,	2,131	25	12	13	18	3	4	-
Methuen,	7,512	179	95	84	47	79	31	22
Middleton,	839	5	2	3	2	1	1	1
Nahant,	1,162	14	8	6	5	2	4	3
Newbury,	1,601	20	6	14	14	5	1	-
Newburyport,	14,478	323	172	156	174	82	38	34
North Andover,	4,243	94	44	50	35	41	7	11
Peabody,	11,523	326	157	169	112	139	41	43
Rockport,	4,592	103	63	40	31	64	11	6
Rowley,	1,391	25	12	13	16	3	4	2
Salem,	35,956	1,076	550	526	313	560	109	91
Salisbury,	1,558	34	18	16	22	4	4	3
Saugus,	5,084	95	47	48	48	29	8	10
Swampscott,	4,548	89	48	41	39	31	15	4
Topsfield,	1,030	11	9	2	7	1	2	1
Wenham,	847	17	11	6	11	3	2	1
West Newbury,	1,558	12	6	6	5	4	1	2
Franklin,	41,209	908	474	434	470	301	62	75
Ashfield,	955	18	10	8	14	3	1	-
Bernardston,	792	7	5	2	5	-	2	-
Buckland,	1,446	30	16	14	19	5	4	2
Charlemont,	1,094	15	9	6	10	1	-	4
Colrain,	1,749	30	13	17	14	9	2	5

Registered during the Year 1904—Continued.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.									
Couple.	NATIVITY.					Persons.	SEX.		NATIVITY.			No. whose Ages are registered.	AGE.		
	Na-tive.	For.	Na. Groom.	For. Groom.	Unk.		M.	F.	Na-tive.	For.	Unk.		Agg'te.	Av'ge.	
12	10	1	-	1	-	40	25	15	36	4	-	-	-	-	
8	3	2	1	2	-	20	12	8	19	1	-	-	-	-	
16	14	-	-	1	-	36	18	18	30	2	4	-	-	-	
6	4	-	1	1	-	33	16	17	32	1	-	-	-	-	
15	11	2	2	-	-	51	18	33	41	10	-	-	-	-	
11	9	-	2	-	-	26	11	15	18	8	-	-	-	-	
200	129	83	28	20	-	637	322	315	418	209	10	-	-	-	
18	11	4	2	1	-	41	21	20	34	4	3	-	-	-	
34	24	7	3	-	-	93	45	48	80	9	4	92	5,001	54.35	
3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
9	1	6	2	-	-	26	7	19	21	3	2	-	-	-	
8	6	1	1	-	-	23	11	12	20	3	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	11	-	-	-	-	22	12	10	19	2	1	-	-	-	
2	2	-	-	-	-	17	11	6	15	1	1	-	-	-	
3,322	1,489	1,008	380	360	-	6,142	3,086	3,106	4,378	1,738	31	6,139	244,293	39.79	
72	40	19	5	8	-	161	76	85	119	42	-	-	-	-	
62	28	10	8	8	-	92	43	49	61	30	1	-	-	-	
122	67	28	14	13	-	211	104	107	167	42	2	-	-	-	
9	7	-	-	2	-	11	6	6	9	2	-	-	-	-	
51	26	6	3	3	-	285	142	143	182	99	4	-	-	-	
12	6	-	-	3	-	30	17	13	25	5	-	-	-	-	
13	16	1	1	2	-	43	19	24	40	3	-	-	-	-	
184	67	68	28	3	-	466	252	214	313	152	1	-	-	-	
14	13	68	28	26	-	38	15	18	25	8	-	-	-	-	
111	9	1	-	1	-	22	9	13	19	2	1	-	-	-	
246	186	77	39	44	-	567	266	291	428	127	2	-	-	-	
6	18	32	10	5	-	61	24	37	49	11	1	-	-	-	
722	177	394	67	84	-	1,147	574	573	685	461	1	-	-	-	
721	394	168	100	79	-	1,126	568	563	832	285	9	-	-	-	
4	2	-	2	-	-	14	8	6	13	1	-	-	-	-	
12	7	-	2	-	-	30	10	20	23	7	-	-	-	-	
48	34	6	3	3	-	141	74	67	122	18	1	-	-	-	
8	7	-	3	3	-	34	17	17	28	6	-	-	-	-	
83	12	14	8	4	-	109	61	48	70	38	1	-	-	-	
9	1	-	-	-	-	15	7	8	12	3	-	-	-	-	
9	4	-	1	-	-	17	11	6	10	7	-	-	-	-	
128	77	21	19	11	-	24	9	15	20	4	-	-	-	-	
20	17	7	3	2	-	275	117	158	197	76	2	-	-	-	
46	33	13	10	12	-	57	33	24	41	16	-	-	-	-	
43	21	16	6	1	-	158	76	82	122	35	1	-	-	-	
15	11	1	1	2	-	61	37	24	45	16	-	-	-	-	
290	138	124	35	36	-	27	15	12	26	1	-	-	-	-	
6	5	1	-	-	-	703	340	363	499	201	3	-	-	-	
24	15	8	2	4	-	24	9	15	20	3	1	-	-	-	
24	17	12	4	1	-	91	44	47	76	15	-	-	-	-	
7	8	-	1	-	-	54	28	26	47	7	-	-	-	-	
13	9	-	-	3	-	12	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	
552	227	70	21	34	-	16	8	8	11	5	-	-	-	-	
6	4	-	-	2	-	35	19	16	25	10	-	-	-	-	
4	2	-	-	1	-	671	351	320	541	121	9	670	30,709	45.83	
19	1	-	-	1	-	13	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	1	-	11	6	5	10	1	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	1	-	21	11	10	12	9	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	1	-	11	6	5	10	1	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	1	-	28	12	16	24	3	1	-	-	-	

TABLE I. — *Births, Marriages and Deaths*

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1900.	BIRTHS.							
		Whole No.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				Unk.
			M.	F.	Native.	For.	Na. Fa. and For. Mo.	For. Fa. and Na. Mo.	
Franklin — Con.									
Conway,	1,458	26	14	12	15	6	4	1	-
Deerfield,	1,969	48	26	22	20	22	2	4	-
Erving,	973	11	6	5	9	1	-	1	-
Gill,	1,015	18	9	9	12	5	1	-	-
Greenfield,	7,927	185	103	82	106	45	14	20	-
Hawley,	429	9	4	5	8	-	1	-	-
Heath,	441	9	2	7	7	-	1	1	-
Leverett,	744	9	6	3	8	1	-	-	-
Leyden,	379	5	3	2	3	1	-	1	-
Monroe,	305	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Montague,	6,180	220	119	101	64	115	20	21	-
New Salem,	807	8	2	6	6	1	-	1	-
Northfield,	1,966	34	18	16	25	5	3	1	-
Orange,	5,520	98	47	51	53	24	4	12	-
Rowe,	549	8	6	2	8	-	-	-	-
Shelburne,	1,508	23	8	15	20	1	2	-	-
Shutesbury,	382	10	4	6	7	3	-	-	-
Sunderland,	771	30	18	12	7	23	-	-	-
Warwick,	619	13	4	9	8	3	1	1	-
Wendell,	492	11	7	4	6	5	-	-	-
Whately,	769	30	12	18	11	19	-	-	-
Hampden,									
Agawam,	2,536	71	37	34	37	18	4	12	-
Blandford,	386	12	5	7	10	1	-	1	-
Brimfield,	941	21	10	11	18	1	1	1	-
Chester,	1,450	25	14	11	19	2	-	4	-
Chicopee,	19,167	766	387	379	152	495	64	55	-
East Longmeadow,	1,187	23	12	11	2	17	2	2	-
Granville,	1,050	11	4	7	6	2	2	-	1
Hampden,	782	20	8	12	11	7	1	1	-
Holland,	169	3	1	2	2	-	1	-	-
Holyoke,	45,712	1,463	793	670	270	881	166	145	1
Longmeadow,	811	15	9	6	6	5	3	1	-
Ludlow,	3,533	144	73	71	37	79	14	14	-
Monson,	3,402	60	37	32	34	25	7	3	-
Montgomery,	373	5	4	1	3	1	-	1	-
Palmer,	7,801	266	138	123	50	178	13	23	2
Russell,	793	13	7	6	10	1	-	2	-
Southwick,	1,040	17	9	8	12	3	-	2	-
Springfield,	62,059	1,624	850	774	640	679	167	126	12
Tolland,	275	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
Wales,	773	5	4	1	1	2	1	1	-
West Springfield,	7,105	197	89	108	90	64	18	23	2
Westfield,	12,310	350	174	176	154	147	26	23	-
Wilbraham,	1,595	27	18	9	12	6	5	4	-
Hampshire,									
Amherst,	5,028	81	40	41	56	16	5	4	-
Belchertown,	2,292	40	23	17	14	20	3	1	2
Chesterfield,	611	12	8	4	10	-	2	-	-
Cummington,	748	11	7	4	9	-	1	1	-
Easthampton,	5,603	155	94	61	45	70	20	20	-
Enfield,	1,036	17	11	6	10	4	2	1	-
Goshen,	316	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Granby,	761	11	4	7	5	5	-	1	-
Greenwich,	491	5	2	3	3	-	2	-	-
Hadley,	1,789	46	27	19	10	32	2	2	-
Hatfield,	1,500	48	32	16	16	22	4	6	-
Huntington,	1,475	31	16	15	16	7	4	4	-
Middlefield,	410	7	3	4	5	2	-	-	-
Northampton,	18,643	435	233	202	153	173	51	59	-
Pelham,	462	11	4	7	8	3	-	-	-
Plainfield,	404	6	2	4	5	-	1	-	-
Prescott,	380	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-

1904.] BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

9

Registered during the Year 1904—Continued.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.										
Couples.	NATIVITY.					Persons.	SEX.		NATIVITY.					No. whose Ages are registered.	AGE.	
	Na-tive.	For.	Na-Groom.	For-Groom.	Unk.		M.	F.	Na-tive.	For.	Unk.	Agg'te.	Av'ge.			
6	4	-	1	1	-	20	9	11	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	14	3	2	-	-	41	19	22	34	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
5	5	-	-	-	-	14	9	5	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	59	12	5	5	-	17	13	4	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	125	69	66	105	19	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	2	1	-	-	-	8	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	7	-	1	-	-	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	16	11	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	36	26	8	14	-	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	8	2	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	10	-	-	1	-	116	67	49	70	45	1	-	-	-	-	-
39	27	9	-	3	-	14	10	4	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
31	18	-	1	2	-	32	21	11	27	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	80	42	38	69	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	2	16	-	-	-	9	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	4	-	-	-	-	33	13	20	29	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2	2	1	-	-	9	6	3	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,644	717	618	140	174	-	8	6	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	14	1	2	3	-	16	8	7	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2	-	-	1	-	3,144	1,555	1,589	2,254	872	18	3,143	107,302	34.80	-	-
5	5	-	-	-	-	38	20	18	29	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	6	1	-	-	-	13	10	3	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
199	60	106	10	23	-	15	7	8	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	25	14	11	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	839	180	159	236	102	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	15	7	8	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
408	114	185	48	58	-	14	7	7	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	3	1	1	1	-	12	7	5	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	7	47	3	3	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	23	3	1	1	-	837	403	434	528	305	4	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	6	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
111	29	64	8	10	-	48	22	26	40	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2	2	-	1	-	87	47	40	70	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
593	328	150	57	58	-	139	71	68	107	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	14	7	7	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	3	-	-	-	-	14	10	4	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	3	-	-	-	-	1,156	560	606	847	302	7	-	-	-	-	-
92	44	7	4	7	-	8	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118	59	47	5	7	-	10	7	3	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	6	-	-	1	-	113	59	54	83	27	3	-	-	-	-	-
459	211	170	41	37	-	203	101	102	164	37	2	-	-	-	-	-
41	27	11	1	2	-	31	14	17	28	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	8	1	-	-	-	982	503	479	750	225	7	982	40,379	41.63	-	-
4	4	-	-	-	-	77	37	40	66	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	81	13	18	22	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
54	30	20	7	7	-	12	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	1	-	-	-	11	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	81	46	35	61	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	4	-	-	-	-	16	8	8	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	4	1	1	-	-	4	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	5	1	-	-	-	9	5	4	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	1	8	-	1	-	11	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	7	-	-	-	-	31	17	14	23	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
4	4	-	-	-	-	26	16	10	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
144	62	52	21	9	-	30	20	10	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	346	176	170	253	87	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	10	6	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	7	4	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE I. — *Births, Marriages and Deaths*

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1900.	BIRTHS.						
		Whole No.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.			
			M.	F.	Na-tive.	For.	Na. Fa. and For. Mo.	For. Fa. and Na. Mo.
Hampshire — Con.								
South Hadley, . . .	4,526	98	53	45	34	33	19	12
Southampton, . . .	1,012	12	5	7	6	6	-	-
Ware, . . .	8,263	249	136	113	60	182	14	23
Westhampton, . . .	469	7	2	5	4	-	2	1
Williamsburg, . . .	1,926	32	20	12	17	9	4	2
Worthington, . . .	676	6	3	3	5	-	1	-
Middlesex, . . .	565,696	13,926	7,137	6,789	4,447	6,430	1,592	1,437
Aston, . . .	2,120	31	14	17	13	11	4	3
Arlington, . . .	8,603	229	125	104	95	82	26	26
Ashby, . . .	876	6	2	4	6	-	-	-
Ashland, . . .	1,625	14	5	9	9	2	2	1
Ayer, . . .	2,446	51	22	29	27	9	11	4
Bedford, . . .	1,206	22	17	5	7	9	5	1
Belmont, . . .	3,929	86	45	41	27	39	9	11
Billerica, . . .	2,775	57	33	24	21	19	6	11
Boxborough, . . .	316	7	2	5	1	3	3	-
Burlington, . . .	593	9	1	8	6	1	2	-
Cambridge, . . .	91,886	2,528	1,271	1,257	633	1,384	275	254
Carlisle, . . .	480	8	4	4	7	1	-	-
Chelmsford, . . .	3,984	31	43	38	27	35	9	10
Concord, . . .	6,552	84	41	43	33	31	8	12
Draught, . . .	3,253	78	33	45	20	43	6	9
Dunstable, . . .	427	5	2	3	3	2	-	-
Everett, . . .	24,336	755	384	372	256	317	86	91
Framingham, . . .	11,302	219	107	112	95	63	30	29
Groton, . . .	2,052	30	14	16	20	6	3	1
Holliston, . . .	2,598	27	14	13	17	6	1	3
Hopkinton, . . .	2,623	39	16	23	18	12	3	6
Hudson, . . .	5,454	180	69	61	59	42	12	17
Lexington, . . .	3,831	89	53	36	33	30	15	11
Lincoln, . . .	1,127	18	12	6	4	6	5	3
Littleton, . . .	1,179	23	10	13	7	7	5	3
Lowell, . . .	94,969	2,519	1,303	1,216	486	1,515	243	275
Malden, . . .	33,664	820	404	416	263	398	87	71
Marlborough, . . .	13,909	282	149	133	140	62	32	48
Maynard, . . .	3,142	108	97	71	28	111	21	8
Medford, . . .	18,244	438	240	198	195	133	60	44
Melrose, . . .	12,962	288	139	149	128	87	40	30
Natick, . . .	9,488	167	84	83	99	36	18	14
Newton, . . .	33,587	753	385	368	275	340	84	61
North Reading, . . .	1,035	15	9	6	9	1	3	2
Pepperell, . . .	3,701	60	29	31	25	17	11	7
Reading, . . .	4,969	102	60	42	47	30	17	8
Sherborn, . . .	1,483	16	12	4	13	2	-	1
Shirley, . . .	1,680	40	19	21	12	23	3	2
Somerville, . . .	61,643	1,625	822	803	555	711	198	160
Stoneham, . . .	6,197	119	58	61	52	36	14	17
Stow, . . .	1,002	16	13	3	5	4	4	3
Sudbury, . . .	1,150	17	11	6	10	2	4	1
Tewksbury, . . .	3,683	64	36	28	18	31	6	8
State Hospital, . . .	-	112	59	53	36	71	3	2
Townsend, . . .	1,804	29	12	17	24	2	3	-
Tyngsborough, . . .	773	11	8	3	3	2	1	5
Wakefield, . . .	9,290	218	107	111	69	75	37	35
Waltham, . . .	23,481	535	297	238	171	231	80	58
Watertown, . . .	9,706	265	126	139	95	115	26	29
Wayland, . . .	2,303	28	7	21	15	5	5	3
Westford, . . .	2,624	49	26	23	15	23	5	6
Weston, . . .	1,834	33	20	13	12	15	3	3
Wilmington, . . .	1,596	49	24	25	21	13	8	7
Winchester, . . .	7,248	157	90	67	57	76	14	10
Webster, . . .	14,254	309	152	157	123	123	36	28
Nantucket, . . .	3,006	43	23	20	26	4	9	4

Registered during the Year 1904—Continued.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.									
Couple.	NATIVITY.					Persons.	SEX.		NATIVITY.			No. whose Ages are registered.	AGE.		
	Na-tive.	For.	Na. Groom.	For. Groom.	Unk.		M.	F.	Na-tive.	For.	Unk.		Agg'te.	Av'ge.	
24	12	4	2	6	-	74	40	34	60	13	1	-	-	-	
4	3	1	-	-	-	23	11	12	17	6	-	-	-	-	
109	24	67	7	11	-	125	61	64	87	38	-	-	-	-	
2	2	-	-	-	-	9	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	
16	10	3	2	1	-	80	13	17	25	5	-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	-	-	10	2	8	9	1	-	-	-	-	
4,655	2,062	1,393	615	565	-	9,046	4,599	4,447	6,216	2,789	41	9,046	361,443	39-96	
9	1	2	2	4	-	32	16	16	25	7	-	-	-	-	
50	24	16	6	5	-	115	55	60	85	29	1	-	-	-	
5	1	-	1	3	-	18	11	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	
3	6	-	1	1	-	22	12	10	19	2	1	-	-	-	
32	15	7	6	4	-	37	20	17	28	7	2	-	-	-	
3	1	1	1	-	-	15	6	9	9	6	-	-	-	-	
23	15	2	4	2	-	61	29	32	42	18	1	-	-	-	
13	4	4	2	3	-	37	28	9	23	14	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	
4	3	1	-	-	-	8	6	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	
790	306	270	108	106	-	1,391	669	722	976	414	1	-	-	-	
3	1	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
25	13	5	1	6	-	60	28	32	37	23	-	-	-	-	
45	16	13	8	8	-	55	26	29	46	9	-	-	-	-	
6	3	2	1	-	-	57	26	31	40	15	2	-	-	-	
2	1	1	-	-	-	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	
190	89	43	37	21	-	348	167	181	245	102	1	-	-	-	
97	60	12	16	9	-	159	80	79	116	40	3	-	-	-	
7	5	-	-	2	-	21	13	8	16	5	-	-	-	-	
10	8	1	-	1	-	55	29	26	42	13	-	-	-	-	
22	16	2	-	4	-	37	19	18	18	18	1	-	-	-	
46	36	6	-	4	-	81	46	35	52	29	-	-	-	-	
23	19	6	3	-	-	51	30	21	37	14	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	7	15	1	-	-	-	-	
13	7	3	2	1	-	18	11	7	16	3	-	-	-	-	
998	231	459	130	128	-	1,738	864	874	1,151	582	5	-	-	-	
301	140	91	37	33	-	489	237	252	360	123	1	-	-	-	
116	69	11	13	23	-	180	87	93	125	55	-	-	-	-	
74	30	30	4	11	-	56	32	24	39	17	-	-	-	-	
123	76	22	20	10	-	231	102	129	172	58	1	-	-	-	
122	75	23	14	10	-	188	90	98	146	42	-	-	-	-	
70	52	4	5	9	-	123	67	56	93	29	1	-	-	-	
233	107	71	33	22	-	414	196	218	307	106	1	-	-	-	
6	3	1	-	2	-	15	8	7	9	5	1	-	-	-	
16	9	1	2	3	-	42	25	17	35	7	-	-	-	-	
51	23	9	7	2	-	73	39	34	59	12	2	-	-	-	
2	2	-	-	-	-	21	8	13	17	4	-	-	-	-	
10	7	1	1	1	-	32	16	16	24	8	-	-	-	-	
467	255	97	66	51	-	964	489	475	665	299	-	-	-	-	
34	19	6	5	4	-	111	55	56	90	19	2	-	-	-	
3	1	1	-	1	-	20	13	7	17	2	1	-	-	-	
2	1	-	1	-	-	15	8	7	10	5	-	-	-	-	
10	6	3	1	-	-	42	22	20	29	12	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	524	377	147	195	323	6	-	-	-	
5	3	1	-	1	-	48	18	30	44	4	-	-	-	-	
6	3	1	1	-	-	17	8	9	16	1	-	-	-	-	
73	26	18	9	10	-	120	61	59	90	30	-	-	-	-	
208	97	54	23	29	-	335	159	176	220	112	3	-	-	-	
75	31	13	15	11	-	140	71	69	98	41	1	-	-	-	
13	10	-	2	1	-	19	13	6	15	3	1	-	-	-	
30	4	11	3	2	-	35	15	20	26	9	-	-	-	-	
6	3	1	1	-	-	17	9	8	13	4	-	-	-	-	
5	3	1	-	1	-	25	14	11	22	3	-	-	-	-	
56	32	17	5	2	-	107	49	58	76	30	1	-	-	-	
115	54	36	12	14	-	196	103	93	180	66	-	-	-	-	
21	13	4	2	2	-	72	40	32	64	7	1	72	4,131	57-33	

TABLE I. — *Births, Marriages and Deaths*

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1900.	BIRTHS.							
		Whole No.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				
			M.	F.	Native.	For.	Na. Fa. and For. Mo.	For. Fa. and Na. Mo.	Unk.
Norfolk,	151,539	3,568	1,831	1,737	1,317	1,528	895	324	4
Avon,	1,741	50	23	27	32	5	3	10	-
Bellingham,	1,682	34	16	18	10	10	5	9	-
Braintree,	5,981	163	95	68	70	63	14	16	-
Brookline,	19,935	436	229	207	180	171	48	37	-
Canton,	4,584	83	38	45	37	32	12	2	-
Cohasset,	2,750	54	32	22	24	9	13	7	1
Dedham,	7,457	209	100	109	62	108	21	18	-
Dover,	656	7	5	2	4	2	1	-	-
Foxborough,	3,266	49	27	22	30	9	6	4	-
Franklin,	5,017	120	60	60	40	50	19	11	-
Holbrook,	2,239	48	23	25	32	8	5	8	-
Hyde Park,	13,244	371	176	195	110	173	47	41	-
Medfield,	2,936	22	10	12	9	5	6	1	1
Medway,	2,761	45	18	27	23	9	4	4	-
Millis,	1,053	19	13	6	10	4	4	1	-
Milton,	6,578	127	61	66	55	37	22	13	-
Needham,	4,016	86	50	36	22	43	13	8	-
Norfolk,	980	12	6	6	4	7	-	1	-
Norwood,	5,480	193	102	91	54	110	14	15	-
Quincy,	23,899	765	414	351	179	458	67	61	-
Randolph,	3,993	72	34	38	42	13	9	7	1
Sharon,	2,080	28	14	14	14	5	3	6	-
Stoughton,	5,442	124	61	63	60	46	11	7	-
Walpole,	3,572	90	41	49	32	34	11	13	-
Wellesley,	5,072	88	41	47	32	44	6	6	-
Westwood,	1,112	15	6	9	8	3	2	2	-
Weymouth,	11,324	226	119	107	119	65	23	18	1
Wrentham,	2,720	32	17	15	18	5	6	3	-
Plymouth,	113,985	2,329	1,204	1,125	1,068	794	254	193	20
Abington,	4,489	83	46	42	50	19	8	11	-
Bridgewater,	5,806	111	60	51	61	36	13	11	-
Brookton,	40,083	992	517	475	403	406	95	82	6
Carver,	1,104	34	14	20	18	9	5	2	-
Duxbury,	2,075	25	8	17	13	3	4	5	-
East Bridgewater,	3,025	51	29	22	25	10	9	7	-
Halifax,	522	7	4	3	3	1	1	2	-
Hanover,	2,152	29	15	14	20	4	3	2	-
Hanson,	1,455	27	12	15	12	7	1	6	1
Hingham,	5,059	72	35	37	33	19	9	10	1
Hull,	1,703	21	10	11	10	7	2	2	-
Kingston,	1,955	40	17	23	12	21	4	8	-
Lakeville,	958	18	13	5	11	3	1	3	-
Marion,	902	17	10	7	10	-	8	1	3
Marshfield,	1,310	32	18	14	22	5	5	-	-
Mattapoisett,	1,061	22	12	10	15	5	1	1	-
Middleborough,	6,885	123	62	61	70	28	21	4	-
Norwell,	1,560	17	7	10	13	2	1	1	-
Pembroke,	1,240	12	7	5	4	3	2	3	-
Plymouth,	9,592	218	121	97	69	106	30	18	-
Plympton,	488	8	2	6	6	1	-	1	-
Rochester,	986	15	9	6	7	5	1	2	-
Rockland,	5,327	96	50	46	61	21	10	4	-
Scituate,	2,470	38	19	19	21	8	4	5	-
Wareham,	3,432	99	51	48	36	45	9	1	-8
West Bridgewater,	1,711	23	12	11	13	6	-	3	1
Whitman,	6,155	94	44	50	60	14	12	8	-
Suffolk,	611,417	17,148	8,763	8,385	4,502	9,594	1,605	1,421	26
Boston,	560,392	15,730	8,002	7,728	4,133	8,798	1,474	1,304	31
Chelsea,	34,072	1,056	561	495	216	681	91	68	-
Revere,	10,396	253	141	112	93	97	23	25	5
Winthrop,	6,058	109	59	50	60	18	17	14	-

Registered during the Year 1904 — Continued.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.									
Couples.	NATIVITY.					Persons.	SEX.		NATIVITY.			No. whose Ages are registered.	AGE.		
	Na- tive.	For.	Na. Groom.	For. Groom.	Unk.		M.	F.	Na- tive.	For.	Unk.		Agg'te.	Av'ge.	
1,122	568	321	132	104	-	2,270	1,093	1,177	1,636	625	9	2,268	99,172	43.72	
5	4	1	-	-	-	22	11	11	14	8	-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	-	-	18	9	9	16	2	-	-	-	-	
43	29	4	3	7	-	102	58	44	85	17	-	-	-	-	
206	85	87	20	16	-	243	109	134	176	67	-	-	-	-	
23	12	6	5	-	-	78	42	36	52	25	1	-	-	-	
30	20	3	5	8	-	43	24	19	36	5	2	-	-	-	
64	23	17	9	5	-	107	57	50	63	44	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	7	14	1	-	-	-	-	
13	9	1	4	4	-	70	37	33	58	11	1	-	-	-	
38	25	7	3	3	-	71	27	44	47	24	-	-	-	-	
15	10	3	1	1	-	47	18	29	38	9	-	-	-	-	
118	53	33	23	9	-	204	99	105	135	69	-	-	-	-	
14	10	1	2	1	-	115	43	72	55	58	2	-	-	-	
10	7	-	1	2	-	33	15	18	29	4	-	-	-	-	
7	5	1	-	1	-	17	9	8	13	4	1	-	-	-	
20	13	4	2	1	-	87	38	49	70	16	1	-	-	-	
27	14	7	4	2	-	57	29	28	41	16	-	-	-	-	
2	2	-	-	-	-	9	4	5	7	2	-	-	-	-	
55	19	29	2	5	-	76	42	34	49	27	-	-	-	-	
185	67	87	16	15	-	349	167	182	245	104	-	-	-	-	
26	19	2	3	2	-	67	32	35	54	18	-	-	-	-	
7	3	-	3	1	-	82	15	14	25	7	-	-	-	-	
43	26	5	6	5	-	90	44	46	76	14	-	-	-	-	
23	11	4	5	3	-	41	22	19	32	9	-	-	-	-	
22	12	6	1	3	-	42	20	22	27	14	1	-	-	-	
4	1	-	-	3	-	23	11	12	15	8	-	-	-	-	
104	72	12	14	6	-	164	70	94	123	41	-	-	-	-	
13	11	1	-	1	-	48	30	18	42	6	-	-	-	-	
932						1,741	938	803	1,347	384	10	1,741	80,502	46.24	
29	22	2	1	4	-	69	36	33	54	15	-	-	-	-	
30	15	5	4	6	-	157	130	27	64	90	8	-	-	-	
433	226	109	55	43	-	675	281	294	447	127	1	-	-	-	
7	4	3	-	-	-	21	11	10	20	1	-	-	-	-	
8	7	1	-	-	-	29	13	16	29	7	-	-	-	-	
20	15	-	1	4	-	42	20	22	35	7	-	-	-	-	
3	2	-	1	-	-	5	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	
9	8	-	-	1	-	27	14	13	24	8	-	-	-	-	
10	9	1	-	-	-	26	13	13	25	1	-	-	-	-	
30	18	5	3	4	-	61	28	33	53	8	-	-	-	-	
4	3	1	-	-	-	14	8	6	12	2	-	-	-	-	
19	8	3	6	2	-	22	12	10	18	4	-	-	-	-	
6	5	-	1	-	-	16	8	8	15	1	-	-	-	-	
13	9	3	1	-	-	20	15	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	
8	5	1	1	1	-	26	14	12	24	1	1	-	-	-	
8	3	-	-	-	-	17	6	11	16	-	1	-	-	-	
35	28	7	-	3	-	99	48	51	83	16	-	-	-	-	
9	6	-	1	2	-	24	18	6	21	3	-	-	-	-	
100	46	40	7	2	-	19	9	10	17	2	-	-	-	-	
2	1	1	-	-	-	148	82	66	112	35	1	-	-	-	
6	3	3	-	-	-	18	9	4	11	2	-	-	-	-	
35	20	5	7	3	-	9	5	4	7	1	1	-	-	-	
20	16	-	2	1	-	74	33	41	54	20	-	-	-	-	
21	9	3	3	1	-	63	23	30	42	11	-	-	-	-	
5	5	-	-	-	-	67	36	31	53	12	2	-	-	-	
56	43	2	7	4	-	37	25	11	33	4	-	-	-	-	
						71	39	32	54	17	-	-	-	-	
7,319						11,660	6,080	5,580	7,493	4,068	99	11,659	414,818	35.68	
6,736	2,511	2,099	844	682	-	10,754	5,574	5,180	6,873	3,784	97	-	-	-	
346	153	135	33	35	-	685	398	287	466	217	2	-	-	-	
35	47	17	6	15	-	154	74	80	102	52	-	-	-	-	
43	17	8	11	6	-	67	34	33	52	15	-	-	-	-	

TABLE I. — *Births, Marriages and Deaths*

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1900.	BIRTHS.							
		Whole No.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				
			M.	F.	Na- tive.	For.	Na. Fa. and For. Mo.	For. Fa. and Na. Mo.	Unk.
Worcester, . . .	346,958	9,547	5,008	4,539	3,078	4,021	895	937	16
Ashburnham, . . .	1,882	34	15	19	19	11	1	3	-
Athol, . . .	7,061	150	83	67	81	35	10	24	-
Auburn, . . .	1,621	35	18	17	14	11	5	5	-
Barre, . . .	2,059	89	19	20	18	14	4	3	-
Berlin, . . .	1,003	9	8	1	6	2	-	1	-
Blackstone, . . .	5,721	184	91	93	58	89	16	21	-
Bolton, . . .	770	9	6	3	2	4	1	2	-
Boylston, . . .	1,364	11	8	3	6	2	3	-	-
Brookfield, . . .	3,062	52	27	25	23	13	2	9	-
Charlton, . . .	1,860	48	24	24	30	6	7	5	-
Canton, . . .	13,667	375	180	195	89	214	39	33	-
Dana, . . .	790	12	5	7	3	4	-	-	-
Douglas, . . .	2,113	44	30	14	14	25	3	2	-
Dudley, . . .	3,553	120	64	56	29	60	14	17	-
Fitchburg, . . .	31,531	968	514	454	195	576	102	94	-
Gardner, . . .	10,313	382	200	182	95	223	25	33	1
Grafton, . . .	4,866	110	53	57	37	40	17	15	1
Hardwick, . . .	3,203	90	64	36	23	52	6	9	-
Harvard, . . .	1,139	14	9	5	9	-	2	3	-
Holden, . . .	2,464	55	32	23	19	24	7	5	-
Hopedale, . . .	2,087	33	15	18	20	4	2	7	-
Hubbardston, . . .	1,227	24	10	14	21	-	-	3	-
Lancaster, . . .	2,478	35	21	14	11	16	4	4	-
Leicester, . . .	3,416	67	31	26	29	15	10	3	-
Leominster, . . .	12,392	313	170	143	124	115	36	33	-
Lunenburg, . . .	1,332	22	7	15	6	5	7	1	-
Mendon, . . .	911	15	9	6	11	1	2	1	-
Millbury, . . .	11,376	331	169	172	104	180	22	24	1
Millisbury, . . .	4,460	96	51	45	42	25	13	16	-
New Braintree, . . .	500	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-
North Brookfield, . . .	4,587	41	24	17	28	6	4	3	-
Northborough, . . .	2,164	37	18	19	17	9	4	7	-
Northbridge, . . .	7,036	243	129	114	70	121	28	24	-
Oakham, . . .	688	7	4	3	4	-	3	-	-
Oxford, . . .	2,677	73	42	31	25	26	15	7	-
Paxton, . . .	459	8	5	3	8	-	-	-	-
Petersham, . . .	853	19	11	8	11	2	3	3	-
Phillipston, . . .	441	6	4	2	5	-	1	-	-
Princeton, . . .	976	12	6	7	9	2	2	-	-
Royalston, . . .	958	22	11	11	10	7	2	3	-
Rutland, . . .	1,334	16	9	7	11	1	3	1	-
Shrewsbury, . . .	1,626	26	14	12	13	6	4	4	-
Southborough, . . .	1,921	33	16	17	13	11	4	5	-
Southbridge, . . .	10,025	325	176	149	84	173	23	44	1
Spencer, . . .	7,627	164	89	65	97	17	20	20	-
Sterling, . . .	1,420	24	15	9	12	8	3	1	-
Sturbridge, . . .	2,058	43	20	23	26	7	4	6	-
Sutton, . . .	3,328	90	43	47	31	37	10	12	-
Templeton, . . .	3,489	95	52	43	57	23	9	8	-
Upton, . . .	1,937	25	10	15	12	3	4	6	-
Uxbridge, . . .	3,599	138	80	58	60	48	14	16	-
Warren, . . .	4,417	143	77	66	28	84	16	15	-
Webster, . . .	5,804	455	242	213	75	311	30	33	6
West Boylston, . . .	2,314	40	23	17	11	27	2	-	-
West Brookfield, . . .	1,448	15	7	8	13	-	-	2	-
Westborough, . . .	5,400	67	32	35	38	15	10	4	-
Westminster, . . .	1,327	25	15	11	19	3	1	3	-
Winchendon, . . .	5,001	162	81	71	63	51	25	13	-
Worcester, . . .	118,421	3,540	1,899	1,701	1,076	1,868	291	310	6

Registered during the Year 1904—Concluded.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.									
Couple.	NATIVITY.					Persons.	SEX.		NATIVITY.			No. whose Ages are registered.	AGE.		
	Na- tive.	For.	Na. Groom.	For. Groom.	Unk.		M.	F.	Na- tive.	For.	Unk.		Agg'te.	Av'ge.	
3,679	1,359	1,000	304	316	-	5,640	2,939	2,701	3,968	1,620	27	5,638	214,560	38.04	
10	6	-	-	4	-	27	16	11	23	4	-	-	-	-	
58	34	8	7	9	-	111	63	48	96	13	2	-	-	-	
7	-	2	2	3	-	22	9	13	16	6	-	-	-	-	
19	7	9	3	-	-	42	22	20	36	6	-	-	-	-	
6	4	1	-	-	-	30	12	8	16	4	-	-	-	-	
43	23	13	1	6	-	115	58	57	66	50	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	20	12	8	17	3	-	-	-	-	
10	9	-	-	1	-	42	19	23	34	8	-	-	-	-	
9	1	-	-	-	-	30	16	14	22	7	1	-	-	-	
126	51	37	22	16	-	177	92	85	98	79	-	-	-	-	
5	4	-	1	-	-	9	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	
22	8	14	-	-	-	45	25	20	31	13	1	-	-	-	
9	4	4	-	1	-	67	33	34	45	22	-	-	-	-	
250	85	127	22	25	-	423	194	229	295	128	-	-	-	-	
96	28	53	7	10	-	180	109	71	143	37	-	-	-	-	
41	24	5	6	6	-	56	30	26	42	14	-	-	-	-	
33	1	26	6	-	-	37	22	15	23	14	-	-	-	-	
6	4	1	1	-	-	17	11	6	14	1	2	-	-	-	
19	10	3	2	4	-	37	21	16	23	14	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	22	12	10	18	4	-	-	-	-	
9	8	1	-	-	-	24	11	13	20	3	1	-	-	-	
11	8	1	2	-	-	24	16	8	20	4	-	-	-	-	
23	13	3	-	7	-	45	20	25	31	14	-	-	-	-	
93	60	16	7	14	-	176	71	105	122	51	3	-	-	-	
6	4	-	-	2	-	27	13	14	24	3	-	-	-	-	
91	43	23	9	11	-	178	90	88	127	60	1	-	-	-	
38	22	3	9	4	-	64	22	32	38	16	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	
19	17	-	-	2	-	42	23	19	33	9	-	-	-	-	
11	8	2	-	1	-	39	23	16	27	12	-	-	-	-	
61	11	35	6	9	-	106	52	54	69	37	-	-	-	-	
2	2	-	2	1	-	16	10	6	15	1	-	-	-	-	
22	15	4	2	-	-	62	29	23	40	12	-	-	-	-	
3	5	-	-	1	-	10	5	5	8	2	-	-	-	-	
4	1	-	-	-	-	10	6	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	8	4	4	6	2	-	-	-	-	
13	6	1	2	-	-	23	12	11	22	1	-	-	-	-	
6	3	1	-	-	-	15	9	6	13	2	-	-	-	-	
6	4	1	5	1	-	46	26	20	29	17	-	-	-	-	
8	2	-	2	-	-	35	22	13	30	5	-	-	-	-	
83	32	14	17	20	-	25	13	12	20	5	-	-	-	-	
90	33	2	4	6	-	189	103	86	149	40	-	-	-	-	
8	2	2	2	1	-	91	46	45	67	24	-	-	-	-	
7	5	3	1	1	-	19	11	8	17	2	-	-	-	-	
21	7	7	3	4	-	23	12	16	19	9	-	-	-	-	
30	23	5	2	2	-	43	32	16	36	12	-	-	-	-	
19	15	1	7	1	-	59	34	25	53	4	2	-	-	-	
34	14	1	2	1	-	42	18	24	32	9	1	-	-	-	
47	8	30	7	8	-	73	42	31	63	15	-	-	-	-	
126	31	69	17	19	-	90	49	41	63	27	-	-	-	-	
4	1	-	1	-	-	145	83	62	96	49	-	-	-	-	
11	9	-	-	2	-	17	5	12	12	8	-	-	-	-	
25	16	3	2	4	-	21	13	8	17	4	-	-	-	-	
8	5	1	2	-	-	132	63	69	119	59	4	-	-	-	
40	23	4	3	6	-	16	9	7	14	2	-	-	-	-	
1,138	476	423	117	102	-	81	33	43	65	16	-	-	-	-	
						2,047	1,063	984	1,376	668	8	-	-	-	

BIRTHS, 1904.

TABLE II. — BIRTHS. — 1904.

Distinguishing by Counties, by Months and by Sex the Registered Number of Children Born Alive during the Year.

Year and Months.	SEX.	GLASGOW.	Barnstable.	Portsmouth.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	North.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
The Year.	Totals,	75,014	511	2,480	9,188	72	8,873	908	5,151	1,325	19,326	43	3,568	2,329	17,148	9,547
	Males,	38,689	262	1,265	4,737	41	4,530	474	2,686	728	7,137	23	1,831	1,304	8,763	5,008
	Females,	36,325	249	1,165	4,446	31	4,343	434	2,465	597	6,789	20	1,737	1,125	8,385	4,539
Jan.	Totals,	6,368	30	218	819	6	707	78	414	105	1,339	5	294	198	1,460	795
	Males,	3,275	19	115	402	3	371	45	229	51	657	4	138	88	751	407
	Females,	3,093	11	103	417	3	336	33	185	54	682	1	161	110	709	388
Feb.	Totals,	6,111	40	204	760	3	752	64	480	88	1,096	7	265	188	1,437	777
	Males,	3,164	21	100	394	1	388	35	216	54	594	3	138	92	722	411
	Females,	2,947	19	104	366	2	364	29	214	34	502	4	132	96	715	366
Mar.	Totals,	6,468	56	208	819	6	744	82	391	126	1,216	3	326	201	1,445	850
	Males,	3,303	23	98	424	5	387	44	194	65	605	1	181	111	786	429
	Females,	3,165	33	105	395	1	357	38	197	61	611	2	145	90	709	421
April.	Totals,	6,125	44	203	781	8	686	68	422	123	1,180	3	285	191	1,364	767
	Males,	3,147	27	92	389	5	342	29	228	72	593	3	141	112	688	426
	Females,	2,978	17	111	392	3	344	39	194	51	587	-	144	79	676	341
May.	Totals,	6,324	39	210	812	4	781	72	472	130	1,126	-	282	193	1,372	831
	Males,	3,239	23	121	400	3	390	35	253	74	577	-	154	103	670	426
	Females,	3,085	16	89	412	1	391	37	219	56	549	-	128	90	702	405

												BIRTHS.											
												1904.]											
		1903.			1902.			1901.			1900.			1899.			1898.			1897.			
		1903.	1902.	1901.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1903.	1902.	1901.	
June.	Totals,	6,909	39	769	7	748	87	498	192	3	305	215	1,428	764									
	Males,	3,216	14	431	4	400	41	235	65	1	149	99	728	380									
July.	Females,	2,998	25	348	3	348	46	193	57	1	156	116	700	384									
	Totals,	6,319	41	749	4	750	79	468	112	1,168	828	904	1,420	795									
Aug.	Males,	3,280	19	399	1	390	46	249	67	594	172	96	743	391									
	Females,	3,039	22	350	3	360	33	219	45	584	156	108	677	404									
Sept.	Totals,	6,631	45	808	12	896	74	449	195	1,228	391	224	1,482	852									
	Males,	3,408	25	419	7	429	35	235	69	619	165	115	756	441									
Oct.	Females,	3,223	20	384	5	397	39	214	56	604	156	109	726	411									
	Totals,	6,317	47	214	5	792	89	424	99	1,328	326	190	1,413	803									
Nov.	Males,	3,294	24	384	3	410	45	214	50	640	175	102	784	444									
	Females,	3,023	23	347	2	382	44	210	49	688	151	88	679	358									
Dec.	Totals,	6,168	39	773	7	704	68	425	108	1,146	303	198	1,452	745									
	Males,	3,223	21	400	2	344	40	226	60	578	145	102	775	421									
Totals,	Females,	2,945	18	373	5	360	28	199	48	568	158	91	677	324									
	Totals,	5,866	44	652	6	700	75	396	96	1,092	263	144	1,480	788									
Nov.	Males,	2,968	19	377	4	330	43	191	52	561	135	62	697	407									
	Females,	2,898	25	275	2	370	32	205	44	531	128	82	733	381									
Dec.	Totals,	6,108	47	765	4	683	72	432	96	1,130	270	188	1,450	781									
	Males,	3,182	27	378	3	349	36	216	49	563	148	105	768	425									
Totals,	Females,	2,926	20	387	1	334	36	216	47	567	122	88	682	356									

SUPPLEMENT A.

PLURALITY CASES — 1904.

(Included in Tables I. and II.)

THE YEAR.	SEX.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
	Tot.	1,684	14	58	172	6	214	14	88	18	300	-	92	40	405	263
	Ma.	846	4	25	83	4	113	9	41	5	158	-	45	16	203	140
	Fe.	838	10	33	89	2	101	5	47	13	142	-	47	24	202	123

SUPPLEMENT B.

TRIPLET CASES — 1904.

(Included in Supplement A.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Number of Cases.	SEX.		PARENTAGE IN EACH CASE.	
		Males.	Females.	Foreign.	Na. Fr. and For. Mo.
MASSACHUSETTS,	4	9	3	3	1
MIDDLESEX,	2	3 2	- 1	1 -	- 1
SUFFOLK,	1	2	1	1	-
WORCESTER,	1	2	1	1	-

SUPPLEMENT C.

Showing Number of Births in Each City, and in 60 Towns over and 260 Towns under 5,000 Population in 1900.

	Whole Number.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
MASSACHUSETTS,	75,014	38,689	36,325
BEVERLY,	300	163	137
BOSTON,	15,730	8,002	7,728
BROCKTON,	992	517	475
CAMBRIDGE,	2,528	1,271	1,257
CHELSEA,	1,056	561	495
CHICOPPEE,	766	387	379
EVERETT,	756	384	372
FALL RIVER,	4,514	2,278	2,236
FITCHBURG,	968	514	454
GLOUCESTER,	601	307	294
HAVERHILL,	912	471	441
HOLYOKE,	1,463	793	670
LAWRENCE,	2,047	1,025	1,022
LOWELL,	2,519	1,303	1,216
LYNN,	1,724	889	835
MALDEN,	820	404	416
MARLBOROUGH,	282	149	133
MEDFORD,	433	240	193
MELROSE,	288	139	149
NEW BEDFORD,	2,620	1,397	1,223
NEWBURYPORT,	328	172	156
NEWTON,	753	385	368
NORTH ADAMS,	639	338	301
NORTHAMPTON,	435	233	202
PITTSFIELD,	605	320	285
QUINCY,	765	414	351
SALEM,	1,076	550	526
SOMERVILLE,	1,625	822	803
SPRINGFIELD,	1,624	850	774
TAUNTON,	811	412	399
WALTHAM,	535	297	238
WOBURN,	309	152	157
WORCESTER,	3,540	1,839	1,701
33 CITIES,	54,364	27,978	26,386
60 Towns over 5,000 population in 1900,	11,938	6,159	5,779
260 Towns under 5,000 population in 1900,	8,712	4,552	4,160

TABLE III. — STILL-BORN. — 1904.

Distinguishing by Counties and by Sex the Registered Number of Still-births during the Year.

THE YEAR.	SEX.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
	Tot.	2,846	6	143	291	1	396	37	194	36	573	1	145	60	722	241
	Ma.	1,614	4	76	185	1	223	20	121	19	256	1	90	41	432	145
	Fe.	1,162	2	66	106	-	173	17	73	17	250	-	55	19	288	96
	Unk.	70	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	2	-

MARRIAGES, 1904.

TABLE IV. — MARRIAGES.

Distinguishing by Counties and by Months the Num-

YEAR AND MONTHS.	State.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.
THE YEAR,	25,993	199	674	2,571	34
January,	1,892	21	52	232	2
February,	1,721	12	46	237	4
March,	885	8	24	81	1
April,	2,426	12	59	262	2
May,	1,634	4	58	199	1
June,	3,866	16	84	320	5
July,	1,796	12	38	194	2
August,	1,889	18	38	204	2
September,	2,490	24	85	208	3
October,	2,987	23	81	255	4
November,	2,864	37	70	248	6
December,	1,543	12	39	131	2

TABLE IV.—MARRIAGES.

ber of Marriages Registered during the Year 1904.

Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
3,232	352	1,644	459	4,655	21	1,122	932	7,219	2,879
221	28	110	34	296	1	77	54	558	206
171	14	145	28	263	-	62	54	500	185
115	13	39	12	134	2	38	27	295	96
319	25	133	53	462	-	98	58	658	285
159	27	136	30	259	1	66	66	436	192
511	51	247	67	787	3	195	148	1,025	407
233	27	109	34	313	1	61	90	507	175
213	28	135	38	330	4	63	70	511	235
349	40	172	61	476	2	106	83	640	241
367	40	173	49	571	3	149	103	847	322
362	34	159	36	516	1	135	127	793	340
212	25	86	17	248	3	72	52	449	195

TABLE V.—MARRIAGES.—1904.

STATE AND COUNTIES: *By Age Periods.*

STATE AND COUNTIES.	ALL AGES.	AGE PERIODS.							
		13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 & 21.
STATE TOTALS,									
Grooms, . .	25,998	-	-	-	2	19	133	307	8,770
Brides, . .	25,998	1	5	22	174	482	1,505	1,828	10,902
BARNSTABLE,									
Grooms, . .	199	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	82
Brides, . .	199	-	1	2	5	5	14	16	77
BERKSHIRE,									
Grooms, . .	674	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	263
Brides, . .	674	-	-	-	6	12	58	63	277
BRISTOL,									
Grooms, . .	2,571	-	-	-	-	2	17	46	1,112
Brides, . .	2,571	-	-	1	23	71	230	225	1,115
DUKES,									
Grooms, . .	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Brides, . .	34	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9
ESSEX,									
Grooms, . .	3,232	-	-	-	1	4	25	47	1,135
Brides, . .	3,232	-	1	3	21	70	202	278	1,335
FRANKLIN,									
Grooms, . .	352	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	141
Brides, . .	352	-	-	-	5	16	33	42	134
HAMPDEN,									
Grooms, . .	1,644	-	-	-	-	2	19	15	627
Brides, . .	1,644	-	-	2	14	31	127	122	793
HAMPSHIRE,									
Grooms, . .	459	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	182
Brides, . .	459	-	-	-	3	8	38	40	211
MIDDLESEX,									
Grooms, . .	4,655	-	-	-	-	2	20	39	1,489
Brides, . .	4,655	1	1	3	19	60	190	263	1,973
NANTUCKET,									
Grooms, . .	21	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
Brides, . .	21	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	8
NORFOLK,									
Grooms, . .	1,122	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	311
Brides, . .	1,122	-	1	-	7	14	39	76	437
PLYMOUTH,									
Grooms, . .	932	-	-	-	-	1	3	19	307
Brides, . .	932	-	-	2	8	31	57	78	364
SUFFOLK,									
Grooms, . .	7,219	-	-	-	-	2	20	63	2,038
Brides, . .	7,219	-	-	9	40	93	313	403	2,944
WORCESTER,									
Grooms, . .	2,879	-	-	-	1	3	17	41	1,063
Brides, . .	2,879	-	1	-	23	69	199	217	1,225

TABLE V.—MARRIAGES.—1904.

STATE AND COUNTIES: *By Age Periods.*

20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 55	55 60	60 65	65 70	70 75	75 80	Over 80.
8,335	4,028	1,920	955	625	380	222	156	68	46	20	7	
6,212	2,371	1,224	587	352	167	75	59	17	7	2	1	
47	25	13	7	3	4	1	5	2	1	1	-	
44	14	7	6	3	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	
193	80	57	22	12	12	7	6	3	5	-	-	
139	46	21	21	14	1	7	7	2	-	-	-	
699	319	141	87	67	39	22	4	6	5	5	-	
492	196	98	58	34	12	6	5	2	2	1	-	
8	10	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	
10	3	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
1,010	471	236	122	71	53	24	15	7	7	1	3	
731	279	158	67	38	27	9	8	4	-	-	1	
96	47	19	12	12	7	6	-	4	2	-	-	
60	26	14	7	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	
574	186	106	43	26	17	10	11	3	4	1	-	
317	118	58	31	13	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	
131	62	29	11	17	7	3	5	-	-	1	1	
84	39	15	8	6	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	
1,590	771	322	159	102	62	38	33	14	11	1	2	
1,249	453	227	89	70	31	13	9	3	-	1	-	
6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
3	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
397	234	83	39	12	8	16	5	2	1	1	-	
326	124	52	21	13	3	8	-	1	-	-	-	
295	145	59	33	35	17	7	4	5	-	2	-	
200	85	49	26	19	8	1	3	-	1	-	-	
2,373	1,267	664	332	205	107	65	56	16	8	3	-	
1,917	734	401	193	98	44	14	13	2	1	-	-	
916	411	188	86	63	47	22	11	4	2	3	1	
640	252	123	57	37	21	6	6	1	2	-	-	

Exhibiting the Social Condition and Ages, respectively, of Parties Married during the Year.

AGGREGATE — Of all Conditions.

AGE OF MALES.	AGE OF FEMALES.														
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.
ALL AGES,	25,993	4,017	10,902	6,212	2,371	1,224	587	352	167	75	59	17	7	2	1
Under 20,	461	315	131	12	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25, .	8,770	2,531	5,263	861	97	15	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 30, .	8,335	915	3,922	2,888	498	96	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 35, .	4,028	184	1,138	1,573	870	210	42	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 40, .	1,920	50	297	572	496	382	95	18	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
40 to 45, .	955	12	101	172	233	230	150	50	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 50, .	625	6	35	74	107	157	125	90	24	4	3	-	-	-	-
50 to 55, .	380	3	11	36	42	68	75	80	48	14	2	-	1	-	-
55 to 60, .	222	1	2	13	14	35	53	44	30	22	8	-	-	-	-
60 to 65, .	156	-	-	8	9	18	20	38	24	19	20	-	-	-	-
65 to 70, .	68	-	-	1	3	5	6	10	14	8	9	9	3	-	-
70 to 75, .	46	-	-	-	2	5	6	5	7	5	9	4	3	-	-
75 to 80, .	20	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	8	3	-	1	-
Over 80, .	7	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1

(A.) First Marriage of Both Parties.

[illegible]

TABLE VI. — Continued.

(B.) First Marriage of Groom and Subsequent Marriage of Bride.

AGE OF MALES.	AGE OF FEMALES.														
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.
ALL AGES,	1,335	6	150	355	363	241	128	60	21	6	4	-	1	-	-
Under 20,	8	1	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25, .	193	3	69	78	34	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 30, .	353	2	45	143	110	42	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 35, .	330	-	23	83	133	63	20	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 40, .	228	-	7	43	50	78	32	12	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
40 to 45, .	111	-	1	5	27	26	38	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 50, .	69	-	1	1	7	16	22	17	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
50 to 55, .	25	-	1	1	2	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 to 60, .	10	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
60 to 65, .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 to 70, .	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 to 75, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
75 to 80, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 80, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(C.) Subsequent Marriage of Groom and First Marriage of Bride.

ALL AGES,	1,955	107	463	508	352	263	138	70	32	14	6	1	-	1	-
Under 20,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25, .	43	11	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 30, .	257	37	126	68	22	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 35, .	418	31	147	148	73	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 40, .	374	15	78	128	89	55	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 to 45, .	315	4	54	74	79	63	33	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 50, .	245	6	21	40	55	60	39	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 to 55, .	139	3	8	24	20	33	26	13	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 60, .	70	-	2	10	6	20	13	10	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
60 to 65, .	51	-	-	8	6	7	13	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 70, .	19	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	4	3	2	1	-	-	-
70 to 75, .	15	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
75 to 80, .	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
Over 80, .	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI. — Concluded.

(D.) Subsequent Marriage of Both Parties.

AGE OF MALES.	AGE OF FEMALES.														
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Over 80.
ALL AGES,	1,210	-	32	124	172	261	215	178	102	53	49	16	6	1	1
Under 20,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25, .	7	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 30, .	28	-	6	15	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 35, .	109	-	7	30	43	19	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 40, .	205	-	10	33	50	84	23	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 to 45, .	178	-	4	20	26	53	51	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 50, .	193	-	1	15	19	54	43	39	16	4	2	-	-	-	-
50 to 55, .	175	-	-	5	16	23	39	52	29	9	2	-	-	-	-
55 to 60, .	126	-	-	3	6	11	34	29	20	17	6	-	-	-	-
60 to 65, .	94	-	-	-	2	10	12	21	16	15	18	-	-	-	-
65 to 70, .	47	-	-	1	2	2	3	7	9	5	7	8	3	-	-
70 to 75, .	30	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	6	3	8	4	3	-	-
75 to 80, .	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	3	-	-	-
Over 80, .	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1

(E.) Conjugal Condition of Persons Married.

GROOMS.	Whole Number of Marriages.	BRIDES.					
		First Marriage.	Second Marriage.	Third Marriage.	Fourth Marriage.	Fifth Marriage.	Sixth Marriage.
Whole number, .	25,993	23,448	2,427	114	4	-	-
First marriage, .	22,828	21,493	1,292	42	1	-	-
Second marriage, .	2,927	1,853	1,020	52	2	-	-
Third marriage, .	218	97	103	17	1	-	-
Fourth marriage, .	18	5	10	3	-	-	-
Fifth marriage, .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sixth marriage, .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

DEATHS, 1904.

TABLE VII.—DEATHS.—1904.

Distinguishing by Counties, by Months and by Sex the Registered Number of Persons who died during the Year.

Year and Month.	SEX.	Gloucester.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
The Year.	Totals, .	48,482	509	1,562	4,950	93	6,142	671	3,144	982	9,046	72	2,270	1,741	11,660	5,640
	Males, .	24,726	258	780	2,514	45	3,036	351	1,555	503	4,599	40	1,093	938	6,080	2,939
	Females, .	23,756	256	782	2,436	48	3,106	320	1,589	479	4,447	32	1,177	803	5,580	2,701
Jan.	Totals, .	4,472	82	126	445	9	598	62	300	76	842	11	225	143	1,083	520
	Males, .	2,283	15	69	228	7	285	34	154	40	429	6	113	73	561	269
	Females, .	2,189	17	57	217	2	313	28	146	36	413	5	112	70	522	251
Feb.	Totals, .	4,185	36	135	468	7	544	51	257	74	795	4	202	148	961	503
	Males, .	2,084	17	68	218	2	256	28	138	34	394	2	108	80	486	263
	Females, .	2,101	19	67	250	5	288	23	139	40	401	2	94	68	475	240
Mar.	Totals, .	4,683	57	153	457	4	562	72	314	113	867	6	241	178	1,139	520
	Males, .	2,327	25	77	228	2	265	38	164	55	426	3	111	89	578	266
	Females, .	2,356	32	76	229	2	297	34	150	58	441	3	130	89	561	254
April.	Totals, .	4,310	48	153	427	7	514	61	280	94	763	6	198	157	1,075	527
	Males, .	2,127	21	66	220	3	228	33	124	44	388	4	92	87	562	255
	Females, .	2,183	27	87	207	4	286	28	156	50	375	2	106	70	513	272
May.	Totals, .	3,884	38	157	382	6	432	48	280	83	702	4	172	137	974	469
	Males, .	1,975	20	83	186	4	250	25	111	38	357	3	70	80	502	246
	Females, .	1,909	18	74	196	2	232	23	119	45	345	1	102	57	472	223

June	Totals, . . .	3,224	35	105	298	4	443	53	232	65	590	8	145	121	758	874
	Males, . . .	1,579	16	51	166	2	225	26	113	84	309	1	70	70	396	200
	Females, . . .	1,645	19	54	130	2	218	27	119	31	281	2	75	51	362	174
July	Totals, . . .	3,952	51	122	450	10	496	66	306	78	764	7	160	148	900	894
	Males, . . .	2,038	29	65	235	5	240	33	162	46	378	4	86	77	463	215
	Females, . . .	1,914	22	57	215	5	256	33	144	32	386	3	74	71	437	179
Aug.	Totals, . . .	4,226	39	149	504	11	502	40	265	98	770	9	189	155	994	501
	Males, . . .	2,226	19	74	270	6	271	22	128	46	399	7	81	77	550	276
	Females, . . .	2,000	20	75	234	5	231	18	137	52	371	2	108	78	444	225
Sept.	Totals, . . .	3,962	41	115	385	9	523	66	235	83	761	7	203	145	960	429
	Males, . . .	2,096	17	63	218	4	266	33	120	46	401	4	111	74	512	227
	Females, . . .	1,866	24	52	167	5	257	33	115	37	360	3	92	71	448	202
Oct.	Totals, . . .	3,730	55	118	398	9	430	45	237	71	692	7	178	145	892	458
	Males, . . .	1,951	28	60	191	3	227	23	113	40	353	3	90	80	486	264
	Females, . . .	1,779	27	58	207	6	203	22	124	31	339	4	88	65	406	199
Nov.	Totals, . . .	3,779	36	122	342	10	481	51	236	65	715	6	177	127	955	457
	Males, . . .	1,915	21	43	167	2	238	27	117	85	362	2	82	77	513	229
	Females, . . .	1,864	15	79	175	8	243	24	119	30	353	3	95	50	442	228
Dec.	Totals, . . .	4,075	41	107	396	7	567	56	252	82	785	3	180	137	969	493
	Males, . . .	2,025	25	61	187	5	285	29	121	45	403	1	79	74	471	239
	Females, . . .	2,050	16	46	209	2	282	27	131	37	382	2	101	63	498	254

TABLE VIII. — DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX,

Distinguishing by Age and Sex the Number of Deaths registered in Each Population according to the Census of 1900,— and also with the

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population. Census 1900.	Sex.	Percentage of Deaths to Population.	No. of Deaths Registered 1904.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20
MASSACHUSETTS, .	2,806,346	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.73 . .	48,482 24,728 23,756	9,992 5,996 4,996	1,703 902 801	714 373 341	602 257 246	379 215 164	965 504 461	593 299 294	1,079 512 567
Barnstable, .	27,826	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.83 . .	509 253 256	76 43 33	8 2 6	3 2 1	4 1 -	1 4 -	12 4 8	5 3 2	11 5 6
Berkshire, . .	95,667	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.63 . .	1,562 780 782	304 165 139	54 29 25	20 11 9	11 6 5	12 4 8	49 21 28	13 4 9	38 17 21
Bristol, . . .	252,029	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.96 . .	4,950 2,614 2,436	1,533 865 678	207 117 90	77 33 44	61 24 37	36 23 13	76 42 34	53 21 32	103 46 67
Dukes,	4,561	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	2.04 . .	93 45 48	13 6 7	- - -	1 - 1	- - -	1 1 1	1 - 1	1 - 1	3 2 1
Essex,	357,030	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.72 . .	6,142 3,036 3,106	1,186 633 533	188 103 85	78 41 37	61 32 29	49 30 19	106 55 53	82 38 44	150 68 82
Franklin, . . .	41,209	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.63 . .	671 351 320	90 56 34	15 8 7	8 4 4	6 1 5	2 - 2	11 6 6	9 6 5	12 5 7
Hampden, . . .	175,603	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.79 . .	3,144 1,555 1,589	789 427 362	97 54 43	42 28 14	33 19 14	31 19 12	77 40 37	52 33 19	76 31 45
Hampshire, . .	58,820	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.67 . .	982 503 479	185 96 89	33 15 18	14 9 6	10 5 5	6 2 4	18 12 6	7 4 3	19 8 11
Middlesex, . .	565,696	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.59 . .	9,046 4,599 4,447	1,673 954 719	310 173 137	121 66 55	80 46 43	77 44 33	165 93 72	121 57 64	214 109 105
Nantucket, . .	3,006	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	2.40 . .	72 40 32	5 3 2	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norfolk, . . .	161,539	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.50 . .	2,270 1,093 1,177	344 186 158	62 27 35	34 13 21	31 11 7	14 7 10	46 23 23	26 11 15	54 23 26
Plymouth, . . .	113,985	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.53 . .	1,741 938 803	262 159 103	50 29 21	17 9 8	18 9 9	12 7 5	17 10 7	12 7 5	31 18 13
Suffolk, . . .	611,417	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.91 . .	11,660 6,080 5,580	2,380 1,310 1,070	495 247 248	224 115 109	139 77 62	108 59 49	270 141 129	143 77 66	241 114 127
Worcester, . .	346,958	Tot. . Ma. . Fe. .	1.63 . .	5,640 2,939 2,701	1,152 683 469	183 97 86	75 42 33	49 23 26	30 18 12	115 57 58	69 38 31	127 61 66

AND BY COUNTIES. — 1904.

County and in the State during the Year 1904, — in Connection with the Percentage of the Registered Number of Deaths to the Population.

20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	100 and over	Unknown
1,654 819 836	1,917 901 1,016	1,954 1,002 952	2,057 1,038 1,019	2,006 1,086 920	2,079 1,100 979	2,395 1,250 1,145	2,475 1,272 1,203	2,959 1,546 1,413	3,070 1,524 1,546	3,225 1,516 1,710	2,786 1,331 1,456	2,179 977 1,202	1,228 493 735	424 157 267	101 85 66	24 6 18	21 16 6
12 5 7	11 3 8	12 7 5	12 5 7	11 6 5	21 11 10	24 13 11	19 9 10	41 25 16	35 17 18	56 23 33	39 22 27	47 24 23	32 13 19	7 13 6	5 - -	- - -	5 6 -
58 32 26	40 22 27	48 29 19	61 34 27	67 36 31	59 26 33	63 34 29	72 33 39	82 49 33	99 49 50	121 47 74	103 47 60	94 47 47	57 23 13	20 7 4	6 2 2	2 - -	- - -
171 78 93	180 87 82	164 80 84	183 89 94	173 80 93	180 90 90	204 102 102	223 101 122	259 125 134	269 133 131	256 136 120	246 106 140	171 83 68	85 32 53	39 22 17	6 2 4	2 - 2	4 - -
2 1 1	1 - 1	1 - 1	2 1 1	2 2 -	1 1 -	3 2 1	6 4 2	9 5 4	7 6 1	8 6 3	11 4 7	3 2 4	6 - 3	1 2 8	- - 1	- - -	1 1 -
212 111 101	226 93 133	221 101 120	241 123 118	253 137 126	291 158 133	284 150 134	323 163 160	389 185 204	429 199 230	431 204 227	388 175 213	299 131 168	171 69 102	63 21 42	14 4 10	2 - 2	3 1 1
28 20 8	19 10 9	21 9 12	21 11 10	12 7 5	28 15 13	27 13 14	34 20 14	41 23 18	53 25 28	67 26 42	67 38 29	59 28 31	32 16 16	6 3 3	2 - 1	- - -	1 1 -
114 47 67	143 60 83	117 52 65	106 41 65	131 66 65	110 53 57	152 78 74	144 76 68	200 101 99	170 79 91	202 82 120	164 83 81	110 46 64	66 33 33	18 8 8	4 1 8	- - -	1 1 -
26 14 12	37 22 15	29 14 15	23 10 18	25 11 14	28 15 13	57 25 32	44 20 24	68 39 29	63 34 29	79 40 39	82 47 35	70 32 88	42 21 21	14 8 6	3 - 3	- - -	- - -
311 154 156	341 157 184	370 200 170	369 172 197	373 204 169	400 215 185	444 229 215	477 230 247	574 288 286	624 319 305	662 314 348	631 256 275	429 190 239	241 84 157	93 30 63	25 10 15	11 2 9	1 1 -
- - 1	1 - 1	2 - 1	- - -	3 2 1	2 1 1	3 1 -	5 1 4	5 3 2	6 3 8	4 2 2	7 5 7	18 11 7	8 3 6	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
62 28 34	87 39 48	86 36 50	74 35 39	83 43 40	93 39 54	117 53 64	122 63 59	149 96 80	159 73 86	179 98 96	194 102 92	143 82 76	82 36 46	32 16 16	5 - 2	- - -	2 - -
63 34 26	58 34 24	59 29 30	59 30 29	67 35 32	70 41 29	95 41 45	94 50 44	101 59 42	127 68 59	180 94 86	145 77 68	111 50 61	62 25 37	27 11 16	3 2 1	- - -	- - -
407 211 196	668 283 285	596 230 296	671 362 309	591 333 256	574 319 255	682 384 298	607 352 256	707 402 305	653 326 327	606 131 344	423 168 255	329 131 193	182 61 121	44 9 35	16 5 11	3 2 1	1 - 1
188 91 107	307 151 116	228 114 114	235 125 110	215 134 81	222 116 106	240 150 126	305 173 156	334 188 161	376 188 188	374 196 191	386 135 155	290 77 88	165 21 38	59 7 11	11 5 6	3 2 1	2 1 1

TABLE VIII. — SUPPLEMENT A.

CITIES.	Population. Census 1900.	SEX.	Percentage of Deaths to Population.	No. of Deaths Registered 1904.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20
Beverly, . .	13,884	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.62 . .	211 104 107	26 18 8	2 - 2	3 1 1	1 - 1	3 2 1	2 - 2	4 3 1	3 1 2
Boston, . .	560,892	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.92 . .	10,754 8,574 6,180	2,219 1,225 994	465 227 238	211 108 103	125 70 55	101 57 44	246 131 115	137 74 63	222 104 118
Brockton, . .	40,063	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.44 . .	576 282 294	113 70 43	25 11 14	10 5 6	10 5 4	3 1 2	6 3 3	5 3 2	12 5 7
Cambridge, . .	91,886	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.61 . .	1,391 669 722	292 164 128	54 27 27	20 12 6	12 6 6	17 12 5	20 10 10	15 5 10	34 13 21
Chelsea, . .	34,072	Tot. Ma. Fe.	2.01 . .	684 396 288	128 73 55	27 15 12	11 7 4	10 6 4	6 2 4	18 8 10	4 2 2	18 9 9
Chicopee, . .	19,167	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.77 . .	339 180 159	111 68 53	17 11 6	2 5 -	7 3 2	5 3 2	12 6 6	6 4 2	7 5 2
Everett, . .	24,336	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.43 . .	348 167 181	78 40 38	13 5 8	5 5 -	2 1 1	3 1 2	5 4 1	12 7 6	8 4 4
Fall River, . .	104,863	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.98 . .	2,074 1,042 1,032	792 441 351	112 60 52	28 11 17	32 13 19	17 11 6	81 20 11	28 9 19	41 17 24
Fitchburg, . .	31,531	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.34 . .	423 194 229	112 61 51	9 3 6	6 3 3	2 1 -	1 1 5	6 1 4	10 6 7	15 8 8
Gloucester, . .	26,121	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.78 . .	466 252 214	86 54 32	17 11 6	10 7 3	8 6 2	2 1 1	12 4 8	9 3 5	14 5 9
Haverhill, . .	37,175	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.60 . .	657 266 291	105 57 48	21 12 9	5 4 1	5 2 3	5 2 3	11 5 6	15 7 8	9 3 6
Holyoke, . .	45,712	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.83 . .	837 403 434	287 161 126	29 15 14	12 8 4	7 4 3	9 6 3	21 10 11	12 7 5	18 5 13
Lawrence, . .	62,559	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.83 . .	1,147 574 573	321 181 140	60 33 27	18 9 9	18 7 9	8 7 10	17 7 10	16 6 11	29 11 18
Lowell, . .	94,969	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.83 . .	1,738 864 874	501 281 220	92 52 40	41 18 23	24 11 13	18 8 10	33 22 11	25 6 19	40 21 19
Lynn, . .	68,513	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.64 . .	1,126 563 563	234 123 106	23 12 11	16 8 5	8 3 4	13 9 4	24 13 11	14 9 5	32 17 15
Malden, . .	33,664	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.45 . .	489 237 252	91 46 45	21 11 10	8 3 5	6 2 4	3 5 -	10 5 5	6 3 3	16 8 8
Marlborough, . .	13,609	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.83 . .	180 87 93	28 14 14	8 5 3	3 2 2	2 - 1	1 - 3	5 2 1	3 1 3	5 4 1
Medford, . .	18,244	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.27 . .	231 102 129	44 22 22	4 2 2	4 3 1	2 - 1	2 1 1	3 2 1	4 2 2	10 6 4
Melrose, . .	12,962	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.45 . .	188 90 98	30 18 12	8 5 3	1 - 1	3 1 2	- 1 -	3 2 1	2 1 1	6 2 4

DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX, AND BY CITIES.—1904.

20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	100 and over.	Unknown.
7 3 4	7 2 5	9 5 4	4 2 2	8 4 4	12 7 5	14 8 6	19 8 11	20 9 11	10 7 3	21 16 5	17 5 12	12 3 9	6 - 6	1 - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
380 196 184	522 258 264	561 310 281	632 347 285	566 323 242	544 304 240	640 359 281	561 310 261	619 344 303	580 277 221	537 226 211	381 150 184	295 111 184	148 40 108	46 16 30	14 5 2	3 2 1	- - -
25 9 16	30 9 16	30 14 18	20 8 12	24 9 16	23 18 10	37 12 25	27 16 11	35 20 16	39 16 23	40 18 13	31 11 12	23 7 8	15 1 2	8 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
53 34 24	58 26 32	65 36 29	59 27 22	58 27 31	66 34 32	65 28 37	67 33 34	87 36 51	98 44 54	75 36 38	66 28 31	51 20 20	39 13 9	10 1 2	4 2 2	1 1 1	- - -
20 9 11	31 19 12	30 18 12	23 12 11	24 11 13	11 7 4	32 20 12	46 30 16	68 48 20	52 33 19	46 27 16	34 16 18	29 19 10	9 4 5	5 1 4	2 - 2	- - -	- - -
12 6 6	15 6 9	15 8 7	9 5 4	8 3 5	9 3 6	21 11 10	15 8 7	15 10 6	17 7 5	12 5 9	14 5 3	6 3 -	2 2 -	1 1 -	1 1 -	- - -	- - -
12 9 3	12 2 7	16 9 9	13 6 7	13 5 8	14 5 9	23 14 9	18 4 14	17 7 10	23 16 13	27 7 11	17 6 10	11 5 8	4 1 -	1 1 -	- - 1	- - -	- - -
65 27 38	76 36 40	60 31 38	95 40 55	74 33 41	70 33 32	68 31 37	80 38 61	113 60 63	78 36 42	76 42 34	65 30 35	33 20 13	15 6 9	5 1 4	2 1 1	- - -	- - -
16 4 12	19 7 12	21 11 10	11 7 4	15 7 8	14 5 9	18 7 11	27 9 18	24 13 11	16 5 11	22 11 11	23 12 11	22 7 16	6 2 4	4 - 4	4 3 1	- - -	- - -
21 10 11	24 18 11	15 9 6	23 12 13	24 17 7	15 10 5	16 12 4	19 11 8	21 11 10	34 19 15	26 8 15	28 13 15	31 8 8	16 3 3	3 - -	1 - -	- - -	1 - -
23 14 9	16 4 12	23 9 14	20 10 10	26 9 17	28 16 12	33 15 18	29 14 15	33 17 16	36 15 21	41 16 25	34 11 23	28 15 10	31 15 4	12 8 1	2 - 1	- - -	- - -
30 7 28	38 12 26	29 12 17	32 14 18	44 22 22	30 15 15	47 19 20	57 23 18	58 23 30	71 18 18	61 12 25	49 12 25	30 12 15	37 6 4	30 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
46 24 22	40 17 23	39 20 19	44 21 23	50 19 31	47 22 25	57 29 28	58 29 29	71 34 37	61 29 32	49 22 27	47 21 26	31 18 18	15 6 9	8 8 -	2 2 -	- - -	- - -
53 23 30	71 32 30	77 35 32	57 25 32	59 32 27	68 33 33	88 47 41	82 57 50	111 67 64	81 82 49	92 46 46	51 17 34	43 13 30	18 6 13	11 3 8	2 1 1	- - -	- - -
40 23 17	53 26 27	46 21 25	57 28 29	34 15 19	65 26 26	51 39 27	49 20 29	75 36 39	79 30 49	77 35 42	66 21 34	46 7 25	10 7 3	12 7 5	2 7 2	- - -	- - -
16 8 8	18 8 15	14 8 8	23 11 12	22 12 10	18 13 5	22 17 6	25 12 13	38 17 14	35 12 16	36 17 23	36 12 14	22 6 16	13 4 9	2 2 2	3 1 2	- - -	- - -
2 2 -	6 2 4	11 6 5	3 1 2	4 3 1	8 4 4	9 - 9	11 5 5	7 5 2	19 9 10	19 8 11	8 4 4	11 6 5	3 1 2	4 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
2 - 2	6 1 5	4 2 2	7 2 5	10 3 7	11 7 7	13 8 8	15 7 7	16 8 6	16 7 9	20 8 12	14 7 7	12 3 9	9 2 2	2 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
8 4 4	4 4 -	12 5 7	4 3 1	4 1 3	6 2 2	11 6 6	9 3 6	6 2 4	15 6 9	19 7 12	12 7 7	14 8 5	8 2 1	8 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -

TABLE VIII. — SUPPLEMENT A. — Concluded.

CITIES.	Population. Census 1900.	SEX.	Percentage of Deaths to Population.	No. of Deaths Registered 1904.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20
New Bedford, .	62,442	Tot. Ma. Fe.	2.19 . .	1,365 718 647	448 258 190	69 39 20	27 11 16	10 5 5	13 9 4	17 9 8	12 6 6	33 14 18
Newburyport, .	14,478	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.90 . .	275 117 158	26 10 16	10 6 4	4 2 2	4 2 1	1 - 1	4 - 4	3 - -	3 - 3
Newton, . .	33,587	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.23 . .	414 196 218	58 40 18	16 7 9	5 1 4	6 3 3	4 2 2	7 3 1	7 6 1	17 8 9
North Adams, .	24,200	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.54 . .	372 196 176	88 52 36	15 7 8	5 4 1	4 3 1	3 - 15	21 6 3	4 1 3	6 2 4
Northampton, .	18,643	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.86 . .	346 176 170	63 28 35	19 9 10	7 5 2	1 1 -	1 - 1	4 4 -	3 2 1	10 5 5
Pittsfield, . .	21,766	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.82 . .	396 192 204	56 27 29	10 8 2	5 3 2	3 1 2	4 2 2	14 6 9	1 1 -	14 8 6
Quincy, . .	23,899	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.46 . .	349 187 182	77 40 37	19 8 11	6 2 4	6 3 3	4 2 2	14 5 9	4 2 2	13 6 7
Salem, . . .	35,956	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.96 . .	703 340 363	171 84 87	20 11 9	6 3 3	8 4 4	5 2 3	9 5 4	11 6 6	17 10 7
Somerville, .	61,643	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.57 . .	964 489 475	168 96 72	35 21 14	12 8 4	15 12 3	9 9 -	22 13 9	17 8 8	16 8 8
Springfield, .	62,059	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.86 . .	1,156 550 606	213 104 109	29 15 14	12 8 4	13 5 8	8 5 8	27 15 12	23 13 10	26 10 16
Taunton, . .	31,036	Tot. Ma. Fe.	2.05 . .	637 322 315	126 68 58	18 9 9	10 4 6	10 4 2	4 2 2	11 7 4	4 2 2	11 6 6
Waltham, . .	23,481	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.43 . .	335 159 176	47 29 18	4 2 2	3 2 1	2 2 -	4 1 8	11 9 2	7 6 1	8 4 4
Weburn, . .	14,254	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.38 . .	196 103 93	48 24 19	9 3 6	4 1 1	4 1 -	1 - -	- - -	4 2 2	3 3 -
Worcester, .	118,421	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.72 . .	2,047 1,083 964	418 237 181	66 34 32	25 14 11	15 9 6	13 6 7	53 29 24	29 15 14	45 22 23

SUPPLEMENT B. — DEATHS IN 60 TOWNS

60 Towns over 5,000 population, census of 1900, . . .	481,495	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.60 . .	8,123 4,080 4,043	1,374 796 578	220 124 96	100 53 47	65 29 36	45 23 22	143 74 69	63 35 28	169 83 86
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SUPPLEMENT C. — DEATHS IN 260 TOWNS

260 Towns under 5,000 population, census of 1900, .	443,764	Tot. Ma. Fe.	1.73 . .	7,699 4,089 3,610	1,018 691 427	147 82 65	69 35 34	52 26 26	43 25 18	123 65 58	74 33 41	180 76 74
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DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX, AND BY CITIES. — 1904.

20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	100 and over.	Unknown.
58 28 30	55 31 25	48 26 22	46 23 23	47 23 24	50 23 27	57 28 29	58 26 33	62 30 32	73 38 35	56 31 25	54 20 84	46 22 24	27 15 12	5 3 2	2 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
18 3 10	13 5 8	6 3 3	10 7 8	5 2 3	13 7 6	9 3 6	10 4 6	25 9 16	30 14 16	22 13 9	20 6 15	21 12 8	14 6 8	7 1 6	2 - 2	- - -	- - -
16 8 8	7 2 5	19 4 15	22 4 18	12 5 7	14 5 6	19 12 7	16 4 12	34 14 20	26 12 14	38 21 17	32 12 20	24 8 5	8 3 2	6 4 2	- - -	1 1 -	- - -
25 15 10	11 6 6	10 9 1	15 9 6	18 11 7	14 4 10	20 11 9	16 7 9	20 11 9	19 10 9	19 6 2	10 6 4	13 7 6	8 2 3	5 2 3	3 1 2	- - -	- - -
11 4 7	13 10 8	8 5 3	11 6 5	10 5 5	7 4 3	21 13 8	20 6 14	31 20 11	24 13 11	30 15 16	23 12 11	19 6 18	9 3 6	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
20 8 12	19 7 12	17 7 10	15 8 7	16 6 10	16 6 8	13 7 6	17 11 6	24 14 10	24 14 10	37 18 22	29 13 16	24 11 13	14 4 10	2 1 1	1 1 -	- - -	- - -
15 7 10	13 8 5	9 7 2	12 7 6	16 8 8	13 5 8	18 5 8	15 9 6	19 9 10	16 12 4	21 8 18	19 7 12	18 6 13	2 1 1	3 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
21 12 9	20 9 14	23 11 16	31 18 13	33 18 15	20 16 13	21 18 13	39 21 18	37 18 19	50 27 23	46 19 27	38 20 20	24 10 14	18 6 12	9 2 7	2 1 2	1 1 -	1 1 -
21 12 9	20 9 14	23 11 16	31 18 13	33 18 15	20 16 13	21 18 13	39 21 18	37 18 19	50 27 23	46 19 27	38 20 20	24 10 14	18 6 12	9 2 7	2 1 2	1 1 -	1 1 -
41 18 12	50 27 21	51 22 16	44 23 22	51 25 26	50 32 27	58 27 31	58 27 31	85 45 40	71 31 40	79 29 50	68 37 31	61 31 31	36 21 21	3 2 1	1 1 1	- - -	- - -
32 14 8	26 12 8	25 11 7	25 11 7	25 11 7	26 17 9	31 16 15	32 13 19	34 16 18	53 29 24	51 21 28	47 12 28	28 12 14	15 9 9	5 2 3	1 1 1	- - -	- - -
14 4 10	21 11 10	15 8 7	13 6 7	10 9 10	8 4 4	5 2 3	8 4 2	14 9 12	25 9 16	22 7 13	28 12 16	25 7 13	14 6 7	11 1 2	2 1 2	1 1 1	- - -
6 5 1	3 - 3	6 2 2	5 2 3	7 4 3	5 2 3	8 4 2	14 9 12	17 9 8	16 5 6	12 6 7	14 6 8	7 4 4	8 2 1	6 1 1	- - -	1 1 1	- - -
97 23 35	90 45 45	84 47 47	96 53 43	91 52 29	93 47 46	96 52 44	121 69 52	125 66 59	132 64 68	101 59 42	136 63 73	90 47 43	47 16 31	11 8 8	2 1 1	- - -	1 1 1

OVER 5,000 POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1900.

245 128 117	248 108 140	251 122 129	294 134 160	305 162 143	331 168 173	363 182 181	420 226 194	416 208 208	522 274 248	591 276 316	774 379 395	805 348 457	270 120 150	82 27 55	20 7 13	2 1 1	5 1 1
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UNDER 5,000 POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1900.

224 111 118	240 123 117	248 123 113	251 143 108	250 154 96	300 174 126	337 183 164	367 193 174	531 294 237	606 322 284	739 369 370	734 391 343	621 323 298	374 153 216	153 66 88	26 7 19	12 2 10	10 9 1
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CAUSES OF DEATH

NOSOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

1904.

TABLE IX. — CAUSES OF

CLASSIFICATION AS ADOPTED BY THE

Distinguishing by Months, by Age and by Sex, the Registered

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
ALL CAUSES, . . .	T.	48,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	24,726	2,233	2,084	2,327	2,127	1,976	1,679	2,038	2,228	2,096	1,951	1,915	2,026
	F.	23,756	2,180	2,101	2,356	2,183	1,909	1,546	1,914	2,000	1,866	1,779	1,864	2,066
I. GENERAL DIS- EASES, . . .	T.	12,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	6,104	536	506	622	546	492	447	478	524	513	496	483	461
	F.	6,717	577	577	650	606	562	503	585	526	575	513	510	523
1. Typhoid Fever (abdominal typhus), . . .	T.	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	273	17	15	18	11	11	14	15	37	33	33	36	33
	F.	190	21	12	17	6	13	8	16	19	17	13	31	13
2. Typhus, exan- thematic, . . .	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Fever, recur- rent, . . .	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Fever, Intermit- tent, and Mala- ria Cachexia, . . .	T.	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	23	1	1	-	1	1	4	7	2	1	3	1	1
	F.	22	-	-	1	1	4	2	1	4	5	2	1	1
5. Variola, . . .	T.	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
6. Measles, . . .	T.	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	96	8	18	21	16	6	7	12	2	-	1	2	3
	F.	64	3	10	13	8	6	8	5	1	2	1	5	2
7. Scarlatina, . . .	T.	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	73	14	8	15	9	5	3	2	-	4	3	5	5
	F.	65	18	8	12	4	5	3	1	-	4	1	1	8
8. Whooping Cough, . . .	T.	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	47	3	3	7	5	5	4	7	4	2	2	4	1
	F.	70	3	5	4	3	3	6	6	6	10	5	3	6
9. Diphtheria and Croup, . . .	T.	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	59	9	8	6	3	3	-	3	3	4	11	7	2
	F.	48	3	7	6	3	3	1	3	1	3	5	6	3
9a. Diphtheria, . . .	T.	592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	294	36	29	23	19	16	22	18	16	27	21	23	39
	F.	298	30	27	26	21	20	20	14	18	16	31	35	35
10. Grippe, . . .	T.	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	138	19	30	38	16	8	5	4	1	1	2	6	8
	F.	166	24	31	45	25	15	3	2	1	2	3	4	11
11. Miliary Fever, . . .	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Cholera, Asi- atic, . . .	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEATH. — *Nosological Arrangement.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION—AUGUST, 1900.

Number of Deaths from Various Causes during the Year 1904.

[illegible]

TABLE IX. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
I. GENERAL DISEASES—Con.														
13. Cholera, nostras, . . .	T. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Dysentery, . . .	T. . .	184	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	78	-	-	3	1	1	4	7	30	21	4	3	2
	F. . .	106	6	-	6	6	1	2	10	43	19	6	6	1
15. Pest (Plague), . . .	T. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Yellow Fever, . . .	T. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Leprosy, . . .	T. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Erysipelas, . . .	T. . .	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	97	14	18	9	13	7	8	6	2	2	8	6	9
	F. . .	70	7	13	8	12	9	2	3	1	2	3	2	8
19. Other Epidemic Af- fections, . . .	T. . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
20. Purulent Infection and Septicæmia, . . .	T. . .	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	127	17	11	14	13	9	10	13	8	8	6	11	7
	F. . .	139	13	18	12	17	12	12	11	8	9	8	9	15
21. Glanders and Farcy, . . .	T. . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Malignant Pustule and Charbon (Anthrax), . . .	T. . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F. . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
23. Rabies, . . .	T. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Actinomycosis, Trich- inosis, etc., . . .	T. . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F. . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Pellagra, . . .	T. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Tubercle of Larynx, . . .	T. . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Tubercle of Lungs, . . .	T. . .	4,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	2,477	214	199	266	245	228	203	181	189	177	184	208	185
	F. . .	2,397	207	211	227	231	192	200	210	161	193	187	181	197
28. Tubercle of Meninges, . . .	T. . .	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	174	13	15	14	22	23	11	16	20	12	12	10	6
	F. . .	151	11	15	10	12	20	13	17	12	12	9	8	12
29. Tubercle, Abdominal, . . .	T. . .	1,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. . .	555	37	43	32	35	29	28	52	66	104	65	41	23
	F. . .	520	38	35	40	39	32	42	50	67	73	45	30	32

Nosological Arrangement.

		AGES.																				
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Over 100	Unknown.		
19	11	1	10	1	1	2	1			3	2	2	1	8	8	12	12	1	1			
18	6		6	2	3				8	2			7	9	19	24	14	3				
25	18		3						2	3	6		10	12		19	7					
1	1		1						1	4	7		7	10		7	4					
16	18		1		1		2	3	7	10	21	20	18	16	16	11	2					
	4				2		2	2	2	32	27	16	12	14	6	8	1					
														2								
										1		1	2			1						
										2				1								
60	44		16	5	6	5	15	18	141	661	623	489	248	168	66	6	1					
	25		25	8	8	7	34	57	238	761	587	299	161	108	87	12						
50	40		34	19	9	12	18	6	3	12	10				1							
	82		82	16	14	7	16	4	8	7	2	8			1	1						
423	846		32	9	8	6	9		4	16	6	11	8	10	7	8						
	84		84	5	5	2	8	8	9	28	22	6	6	16	17	11			1			

TABLE IX. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1. GENERAL DISEASES — CON.														
30. Pott's Disease, . . .	T.	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	20	2	-	-	1	2	2	5	2	2	3	1	-
	F.	15	2	-	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	2	2	1
31. Abscess, Cold and by Congestion, . . .	T.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. White Tumors (White Swellings), . . .	T.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	9	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
	F.	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
33. Tubercle of Other Organs, . . .	T.	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	11	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F.	20	-	1	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	6	-
34. Generalized Tubercle, . . .	T.	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	49	5	4	3	5	11	1	6	1	5	3	1	4
	F.	41	3	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	1
35. Scrofula, . . .	T.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	9	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	F.	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
36. Syphilis, . . .	T.	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	46	4	2	3	6	3	8	5	1	4	5	2	3
	F.	26	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	2	4	4	1	2
37. Bleorrhagia of the Adult, . . .	T.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Gonococcal Infections of children, . . .	T.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
39. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Buccal Cavity, . .	T.	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	55	6	3	5	1	4	5	5	4	2	7	4	9
	F.	23	1	1	4	5	1	2	3	2	1	-	3	-
40. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Stomach and Liver, . . .	T.	1,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	449	30	27	47	38	36	34	36	41	41	43	44	32
	F.	560	41	42	53	53	50	34	58	49	48	39	48	45
41. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum, . .	T.	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	34	3	2	2	4	4	2	3	-	3	5	3	3
	F.	48	5	3	5	5	1	6	8	4	2	3	3	3
42. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Female Genitals, . .	T.	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	299	25	20	23	25	31	22	28	32	26	22	29	17
43. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Breast, . . .	T.	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	F.	249	18	16	24	20	24	19	26	11	21	28	20	22
44. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Skin, . . .	T.	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	72	4	2	5	6	10	11	4	10	5	5	2	8
	F.	42	2	3	1	5	4	3	6	4	4	3	4	3
45. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of Other Organs and Organs not Specified, . . .	T.	587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	195	19	16	21	13	10	18	14	28	16	12	7	21
	F.	392	25	33	38	26	34	24	42	31	30	40	28	41

Nosological Arrangement.

AGES.																						
Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Over 100	Unknown.	
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	1				
					3			2	3	3	1											
				1			1	1	1	1	1		1	2	1							
			1						6	2	2	5	2	3	2	1	2	1				
	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	9	12	11	5	9	2	1	1	4	3					
	1	1	1		2		5	1	1	1												
30																						
17	1	1						4	2		6	4	1	1			3					
										1				1								
					1			1		2	2	8	16	18			8	2				
												5	6	6		6	4	1				
3				1	1		1	4	5	19	59	102	144	95	21	95	142	48	4			
										20	67	124	162	142	48							
											1	3	6	17	7	9	1					
										8	11	7	7	17	17							
									6	38	98	89	46	23	4							
								2	21	52	63	1	2	42	19							
								1	4	13	8	24	13	9	2							
								1		2	7	4	16	11								
1	1		2	2	2	2	1	6	6	20	26	42	50	30	13	30	13	1	2			
	1		1		1	1				6	64	99	91	78	22	78	22					

TABLE IX. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
I. GENERAL DISEASES—Con.														
46. Other Tumors (Tumors of the Female Genitals excepted),	T.	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	16	-	2	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	2	-	1
	F.	47	2	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	6	3	6	1
47. Rheumatism, Acute, Articular,	T.	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	145	17	21	16	18	11	10	12	5	7	7	8	13
	F.	154	12	19	7	13	26	17	12	5	13	14	8	8
48. Rheumatism, Chronic, and Gout,	T.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Scorbntus, . . .	T.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
50. Diabetes, . . .	T.	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	185	12	16	20	19	18	8	18	18	7	17	19	18
	F.	235	19	21	29	22	23	14	14	11	23	18	17	24
51. Goiter, Exophthalmic,	T.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F.	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
52. Addison's Disease, .	T.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-
	F.	13	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
53. Leukæmia, . . .	T.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	5	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F.	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
54. Anæmia, Chlorosis, .	T.	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	116	8	7	14	12	11	6	14	18	5	7	7	12
	F.	186	16	17	20	18	16	16	19	13	22	9	7	13
55. Other General Diseases, . . .	T.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56. Alcoholism, Acute and Chronic, . .	T.	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	137	12	7	12	10	9	9	12	14	11	20	14	7
	F.	25	2	-	3	3	2	3	1	5	-	2	2	2
57. Saturnism, . . .	T.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58. Other Professional Intoxications, . .	T.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59. Other Chronic Poisonings, . . .	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.														
60. Encephalitis, . . .	T.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
61. Meningitis, Simple, .	T.	1,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	589	56	48	60	52	54	43	44	54	55	43	35	45
	F.	480	29	34	60	42	50	31	49	43	38	34	32	38

Nosological Arrangement.

[illegible]

TABLE IX. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. — Con.														
61a. Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebro-spinal, . . .	T.	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	96	10	6	10	9	9	7	13	5	6	5	6	10
	F.	69	4	7	7	4	7	14	2	6	6	5	4	3
62. Locomotor Ataxia, Progressive, . . .	T.	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	44	3	6	2	5	4	1	4	4	4	1	7	3
	F.	18	1	-	2	3	2	-	1	2	1	2	3	1
63. Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord, . . .	T.	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	14	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	-
	F.	18	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	5
64. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage, . . .	T.	2,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1,233	122	119	133	114	101	92	106	92	97	102	100	106
	F.	1,380	118	126	136	121	113	94	106	94	104	110	126	137
65. Cerebral Softening, . . .	T.	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	37	3	5	1	1	6	3	3	3	4	5	-	3
	F.	47	6	5	3	6	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	4
66. Paralysis without Specified Cause, . . .	T.	823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	398	48	31	30	34	43	27	34	31	32	22	34	32
	F.	425	44	44	48	35	33	27	28	22	26	40	40	35
67. Paralysis, General, . . .	T.	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	124	13	10	8	9	10	8	9	8	9	16	12	12
	F.	72	5	6	8	9	4	3	5	3	5	9	8	7
68. Other Forms of Mental Alienation, . . .	T.	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	126	13	9	7	9	14	12	13	16	5	4	11	13
	F.	189	27	17	14	19	17	19	12	9	8	16	14	17
69. Epilepsy, . . .	T.	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	87	7	7	6	4	11	1	3	6	11	9	10	12
	F.	74	7	10	6	4	10	8	5	6	8	3	3	4
70. Eclampsia (non-puerperal), . . .	T.	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
	F.	14	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3
71. Convulsions of Children, . . .	T.	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	280	34	29	26	29	18	18	23	22	22	13	20	27
	F.	239	30	23	33	24	16	16	7	20	14	18	14	25
72. Tetanus, . . .	T.	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	23	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	-	2	2	1	3
	F.	8	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-
73. Chorea, . . .	T.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	5	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	5	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74. Other Diseases of the Nervous System, . . .	T.	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	41	3	2	6	3	6	3	3	1	-	6	3	5
	F.	83	9	5	6	8	6	4	12	8	7	8	1	9
75. Diseases of the Eye and its Adnexa, . . .	T.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76. Diseases of the Ear, . . .	T.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	12	1	-	2	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2
	F.	7	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

Nosological Arrangement.

AGES.																	
Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Over 100
30	12	2	9	6	8	3	8	11	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	11	4	1	2	8	7	4	2	1	6	1	1	2	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	19	8	5	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	6	6	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	5	2	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	4	1	-	-
13	4	3	3	1	7	3	10	27	56	105	233	326	340	140	12	-	-
15	3	1	2	-	3	1	5	26	48	97	215	356	384	209	15	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	9	11	9	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	11	21	9	1	-
5	3	1	1	-	2	2	2	5	19	37	55	89	115	56	6	-	-
5	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	7	11	26	51	89	129	80	17	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	24	34	32	19	9	2	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	24	11	12	10	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	6	9	10	16	24	34	22	1	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	15	22	39	45	33	10	-	-	1
1	-	-	1	3	1	3	8	11	13	14	6	12	7	2	-	-	-
2	-	-	2	2	2	5	7	18	5	9	6	10	4	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
214	42	14	2	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	40	11	10	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	5	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	5	10	8	6	3	1	-	-
-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	4	12	7	11	16	22	6	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-

TABLE IX. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	SEX.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS,	T. 6,242 M. 3,173 F. 3,069		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			321	283	294	274	254	231	221	214	232	244	285	320
			303	275	283	289	257	199	207	201	198	262	273	322
77. Pericarditis,	T. - M. - F. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78. Endocarditis, Acute,	T. 924 M. 446 F. 478		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			47	43	40	38	39	28	31	26	30	38	41	45
			38	48	44	44	35	46	30	33	41	38	41	45
79. Organic Diseases of the Heart,	T. 4,418 M. 2,220 F. 2,198		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			228	203	221	202	179	161	145	149	159	166	188	219
			224	196	204	217	185	127	145	140	126	180	204	241
80. Angina Pectoris,	T. 325 M. 184 F. 141		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			20	13	16	10	13	16	18	16	16	9	19	18
			16	18	15	9	16	12	16	9	7	6	6	11
81. Affections of the Arteries (Atheroma, Aneurism, etc.),	T. 507 M. 288 F. 219		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			22	22	16	22	17	25	25	21	25	27	33	33
			20	15	18	17	19	10	14	17	22	27	18	22
82. Embolus and Thrombosis,	T. 9 M. 3 F. 6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83. Affections of the Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phlebitis),	T. 11 M. 5 F. 6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
84. Affections of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, etc.),	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85. Hemorrhages,	T. 46 M. 26 F. 20		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			2	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	4	4	3
			2	1	1	2	-	4	2	1	1	-	4	2
86. Other Affections of the Circulatory System,	T. - M. - F. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM,	T. 7,058 M. 3,590 F. 3,468		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			432	450	478	429	315	153	148	110	166	228	313	367
			441	438	483	424	288	137	116	89	130	192	319	416
87. Diseases of the Nasal Fossae,	T. 3 M. 3 F. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88. Affections of the Larynx,	T. 79 M. 44 F. 35		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4	8	7	4	6	-	2	2	2	3	1	5
			7	1	4	2	3	2	2	1	-	7	3	3
89. Affections of the Thyroid Body,	T. 19 M. - F. 19		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			2	2	3	2	2	-	1	1	5	-	1	-
90. Bronchitis, Acute,	T. 249 M. 118 F. 131		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			12	19	11	13	11	1	5	5	5	10	14	12
			19	12	20	18	10	7	4	2	8	5	14	12
91. Bronchitis, Chronic,	T. 1,046 M. 461 F. 585		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			50	42	63	65	38	15	25	13	26	45	32	47
			80	69	85	62	54	28	24	19	22	38	52	72
92. Broncho-Pneumonia,	T. 917 M. 451 F. 466		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			59	63	68	54	38	23	13	11	23	21	37	42
			73	58	53	63	37	14	23	16	20	22	48	39

Nosological Arrangement.

AGES.																		
Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Over 100	Unknown.	
103 73	9 6	8 6	5 2	13 9	46 44	32 51	47 45	92 133	146 204	284 266	476 428	758 606	750 722	374 434	32 49	1 -	2 1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 3	3 1	3 2	1 2	3 2	16 17	8 22	10 12	22 37	28 42	34 46	76 62	119 80	78 103	36 39	6 8	-	1	
92 60	4 5	3 4	4 -	7 7	25 24	23 28	37 32	68 91	104 146	219 199	343 339	503 434	519 494	251 305	17 30	-	1	
1 1	-	-	-	1 -	- 1	1 1	-	2 4	12 6	18 14	33 17	52 31	47 43	16 22	1 2	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3 -	-	-	-	1 6	11 3	21 9	67 50	106 80	71 63	7 9	1 -	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	1 1	1	2 1	-	3	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
8 9	2 -	2 -	-	2 -	2 2	-	-	-	4 -	1 -	2 1	7 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
790 606	266 254	98 92	49 38	23 26	58 54	26 33	53 41	209 145	308 213	290 234	377 328	428 471	392 533	202 334	25 61	- 4	1 1	
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 2	4 6	3 6	1 3	2 3	1 3	1 1	-	2 6	3 2	7 -	4 1	8 2	2 -	1 1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
53 45	9 9	6 3	1 1	2 1	1 2	1 1	- 1	1 6	1 8	2 2	9 7	9 10	12 26	10 11	2 3	-	-	
161 148	40 27	7 15	6 8	- 2	5 3	2 4	3 2	7 17	9 16	10 25	26 29	58 66	73 103	48 94	5 24	- 2	1 -	
189 151	85 78	27 16	8 9	6 8	11 10	- 3	2 1	7 6	6 8	15 19	21 17	22 43	37 62	15 38	1 7	-	-	

TABLE IX. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Con.														
93. Pneumonia, . . .	T.	4,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	2,208	281	285	301	254	192	97	85	64	90	137	193	229
	F.	1,975	254	267	292	256	155	65	53	38	61	99	167	268
94. Pleurisy, . . .	T.	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	189	16	16	13	19	14	7	7	5	7	6	16	13
	F.	96	13	12	9	11	9	5	4	4	4	4	12	9
95. Pulmonary Congestion and Apoplexy,	T.	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	25	1	4	3	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	5	-
	F.	27	1	2	6	3	4	2	1	1	4	2	-	1
96. Gangrene of the Lung,	T.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F.	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
97. Asthma, . . .	T.	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	122	9	10	10	10	11	6	10	7	12	6	15	16
	F.	116	11	8	8	6	13	13	2	6	4	12	21	13
98. Pulmonary Emphysema,	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99. Other Diseases of the Respiratory Apparatus (Phthisis excepted), . . .	T.	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	16	-	2	2	3	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	3
	F.	14	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	3	1	-
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS,														
100. Affections of the Mouth and its Adnexa, . . .	T.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
101. Affections of the Pharynx, . . .	T.	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	29	6	-	4	3	1	3	2	-	2	1	3	4
	F.	21	1	5	3	1	1	2	1	4	-	1	2	-
102. Affections of the Esophagus, . . .	T.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
103. Ulcer of the Stomach, . . .	T.	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	51	1	1	5	2	1	5	7	3	7	5	5	9
	F.	51	4	7	5	2	3	3	4	4	2	4	3	5
104. Other Affections of the Stomach (Cancer excepted), . . .	T.	1,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	502	26	22	32	27	46	33	48	101	75	42	25	25
	F.	514	21	23	42	38	29	21	68	91	66	61	30	25
105. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), . . .	T.	2,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	1,235	19	16	15	15	22	41	289	416	267	85	30	20
	F.	1,062	20	17	11	22	16	32	253	359	223	72	21	16
106. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over), . . .	T.	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	198	10	8	13	12	10	15	22	33	36	15	8	10
	F.	248	13	10	17	10	9	15	33	58	30	21	19	13
107. Intestinal Parasites, . . .	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108. Hernias; Intestinal Obstructions, . . .	T.	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	186	17	12	12	14	5	11	20	19	18	24	14	20
	F.	210	22	17	16	14	19	14	16	19	20	16	18	19

Nosological Arrangement.

AGES.																
Under 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	9 to 11	11 to 13	13 to 15	15 to 17	17 to 19	19 to 21	21 to 23	23 to 25	25 to 27	27 to 29	29 to 31	31 to 33
257	122	51	31	17	34	19	41	160	244	221	266	288	228	114	15	-
247	129	51	15	12	34	21	29	98	163	160	232	299	304	172	22	-
12	5	3	1	2	3	3	4	24	21	12	30	17	9	3	-	-
4	4	1	1	-	1	2	5	8	12	13	16	14	12	2	1	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	6	6	2	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	6	2	3	7	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
3	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	3	19	12	24	22	24	8	2	-
6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	10	8	14	29	33	9	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
1,459	182	41	24	18	42	38	57	99	130	139	167	193	169	72	10	-
1,216	137	36	23	12	45	32	36	128	141	172	181	221	225	122	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	8	4	2	3	2	3	1	-	-
5	2	-	2	1	1	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	4	17	7	4	8	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	18	9	6	6	9	4	-	-	-
251	49	13	8	4	6	-	4	6	14	16	22	41	36	16	6	-
301	82	9	5	8	7	2	4	18	8	23	32	39	86	44	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,112	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
902	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	20	7	7	9	6	3	3	9	18	9	35	41	27	3	-
-	-	23	18	6	10	-	4	12	7	12	30	43	45	35	7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	4	-	2	3	2	5	18	20	13	24	26	27	9	1	-
21	2	1	2	-	2	1	1	3	21	29	27	42	34	21	2	1

TABLE IX. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS — Con.														
109. Other Affections of the Intestines, . . .	T. 47 M. 27 F. 20		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			2	-	1	3	3	7	4	4	-	2	1	-
			1	3	-	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	2
110. Icterus Gravis, . . .	T. - M. - F. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111. Tumors, Hydatid, of the Liver, . . .	T. 2 M. - F. 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
112. Cirrhosis of the Liver, . . .	T. 250 M. 147 F. 112		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			21	14	11	9	12	12	7	15	5	16	10	15
			16	7	8	7	10	11	9	9	10	7	8	10
113. Biliary Calculi, . . .	T. 120 M. 46 F. 74		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			5	6	5	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	5	4
			6	5	10	13	6	3	7	6	6	2	3	7
114. Other Affections of the Liver, . . .	T. 76 M. 38 F. 38		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			1	5	2	4	2	2	5	3	1	9	2	2
			3	1	6	3	5	5	4	2	2	3	2	2
115. Affections of the Spleen, . . .	T. 88 M. 52 F. 36		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			5	7	14	4	5	2	4	2	3	2	3	1
			3	2	1	4	3	4	1	2	3	4	2	7
116. Peritonitis, Simple (Puerperal excepted), . . .	T. 420 M. 180 F. 240		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			22	16	13	12	17	6	18	13	14	18	13	18
			24	23	23	27	22	10	19	23	22	12	17	13
117. Other Affections of the Digestive Apparatus (Cancer and Tubercle excepted), . . .	T. 9 M. 3 F. 6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
			-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1
118. Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa, . . .	T. 243 M. 144 F. 99		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			13	10	11	8	13	16	12	22	13	5	9	12
			14	9	8	9	5	7	9	13	6	6	11	2
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA, . . .														
	T. 3,047 M. 1,632 F. 1,415		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			155	148	158	148	130	132	100	115	123	150	139	129
			141	114	156	136	130	98	100	106	86	117	113	113
119. Nephritis, Acute, . . .	T. 1,490 M. 785 F. 714		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			83	75	76	72	67	62	46	50	58	71	60	58
			74	56	74	75	71	52	39	59	39	54	61	60
120. Bright's Disease, . . .	T. 1,062 M. 558 F. 504		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			49	42	60	50	37	43	37	44	46	48	54	43
			46	41	62	44	45	31	43	35	33	44	36	44
121. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexe, . . .	T. 2 M. 2 F. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
122. Calculi of the Urinary Tract, . . .	T. - M. - F. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123. Diseases of the Bladder, . . .	T. 209 M. 178 F. 31		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			11	19	17	13	17	15	3	15	17	10	12	13
			4	5	2	5	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	3

Nosological Arrangement.

AGES.																		
Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Over 100	Unknown.	
2	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	4	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	24	22	37	31	19	-	2	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	8	22	24	29	19	-	3	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	17	18	10	7	-	-	-	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	9	7	6	4	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	8	11	13	7	3	-	-	-	
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	8	5	5	2	-	-	-	
18	4	1	2	2	11	10	19	17	24	22	21	17	10	2	-	-	-	
8	-	2	1	1	10	10	10	52	66	42	14	22	8	4	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	1	9	16	22	35	16	22	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	5	1	9	13	14	17	14	14	9	5	2	1	-	-	-	
21	4	5	4	1	20	10	16	73	103	184	264	386	356	170	15	-	-	
13	6	8	6	6	18	13	35	140	189	197	219	269	202	89	5	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	4	3	3	1	13	3	13	48	56	113	144	194	132	45	-	-	-	
6	5	6	4	2	14	7	15	62	70	90	116	147	121	48	2	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	1	-	6	5	2	23	42	63	98	135	115	51	9	-	-	
6	1	2	2	4	2	6	14	44	66	59	83	108	71	34	2	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	5	13	35	61	52	3	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	6	4	3	4	5	1	-	-	

[illegible]

Nosological Arrangement.

[illegible]

TABLE IX.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE, . . .	T. 241 M. 141 F. 100	- 10 4	- 7 15	- 17 9	- 16 9	- 16 8	- 14 10	- 8 9	- 12 7	- 12 8	- 13 10	- 4 8	- 12 3	- 8 6
142. Gangrene, . . .	T. 150 M. 87 F. 63	- 3 2	- 0 11	- 11 6	- 13 7	- 13 6	- 10 5	- 3 4	- 7 2	- 6 5	- 5 8	- 1 2	- 9 6	- 1 6
143. Furuncle (Carbuncle),	T. 13 M. 9 F. 4	- - 1	- - 1	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- 2 1	- 1 -	- - -	- 1 -	- 3 1	- - 1	- 1 1	- - -
144. Abscess, Warm, . . .	T. 44 M. 28 F. 16	- 6 1	- 1 1	- 4 1	- 2 2	- 2 2	- 2 4	- - 1	- 4 1	- 2 1	- 2 -	- 1 -	- 2 1	- 1 -
145. Other Diseases of the Skin and its Accessories, . . .	T. 34 M. 17 F. 17	- 1 1	- 2 2	- 1 -	- 1 -	- 1 1	- - -	- 4 4	- 1 4	- 3 4	- 3 1	- 2 1	- - -	- - -
IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION, . . .	T. 75 M. 43 F. 32	- 7 -	- 5 7	- 5 8	- 2 2	- 2 3	- 2 3	- 3 2	- 2 2	- 7 4	- 4 3	- 2 1	- 2 1	- 2 2
146. Affections of the Bones (non-tuberculous), . . .	T. 51 M. 30 F. 21	- 5 6	- 3 2	- 4 1	- 2 1	- 2 1	- 1 3	- 2 2	- 1 2	- 4 2	- 3 2	- 2 -	- 1 -	- 1 1
147. Arthritis and Other Affections of the Joints (Tubercle and Rheumatism excepted), . . .	T. 20 M. 10 F. 10	- 2 -	- 2 1	- 1 1	- - 1	- - 2	- 1 -	- - -	- 1 -	- 1 2	- 1 1	- - -	- 1 1	- 1 1
148. Amputation, . . .	T. 2 M. 2 F. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
149. Other Affections of the Organs of Locomotion, . . .	T. 2 M. 1 F. 1	- - 1	- - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
X. MALFORMATIONS, . . .	T. 245 M. 140 F. 105	- 16 8	- 11 18	- 8 5	- 13 12	- 10 7	- 10 7	- 19 11	- 9 13	- 6 6	- 10 5	- 14 8	- 14 10	- 14 10
150. Malformations, Congenital (Stillbirths excepted), . . .	T. 245 M. 140 F. 105	- 16 8	- 11 13	- 8 5	- 13 12	- 10 7	- 10 7	- 19 11	- 9 13	- 6 6	- 10 5	- 14 8	- 14 10	- 14 10
XI. EARLY INFANCY, . . .	T. 3,080 M. 1,761 F. 1,319	- 160 184	- 132 110	- 155 110	- 148 112	- 141 117	- 139 108	- 136 89	- 160 117	- 158 101	- 152 101	- 133 109	- 147 111	- 147 111
151. Congenital Icterus, Debility and Sclerosis, . . .	T. 3,080 M. 1,761 F. 1,319	- 160 184	- 132 110	- 155 110	- 148 112	- 141 117	- 139 108	- 136 89	- 160 117	- 158 101	- 152 101	- 133 109	- 147 111	- 147 111
152. Other Diseases of Early Infancy, . . .	T. - M. - F. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
153. Lack of Care, . . .	T. - M. - F. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
XII. OLD AGE, . . .	T. 1,080 M. 428 F. 662	- 50 66	- 39 61	- 47 76	- 36 73	- 42 57	- 22 40	- 25 48	- 30 44	- 26 50	- 42 34	- 34 54	- 35 49	- 35 49

Nosological Arrangement.

[illegible]

TABLE IX. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
XII. — OLD AGE — CON.														
154. Senile Debility,	T. 1,080		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 428		50	39	47	36	42	22	25	30	28	42	34	35
	F. 652		66	61	76	73	57	40	48	44	50	34	54	49
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES,	T. 2,160		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 1,594		121	101	102	117	136	143	185	166	143	146	129	115
	F. 566		46	42	62	46	41	53	46	47	61	40	44	39
155. Suicide by Poison,	T. 63		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 41		5	2	1	6	1	5	2	2	2	7	3	5
	F. 22		1	-	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	3
156. Suicide by Asphyxia,	T. 16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 11		2	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	F. 5		-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
157. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation,	T. 23		-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 19		1	1	-	-	-	4	2	1	3	3	-	2
	F. 4		-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
158. Suicide by Submer- sion,	T. 40		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 24		-	-	1	2	1	6	2	6	2	1	3	-
	F. 16		-	-	1	-	4	4	-	-	4	1	-	2
159. Suicide by Firearms,	T. 120		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 108		8	10	6	12	12	9	12	7	7	7	11	7
	F. 12		3	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
160. Suicide by Cutting Instruments,	T. 17		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 16		1	1	1	1	1	3	3	-	3	1	-	1
	F. 1		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
161. Suicide by Jumping from High Places,	T. 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. 1		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162. Suicide by Crushing,	T. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163. Other Suicides,	T. 21		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 17		1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6
	F. 4		1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
164. Fractures,	T. 321		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 219		16	18	8	14	18	19	27	20	27	21	21	10
	F. 102		6	6	9	6	7	11	9	8	10	10	14	6
165. Luxations,	T. 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 1		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. 1		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
166. Other Accidental Traumatism,	T. 733		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 596		46	39	43	47	48	40	51	66	60	63	48	45
	F. 137		8	11	17	13	13	13	12	10	14	9	8	9
167. Burns and Scalds,	T. 223		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 98		10	6	11	5	6	5	7	8	10	10	9	6
	F. 130		11	13	16	13	7	7	7	9	15	9	10	13
168. Burning by Corrosive Substances,	T. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
169. Insolation,	T. 16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. 10		-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
	F. 6		-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE IX. — Concluded.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS.		MONTHS.											
	Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES—Con.														
170. Freezing, . . .	T.	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	18	6	5	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	F.	10	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
171. Electrical Disturbances, . . .	T.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172. Accidental Submersion, . . .	T.	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	264	8	8	14	10	24	45	59	31	17	13	19	16
	F.	36	2	1	-	2	4	5	7	6	3	4	-	2
173. Inanition, . . .	T.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
174. Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Suicide excepted),	T.	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	69	10	4	2	7	8	1	3	3	6	4	10	11
	F.	23	3	3	1	2	1	1	-	3	3	1	4	1
175. Other Acute Poisonings, . . .	T.	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	58	4	3	4	4	9	2	7	8	4	8	3	2
	F.	40	5	3	7	3	1	2	1	6	6	3	3	-
176. Other External Violence, . . .	T.	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	24	3	1	2	1	5	3	3	-	-	5	1	-
	F.	14	1	-	4	1	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	1
XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES, . . .														
177. Dropsy, . . .	T.	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	18	4	-	2	2	-	1	3	1	1	-	2	2
	F.	31	8	2	2	2	3	1	5	2	4	1	5	1
178. Sudden Death, . . .	T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
179. Non-specified or Ill-defined Causes of Death, . . .	T.	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M.	93	8	10	6	4	7	10	6	13	9	7	6	7
	F.	75	9	7	9	7	6	5	6	5	4	3	6	8

Nosological Arrangement.

AGES.																	
Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Over 100	Unknown.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	5	2	2	1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	4	4	6	32	37	27	53	36	22	17	11	3	1	-	-	-
1	2	3	3	2	4	3	6	6	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	3	1	2	-	3	-	2	9	11	11	6	6	6	1	-	-	-
7	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	5	4	4	2	3	-	3	2	10	12	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
4	2	1	-	2	4	1	3	7	3	7	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	7	1	1	-	3	3	1	7	13	18	14	7	4	3	1	-	2
23	7	2	-	1	1	1	-	6	9	11	18	9	14	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	8	-	3	1	8	3	1	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	3	11	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	7	1	1	-	1	3	1	-	10	18	11	6	1	-	-	-	-
22	7	2	-	1	1	1	-	6	8	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-

TABLE X.—CAUSES OF

CLASSIFICATION AS ADOPTED BY THE

Exhibiting the Number of Deaths in Each County and in

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.
All Causes,	48,482	509	1,562	4,950
I. General Diseases,	12,821	119	404	1,171
II. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense,	6,800	80	185	661
III. Diseases of the Circulatory Appa- ratus,	6,242	74	179	434
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory Appa- ratus,	7,058	63	231	757
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus,	5,577	63	207	784
VI. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Appa- ratus and its Adnexa,	3,047	37	103	315
VII. Puerperal State,	339	4	14	37
VIII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue,	241	2	12	28
IX. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion,	75	—	3	5
X. Malformations,	245	1	9	21
XI. Early Infancy,	3,080	15	89	469
XII. Old Age,	1,080	20	29	89
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes,	2,160	29	92	147
XIV. Ill-defined Diseases,	217	2	5	32

DEATH. — *Nosological Arrangement.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION — AUGUST, 1900.

the State, from various Causes, during the Year 1904.

Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
98	6,142	671	3,144	982	9,046	72	2,270	1,741	11,660	5,640
19	1,563	155	846	228	2,487	18	592	492	3,313	1,414
13	822	106	390	158	1,174	11	331	228	1,310	831
14	827	92	393	123	1,288	19	363	273	1,480	683
12	864	90	377	128	1,296	4	297	202	1,958	779
9	650	59	408	122	1,046	8	191	172	1,283	575
6	413	54	247	58	545	5	147	106	662	349
-	31	2	31	3	63	-	15	15	86	38
-	36	5	17	5	40	1	8	13	53	21
-	8	-	5	5	8	-	5	3	26	7
1	38	3	17	4	48	-	12	10	53	28
3	372	33	232	59	497	3	121	85	662	440
5	161	28	33	38	183	-	72	59	181	182
8	311	42	138	48	345	3	107	72	541	277
3	46	2	10	3	26	-	9	11	52	16

TABLE X. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.
<i>I. General Diseases,</i>	12,821	119	404	1,171
1. Typhoid Fever (Abdominal Typhus),	463	7	25	41
2. Typhus, Exanthematic,	—	—	—	—
3. Fever, Recurrent,	—	—	—	—
4. Fever, Intermittent, and Malarial Cachexia,	45	1	1	7
5. Variola,	9	—	7	—
6. Measles,	160	1	2	5
7. Scarletina,	138	2	6	8
8. Whooping Cough,	117	—	3	6
9. Diphtheria and Croup,	107	3	5	20
9a. Diphtheria,	592	1	28	41
10. Grippe,	304	6	16	32
11. Miliary Fever,	—	—	—	—
12. Cholera, Asiatic,	—	—	—	—
13. Cholera, Nostras,	—	—	—	—
14. Dysentery,	184	—	13	15
15. Pest (Plague),	—	—	—	—
16. Yellow Fever,	—	—	—	—
17. Leprosy,	—	—	—	—
18. Erysipelas,	167	2	6	15
19. Other Epidemic Affections,	3	—	—	—
20. Purulent Infection and Septicæmia,	266	1	13	18
21. Glanders and Farcy,	2	—	—	1
22. Malignant Pustule and Charbon (Anthrax),	6	—	—	—
23. Rabies,	—	—	—	—
24. Actinomycosis, Trichinosis, etc.,	4	—	—	—
25. Pellagra,	—	—	—	—
26. Tubercle of Larynx,	1	—	—	—
27. Tubercle of Lungs,	4,874	34	121	491
28. Tubercle of Meninges,	325	1	6	18
29. Tubercle, Abdominal,	1,075	15	18	140
30. Pott's Disease,	35	—	—	4
31. Abscess, Cold and by Congestion,	2	—	—	—
32. White Tumors (White Swellings),	20	—	2	—
33. Tubercle of Other Organs,	31	—	1	3
34. Generalized Tubercle,	90	2	2	7
35. Scrofula,	13	1	2	2
36. Syphilis,	72	—	—	6
37. Blennorrhagia of the Adult,	2	—	—	—
38. Gonococcic Infections of Children,	1	—	—	—
39. Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors of the Buccal Cavity,	78	—	1	4
40. Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors of the Stomach and Liver,	1,009	10	42	71
41. Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors of the Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum,	82	1	1	8
42. Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors of the Female Genitals,	299	1	8	35

Nosological Arrangement.

<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Essex.</i>	<i>Franklin.</i>	<i>Hampden.</i>	<i>Hampshire.</i>	<i>Middlesex.</i>	<i>Nantucket.</i>	<i>Norfolk.</i>	<i>Plymouth.</i>	<i>Suffolk.</i>	<i>Worcester.</i>
19	1,563	155	846	228	2,487	18	592	492	3,313	1,414
2	66	8	28	4	75	-	15	19	189	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	5	2	2	10	-	5	1	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	9	-	4	4	28	-	9	16	80	2
-	11	2	20	5	21	-	8	2	42	11
-	12	-	18	2	9	-	4	1	23	39
-	15	3	14	2	15	-	2	4	12	12
-	70	6	53	3	109	-	19	7	215	40
1	30	10	30	12	48	2	20	17	40	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	24	1	5	12	36	-	8	14	18	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	14	2	13	4	25	-	10	4	48	23
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
-	28	1	15	8	40	-	15	11	78	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	567	57	279	80	1,006	3	220	185	1,301	528
-	41	3	24	5	63	-	15	9	104	36
1	134	8	68	6	188	1	43	35	315	103
-	3	-	1	1	4	1	1	1	15	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	1	-	-	1	5	-	2	-	8	1
-	3	-	-	4	13	-	2	-	4	1
-	6	1	7	1	34	-	8	2	11	9
-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	3	-
-	-	10	6	-	9	-	-	3	26	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	-	8	2	-	2	5	23	6
-	6	156	10	65	15	198	5	44	234	111
-	-	10	3	7	-	13	-	3	23	10
-	46	3	24	5	61	-	15	13	63	25

TABLE X. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.
I. General Diseases — Con.				
43. Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors of the Breast,	252	2	7	16
44. Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors of the Skin,	114	1	4	12
45. Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors of Other Organs and Organs not Specified,	587	11	15	41
46. Other Tumors (Tumors of the Female Genitals excepted),	63	—	3	5
47. Rheumatism, Acute, Articular,	299	2	13	18
48. Rheumatism, Chronic and Gout,	3	—	—	—
49. Scorbutus,	3	—	—	1
50. Diabetes,	420	7	10	38
51. Goiter, Exophthalmic,	6	—	—	1
52. Addison's Disease,	19	—	1	1
53. Leukæmia,	10	—	—	—
54. Anæmia, Chlorosis,	302	6	16	23
55. Other General Diseases,	1	—	—	—
56. Alcoholism, Acute and Chronic,	162	—	6	16
57. Saturnism,	8	1	—	—
58. Other Professional Intoxications,	—	—	—	—
59. Other Chronic Poisonings,	1	—	—	1
II. Diseases of the Nervous System and the Organs of Special Sense,				
	6,300	80	185	661
60. Encephalitis,	5	1	—	1
61. Meningitis, Simple,	1,069	7	32	125
61a. Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebro-spinal,	165	—	3	9
62. Locomotor Ataxia, Progressive,	62	—	3	3
63. Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord,	32	—	—	1
64. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage,	2,663	37	84	232
65. Cerebral Softening,	84	2	4	10
66. Paralysis without Specified Cause,	823	19	21	86
67. Paralysis, General,	196	1	5	14
68. Other Forms of Mental Alienation,	315	3	2	48
69. Epilepsy,	161	—	11	4
70. Eclampsia (non-puerperal),	21	—	—	5
71. Convulsions of Children,	519	6	13	114
72. Tetanus,	31	—	2	1
73. Chorea,	10	—	—	—
74. Other Diseases of the Nervous System,	124	4	3	6
75. Diseases of the Eye and its Adnexa,	1	—	—	—
76. Diseases of the Ear,	19	—	2	2

Nosological Arrangement.

Dates.	Dates.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
	28	1	20	7	51	1	9	8	72	30
	13	2	9	4	21	2	7	8	18	14
	83	13	34	14	117	-	36	42	109	72
	7	-	2	2	12	1	6	3	18	4
	47	5	24	11	60	-	17	9	52	41
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	51	4	24	7	80	-	22	12	99	65
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	2	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	3	2
	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2
	40	5	24	5	67	1	16	6	44	46
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	-	11	3	26	1	5	6	57	5
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	822	106	390	158	1,174	11	331	228	1,310	831
	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	138	18	89	33	200	1	39	26	245	115
	17	5	12	1	29	-	4	4	60	21
	11	2	4	1	14	-	6	2	10	6
	5	1	1	1	8	-	1	3	4	7
10	324	42	161	63	558	4	148	113	593	294
	10	2	3	1	17	-	6	3	14	12
2	131	19	42	29	156	1	47	29	154	87
	34	-	1	3	27	2	7	9	21	72
	31	8	7	9	36	3	26	13	50	79
	17	4	15	7	24	-	17	6	20	36
	5	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	3	-
	72	2	40	7	73	-	22	12	91	67
	4	-	3	1	3	-	-	1	12	4
	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	2
	19	3	7	2	18	-	5	6	25	26
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	3

TABLE X. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.
III. Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus,	6,242	74	179	434
77. Pericarditis,	—	—	—	—
78. Endocarditis, Acute,	924	8	16	44
79. Organic Diseases of the Heart,	4,418	59	145	324
80. Angina Pectoris,	325	5	3	16
81. Affections of the Arteries (Atheroma, Aneurism, etc.),	507	2	11	44
82. Embolus and Thrombosis,	9	—	—	—
83. Affections of the Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phlebitis),	11	—	2	—
84. Affections of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, etc.),	2	—	—	—
85. Hemorrhages,	46	—	2	6
86. Other Affections of the Circulatory System,	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System,	7,058	63	231	757
87. Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ,	3	—	—	1
88. Affections of the Larynx,	79	3	2	14
89. Affections of the Thyroid Body,	19	—	1	—
90. Bronchitis, Acute,	249	5	15	32
91. Bronchitis, Chronic,	1,046	18	26	143
92. Broncho-Pneumonia,	917	4	27	107
93. Pneumonia,	4,183	26	139	395
94. Pleurisy,	235	3	9	29
95. Pulmonary Congestion and Apoplexy,	52	—	3	3
96. Gangrene of the Lung,	7	—	—	1
97. Asthma,	238	4	9	29
98. Pulmonary Emphysema,	—	—	—	—
99. Other Diseases of the Respiratory Ap- paratus (Phthisis excepted),	30	—	—	3
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus,	5,577	63	207	784
100. Affections of the Mouth and its Ad- nexa,	3	—	—	1
101. Affections of the Pharynx,	50	—	3	10
102. Affections of the Esophagus,	3	—	—	—
103. Ulcer of the Stomach,	102	3	2	6
104. Other Affections of the Stomach (Can- cer excepted),	1,016	13	52	92
105. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years),	2,297	13	83	482
106. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over),	446	6	10	68
107. Intestinal Parasites,	—	—	—	—
108. Hernias; Intestinal Obstructions,	396	4	15	24
109. Other Affections of the Intestines,	47	1	—	2
110. Icterus Gravis,	—	—	—	—
111. Tumors, Hydatid, of the Liver,	2	—	—	—
112. Cirrhosis of the Liver,	259	5	9	35
113. Biliary Calculi,	120	3	3	12

1904.]

DEATHS.

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Nosological Arrangement.

Date.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
14	827	92	393	123	1,288	19	363	273	1,480	683
12	99	10	74	5	220	6	48	32	291	69
12	622	63	260	100	857	8	239	206	1,016	512
12	32	6	17	6	66	-	31	23	86	34
12	67	13	37	11	133	10	42	10	66	61
12	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	4	-
12	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	1	1	-
12	7	-	3	1	4	-	1	1	14	7
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	864	90	377	128	1,296	4	297	202	1,958	779
12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12	9	1	8	2	12	-	3	3	16	6
12	4	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	7	2
12	127	2	15	3	52	-	15	8	45	29
12	115	11	50	15	203	1	38	42	245	134
12	113	7	46	10	112	1	31	17	321	101
12	620	64	221	82	804	2	188	116	1,172	449
12	31	1	16	1	55	-	8	7	57	18
12	1	2	4	5	12	-	5	6	2	8
12	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
12	22	2	10	9	33	-	5	3	90	22
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	2	-	3	-	9	-	3	-	3	7
9	650	59	408	122	1,046	8	191	172	1,288	575
9	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	4	1	4	-	9	-	2	4	8	5
9	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
9	16	3	1	4	15	-	8	2	28	14
2	107	14	61	19	181	-	49	38	269	119
2	279	22	204	57	415	1	58	51	411	219
2	59	5	24	9	101	2	15	17	81	49
1	52	3	17	5	84	2	17	14	124	34
1	4	-	3	-	12	-	-	3	16	5
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
1	21	2	21	5	53	-	4	7	75	21
1	8	-	10	4	19	-	10	7	25	19

TABLE X. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Britol.
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus — Con.				
114. Other Affections of the Liver, . . .	76	4	4	7
115. Affections of the Spleen, . . .	88	8	9	5
116. Peritonitis, Simple (Puerperal excepted), . . .	420	8	8	22
117. Other Affections of the Digestive Apparatus (Cancer and Tubercle excepted), . . .	9	—	—	1
118. Appendicitis and Abscess of the Ilia Fossa, . . .	243	5	9	17
VI. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus and its Adnexa, . . .	3,047	37	103	315
119. Nephritis, Acute, . . .	1,499	15	49	175
120. Bright's Disease, . . .	1,062	15	29	105
121. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa, . . .	2	—	—	—
122. Calculi of the Urinary Tract, . . .	—	—	—	—
123. Diseases of the Bladder, . . .	209	4	11	16
124. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc, . . .	10	—	1	—
125. Diseases of the Prostate, . . .	98	1	5	9
126. Non-venereal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs, . . .	1	—	1	—
127. Metritis, . . .	4	—	1	—
128. Hemorrhage, Uterine (non-puerperal), . . .	8	—	—	2
129. Tumor, Uterine (non-cancerous), . . .	47	1	2	1
130. Other Diseases of the Uterus, . . .	28	—	3	4
131. Cysts and Other Tumors of the Ovary, . . .	27	1	1	1
132. Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs, . . .	51	—	—	2
133. Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted), . . .	1	—	—	—
VII. The Puerperal State, . . .	339	4	14	37
134. Accidents of Pregnancy, . . .	46	2	1	2
135. Hemorrhage, Puerperal, . . .	13	—	—	3
136. Other Accidents of Labor, . . .	34	—	1	5
137. Septicæmia, Puerperal, . . .	87	1	4	12
138. Albuminuria and Puerperal Eclampsia, . . .	42	—	1	7
139. Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Puerperal, . . .	—	—	—	—
140. Other Puerperal Accidents — Sudden Death, . . .	117	1	7	8
141. Puerperal Diseases of the Breast, . . .	—	—	—	—
VIII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue, . . .	241	2	12	28
142. Gangrene, . . .	150	1	5	20
143. Furuncle (Carbuncle), . . .	13	—	—	1

Nosological Arrangement.

Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
-	3	-	8	1	16	-	4	4	21	4
1	12	1	4	3	20	1	6	7	1	15
1	58	4	28	8	62	1	13	8	164	40
-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
-	26	4	22	7	51	1	5	9	56	31
6	413	54	247	58	545	5	147	106	662	349
2	215	21	120	14	256	3	69	46	347	167
3	153	26	88	31	192	-	53	34	209	124
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	19	4	17	8	46	2	8	14	32	28
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
1	6	1	5	3	19	-	8	5	24	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
-	4	-	6	-	11	-	4	1	13	4
-	3	-	1	-	7	-	1	1	6	2
-	6	1	2	1	7	-	-	1	3	3
-	3	1	7	1	6	-	4	1	16	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	31	2	31	3	63	-	15	15	86	38
-	8	1	2	-	3	-	2	-	21	4
-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	2
-	3	-	2	-	8	-	2	-	9	4
-	4	-	11	1	12	-	2	5	20	15
-	2	-	1	-	14	-	2	3	8	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	12	1	14	2	25	-	7	7	24	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	36	5	17	5	40	1	8	13	53	21
-	26	2	10	4	29	1	6	7	28	11
-	3	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	1

TABLE X. — Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.
VIII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue — Con.				
144. Abscess, Warm,	44	—	4	5
145. Other Diseases of the Skin and its Adnexa,	34	1	3	2
IX. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion, .	75	—	3	5
146. Affections of the Bones (non-tuberculous),	51	—	—	3
147. Arthritis and Other Affections of the Joints (Tubercle and Rheumatism excepted),	20	—	2	1
148. Amputation,	2	—	—	—
149. Other Affections of the Organs of Locomotion,	2	—	1	1
X. Malformations,	245	1	9	21
150. Malformations, Congenital (Stillbirths excepted),	245	1	9	21
XI. Early Infancy,	3,080	15	89	469
151. Congenital Icterus, Debility and Sclerema,	3,080	15	89	469
152. Other Diseases of Early Infancy,	—	—	—	—
153. Lack of Care,	—	—	—	—
XII. Old Age,	1,080	20	29	89
154. Senile Debility,	1,080	20	29	89
XIII. Affections Produced by External Causes,	2,160	29	92	147
155. Suicide by Poison,	63	—	1	7
156. Suicide by Asphyxia,	16	—	—	—
157. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation,	23	—	—	—
158. Suicide by Submersion,	40	—	—	4
159. Suicide by Firearms,	120	1	6	5
160. Suicide by Cutting Instruments,	17	—	1	2
161. Suicide by Jumping from High Places,	1	—	—	—
162. Suicide by Crushing,	—	—	—	—
163. Other Suicides,	21	—	—	—
164. Fractures,	321	1	14	22
165. Luxations,	2	—	—	—
166. Other Accidental Traumatisms,	733	6	40	53
167. Burns and Scalds,	223	2	8	24
168. Burning by Corrosive Substances,	—	—	—	—
169. Insolation,	16	—	—	—

Nosological Arrangement.

Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
-	3	1	-	-	5	-	-	3	18	5
-	4	1	7	1	4	-	1	2	4	4
-	8	-	5	5	8	-	5	3	26	7
-	4	-	4	3	7	-	3	1	21	5
-	4	-	1	2	1	-	2	1	5	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	38	3	17	4	48	-	12	10	53	28
1	38	3	17	4	48	-	12	10	53	28
3	372	33	232	59	497	3	121	85	662	440
3	372	33	232	59	497	3	121	85	662	440
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	161	28	33	38	183	-	72	59	181	182
5	161	28	33	38	183	-	72	59	181	182
8	311	42	138	48	345	3	107	72	541	277
-	8	-	4	-	7	-	3	1	24	8
-	5	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	4	2
-	2	-	2	-	3	-	4	3	4	5
-	13	1	1	1	5	-	6	-	4	5
1	21	1	5	3	17	-	5	6	30	19
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	8	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	2	1	1	5	-	1	3	3	3
1	33	2	22	4	64	2	11	8	83	54
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	90	26	52	17	102	1	42	19	189	95
-	26	1	16	6	35	-	9	8	58	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	8	-

TABLE X. — Concluded.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes — Con.				
170. Freezing,	28	—	3	1
171. Electrical Disturbances,	4	—	—	—
172. Accidental Submersion,	300	16	6	19
173. Inanition,	4	—	—	—
174. Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Suicide excepted),	92	—	5	5
175. Other Acute Poisonings,	98	8	8	6
176. Other External Violence,	38	—	—	—
XIV. Ill-defined Diseases,	217	2	5	32
177. Dropsy,	49	1	3	6
178. Sudden Death,	—	—	—	—
179. Non-Specified or Ill-Defined Causes of Death,	168	1	2	26

Nosological Arrangement.

Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hamden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
-	2	-	2	2	3	-	2	3	5	5
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	72	6	20	8	59	-	13	11	40	27
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
-	23	2	4	1	19	-	1	2	27	3
1	10	1	3	2	12	-	5	3	31	13
-	2	-	2	-	4	-	5	2	20	3
3	46	2	10	3	26	-	9	11	52	16
-	10	-	1	-	6	-	5	5	7	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	36	2	9	3	20	-	4	6	45	11

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES

1904.

TABLE XI.—DEATHS IN EACH CITY AND TOWN

THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1900.	Varicella.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheritic Croup.	Cerebro-sp. Meningitis.	Whooping- cough.	Typhoid Fever.
MASSACHUSETTS,	2,805,346	9	160	138	592	107	165	117	463
Barnstable,	27,826	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	7
Berkshire,	95,667	7	2	6	28	5	3	3	25
Bristol,	252,029	-	5	8	41	20	9	6	41
Dukes,	4,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Essex,	367,030	-	9	11	70	15	17	12	66
Franklin,	41,209	-	-	2	6	3	5	-	6
Hampden,	175,603	-	4	20	53	14	12	18	28
Hampshire,	58,820	-	4	6	3	2	1	2	4
Middlesex,	565,696	1	28	21	109	15	29	9	75
Nantucket,	3,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	151,539	-	9	8	19	2	4	4	15
Plymouth,	113,985	-	16	2	7	4	4	1	19
Suffolk,	611,417	-	80	42	215	12	60	23	139
Worcester,	346,958	1	2	11	40	12	21	39	34
Barnstable,	27,826	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	7
Barnstable,	4,864	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Bourne,	1,667	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brewster,	829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chatham,	1,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dennis,	2,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Eastham,	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth,	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harwich,	2,334	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Masspee,	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orleans,	1,123	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Provincetown,	4,247	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sandwich,	1,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truro,	767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellfleet,	988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarmouth,	1,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkshire,	95,667	7	2	6	28	5	3	3	25
Adams,	11,134	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	4
Alford,	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Becket,	994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheeshire,	1,221	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Clarksburg,	943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalton,	3,014	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Egremont,	758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida,	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Barrington,	5,854	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Hancock,	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hinsdale,	1,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanesborough,	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lee,	3,596	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lenox,	2,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Monterey,	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Washington,	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ashford,	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Marlborough,	1,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Adams,	24,200	5	1	4	19	1	-	1	10
Otis,	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru,	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pittsfield,	21,766	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	8
Richmond,	679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FROM SPECIAL CAUSES IN THE YEAR 1904.

Erysipelas.	Childbirth.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Cholera Nostrae.	Alcoholism.	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Apoplexy.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Appendicitis.	Accident.	Homicide.	Infanticide.	Suicide.	Electrocution.
167	339	184	2,743	-	162	4,874	2,663	1,295	5,100	243	1,627	25	4	301	-
2	4	-	19	-	-	84	87	23	30	5	25	-	-	1	-
6	14	13	98	-	-	121	84	41	166	9	71	-	-	8	-
15	37	15	550	-	16	491	232	175	502	17	118	-	-	18	-
1	-	1	2	-	-	2	10	6	6	-	6	-	-	1	-
14	31	24	338	-	26	567	324	142	653	28	224	1	1	51	-
2	2	1	27	-	-	57	42	13	71	4	35	-	-	4	-
13	31	5	228	-	11	279	161	65	267	22	114	2	-	15	-
4	3	12	66	-	3	80	63	18	92	7	40	-	-	5	-
25	63	36	516	-	25	1,006	568	255	916	51	268	2	1	42	-
-	-	-	3	-	1	3	4	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	-
10	15	8	73	-	5	220	148	53	219	5	77	2	1	19	-
4	15	14	68	-	6	185	118	50	183	9	50	-	-	14	-
45	86	18	492	-	57	1,301	593	290	1,493	56	383	16	-	78	-
23	33	37	268	-	5	628	294	163	550	31	213	2	1	45	-
2	4	-	19	-	-	34	37	23	30	5	25	-	-	1	-
-	1	-	3	-	-	4	6	2	6	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	5	4	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	3	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	7	-	-	6	4	11	4	2	9	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	14	13	93	-	6	121	84	41	166	9	71	-	-	8	-
-	3	-	27	-	1	15	6	6	23	-	2	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	4	-	-	5	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	1	-	1	-	1	3	2	1	12	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	1	26	-	4	31	17	12	39	7	15	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	6	2	16	-	-	36	21	7	38	2	23	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-

TABLE XI. — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	Varicella.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheritic Group.	Cerebro-sp. Meningitis.	Whooping- cough.	Typhoid Fever.
Berkshire — Con.									
Sandisfield,	661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savoy,	506	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sheffield,	1,804	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stockbridge,	2,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyringham,	886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington,	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Stockbridge,	1,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Williamstown,	5,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windsor,	507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol,	252,029	-	5	8	41	20	9	6	41
Acushnet,	1,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attleborough,	11,335	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1
Berkley,	949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dartmouth,	3,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dighton,	1,802	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Dighton,	4,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Easton,	8,567	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fairhaven,	104,863	-	4	3	23	9	4	2	19
Fall River,	1,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freetown,	4,006	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mansfield,	62,442	-	1	-	6	4	3	2	14
New Bedford,	7,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
North Attleborough,	1,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Norton,	1,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raynham,	1,840	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rehoboth,	1,673	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Seekonk,	2,241	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Somerset,	1,645	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Swansea,	31,086	-	-	8	2	3	-	-	1
Taunton,	2,890	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Westport,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dukes,	4,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chilmark,	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cottage City,	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgartown,	1,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gay Head,	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gosnold,	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury,	1,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Tisbury,	442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Essex,	357,030	-	9	11	70	16	17	12	66
Amesbury,	9,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Andover,	6,813	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Beverly,	13,884	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2
Boxford,	704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danvers,	8,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Essex,	1,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgetown,	1,900	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Glenchester,	26,121	-	1	3	11	1	2	-	4
Groveland,	2,376	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hamilton,	1,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haverhill,	37,175	-	5	-	2	1	2	-	5
Ipswich,	4,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lawrence,	62,569	-	-	3	7	4	2	3	11
Lynn,	66,513	-	-	-	21	1	3	1	18
Lynnfield,	888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester,	2,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marblehead,	7,582	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Merrimac,	2,181	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Methuen,	7,512	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	1
Middleton,	839	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nahant,	1,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newbury,	1,601	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Deaths in Each City and Town from Special Causes.

Erysipelas.	Childbirth.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Cholera Nostris.	Alcoholism.	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Apoplexy.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Appendicitis.	Accident.	Homicide.	Infanticide.	Suicide.	Electrocution.
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	8	-	4	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	4	-	-	7	3	6	2	-	6	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	37	15	550	-	16	491	232	175	502	17	118	-	-	18	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	9	-	-	16	11	6	8	1	13	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	7	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	-	1	3	6	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	1	9	-	1	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	6	-	-	6	2	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
4	18	7	235	-	5	217	75	98	200	9	29	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	5	6	6	7	-	3	-	-	-	-
5	13	2	174	-	5	186	51	36	143	3	34	-	-	5	-
-	-	-	6	-	-	11	11	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	2	-	2	-	-	4	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	3	-	1	7	3	3	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	2	3	47	-	3	57	41	20	89	3	22	-	-	1	-
-	1	-	5	-	-	5	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	2	-	-	2	10	6	5	-	6	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	81	24	338	-	26	567	324	142	653	26	224	1	1	51	-
1	-	1	7	-	1	14	11	4	19	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	5	7	3	13	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	7	-	-	19	16	2	22	-	6	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	3	-	1	20	14	3	86	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	5	4	15	-	3	34	21	13	34	1	52	-	-	6	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
1	1	-	18	-	1	61	30	12	47	6	22	1	-	6	-
-	-	2	1	-	-	6	5	2	4	-	2	-	-	1	-
2	5	6	113	-	5	111	44	31	159	3	22	-	1	11	-
2	8	4	56	-	8	137	64	22	105	7	48	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	3	-	-	12	15	1	8	-	3	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	6	-	-	13	3	-	11	-	4	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XI. — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population in 1900.	Varicella.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheritic Group.	Cerebro-sp. Meningitis.	Whooping- cough.	Typhoid Fever.
Essex — Con.									
Newburyport,	14,478	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	4
North Andover,	4,248	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Peabody,	11,623	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Rockport,	4,692	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rowley,	1,891	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Salem,	35,966	-	-	-	7	5	1	3	7
Salisbury,	1,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saugus,	5,084	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Swampscott,	4,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topsfield,	1,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenham,	847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Newbury,	1,558	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Franklin,	41,209	-	-	2	6	8	5	-	8
Ashfield,	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barnardston,	792	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Buckland,	1,446	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Charlemont,	1,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colrain,	1,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conway,	1,458	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Deerfield,	1,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erving,	973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gill,	1,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield,	7,927	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1
Hawley,	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heath,	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leverett,	744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leyden,	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monroe,	305	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Montague,	6,150	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
New Salem,	807	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Northfield,	1,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange,	5,520	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rowe,	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelburne,	1,508	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Shutesbury,	382	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sunderland,	771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Warwick,	619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wendell,	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whately,	789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden,	175,608	-	4	20	53	14	12	18	23
Agawam,	2,536	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Blandford,	836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brimfield,	941	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Chester,	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chicopee,	19,187	-	1	4	6	1	1	1	2
East Longmeadow,	1,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granville,	1,050	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden,	782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holyoke,	45,712	-	-	2	9	7	4	5	4
Longmeadow,	811	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ludlow,	5,536	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-
Monson,	3,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Montgomery,	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer,	7,801	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	1
Russell,	793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwick,	1,040	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Springfield,	62,059	-	2	11	24	1	3	4	11
Tolland,	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales,	773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Springfield,	7,105	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Westfield,	12,310	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	4
Wilbraham,	1,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Deaths in Each City and Town from Special Causes.

Erysipelas.	Childbirth.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Cholera Nostrae.	Alcoholism.	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Apoplexy.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Appendicitis.	Accident.	Homicide.	Infanticide.	Suicide.	Electrocution.
1	3	1	14	-	1	20	18	6	16	-	14	-	-	3	-
-	1	-	2	-	-	6	1	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	16	-	-	10	9	7	10	-	2	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	2	-	1	8	2	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-
1	2	1	2	-	8	56	32	21	50	6	28	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	54	-	-	8	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	7	-
2	1	-	-	-	-	9	4	5	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	4	-	1	3	6	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	1	27	-	-	57	42	13	71	4	35	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	8	6	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	6	-	-	12	4	1	16	1	7	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	6	-	-	6	2	4	18	-	9	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	2	4	-	2	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	31	5	228	-	11	279	161	66	267	22	114	2	-	16	-
-	1	-	8	-	-	8	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	8	-	34	-	2	89	17	14	23	-	12	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
1	8	2	100	-	8	85	26	21	88	8	17	-	-	6	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	6	6	1	10	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	12	-	1	14	4	-	17	-	5	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
7	11	1	52	-	8	93	64	16	80	15	51	2	-	5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	13	-	4	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	8	-	-	20	19	2	14	-	14	-	-	1	-
-	2	-	8	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE XI. — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	Varicella.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheritic Group.	Cerebro-sp. Meningitis.	Whooping- cough.	Typhoid Fever.
Hampshire,	58,820	-	4	5	3	2	1	2	4
Amherst,	5,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belchertown,	2,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chesterfield,	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cummington,	748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Easthampton,	5,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enfield,	1,036	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Goheen,	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granby,	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenwich,	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hadley,	1,789	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hatfield,	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huntington,	1,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlefield,	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northampton,	18,643	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	3
Pelham,	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plainfield,	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prescott,	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Hadley,	4,526	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-
Southampton,	1,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ware,	8,263	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Westhampton,	469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Williamsburg,	1,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Worthington,	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex,	565,096	1	28	21	109	15	29	9	75
Acton,	2,120	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Arlington,	8,603	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ashby,	876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashland,	1,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayer,	2,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bedford,	1,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmont,	8,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billerica,	2,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boxborough,	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burlington,	693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge,	91,886	-	6	8	21	2	6	1	16
Carlisle,	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chelmsford,	3,984	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concord,	5,662	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dracut,	3,263	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	1
Dunstable,	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Everett,	24,336	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	3
Frammingham,	11,302	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1
Groton,	2,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holliston,	2,598	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton,	2,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson,	5,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Lexington,	8,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln,	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Littleton,	1,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lowell,	94,989	1	15	-	30	5	5	2	18
Malden,	33,664	-	2	1	4	1	1	-	8
Marlborough,	13,609	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	2
Maynard,	3,142	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Medford,	18,244	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Melrose,	12,902	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Natick,	9,488	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Newton,	33,587	-	1	1	6	-	2	-	3
North Reading,	1,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepperell,	3,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reading,	4,969	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sherborn,	1,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shirley,	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerville,	61,643	-	2	2	14	2	4	-	9
Stoneham,	6,197	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stow,	1,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury,	1,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tewksbury,	8,683	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Deaths in Each City and Town from Special Causes.

Krypselas.	Childbirth.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Cholera Nostras.	Alcoholism.	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Apoplexy.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Appendicitis.	Accident.	Homicide.	Infanticide.	Suicide.	Electrocution.
4	3	12	66	-	3	80	63	18	92	7	40	-	-	5	-
-	-	1	6	-	-	5	5	2	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	6	-	1	10	5	-	6	1	3	-	-	1	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	4	-	-	1	3	3	4	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	4	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	1	6	25	-	1	30	25	5	31	3	14	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	5	-	-	4	3	1	11	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	1	11	-	-	16	5	1	16	1	4	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
25	68	36	516	-	26	1,006	558	255	916	51	268	2	1	42	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	6	-	-	15	2	4	6	-	1	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	1	6	1	5	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	6	6	88	-	4	185	60	33	139	8	29	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	3	-	-	2	4	4	8	-	1	1	-	1	-
-	1	-	2	-	-	7	6	1	8	2	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	7	2	1	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	2	14	-	-	38	28	7	48	2	11	-	-	3	-
-	4	-	-	-	2	16	17	1	14	5	14	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	4	-	-	10	8	1	13	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	9	1	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	8	5	217	-	5	126	88	73	177	11	42	-	-	11	-
4	4	3	23	-	-	61	37	11	68	1	16	-	-	1	-
1	2	-	7	-	1	11	14	1	16	3	5	-	-	3	-
-	1	-	8	-	-	8	2	5	3	-	5	-	-	1	-
-	8	1	16	-	-	21	17	3	22	8	5	-	-	2	-
-	1	-	3	-	-	14	8	11	7	-	12	-	-	1	-
-	4	8	11	-	1	16	8	2	7	1	7	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	35	25	9	45	1	13	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	1	-	1	11	6	1	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	4	81	-	2	89	74	34	112	9	80	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	2	10	-	8	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE XI. — Continued.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	Varicella.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheritic Group.	Cerebro-sp. Meningitis.	Whooping- cough.	Typhoid Fever.
Middlesex — Con.									
State Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Townsend,	1,804	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Tyngsborough,	773	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wakefield,	9,290	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waltham,	23,481	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	3
Watertown,	9,706	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Wayland,	2,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Westford,	2,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Weston,	1,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilmington,	1,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winchester,	7,248	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Woburn,	14,254	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nantucket,	3,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	161,539	-	9	8	19	2	4	4	15
Avon,	1,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bellingham,	1,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brantree,	5,981	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	2
Brookline,	19,935	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Canton,	4,584	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cohasset,	2,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dedham,	7,467	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dover,	656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foxborough,	3,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Franklin,	5,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Holbrook,	2,229	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hyde Park,	13,244	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1
Medfield,	2,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medway,	2,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mills,	1,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milton,	6,578	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Needham,	4,016	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Norfolk,	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwood,	5,480	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Quincy,	23,899	-	4	1	9	-	1	-	1
Randolph,	3,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sharon,	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoughton,	5,442	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Walpole,	3,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellesley,	5,072	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Westwood,	1,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weymouth,	11,324	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
Wrentham,	2,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth,	113,985	-	16	2	7	4	4	1	19
Abington,	4,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bridgewater,	5,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brockton,	40,063	-	11	1	-	2	3	-	9
Carver,	1,104	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Duxbury,	2,075	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
East Bridgewater,	3,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax,	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanover,	2,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanson,	1,455	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hingham,	5,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hull,	1,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston,	1,955	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lakeville,	958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion,	902	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshfield,	1,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mattapoisett,	1,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middleborough,	6,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Norwell,	1,560	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pembroke,	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth,	9,592	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	5
Plympton,	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rochester,	986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rockland,	5,327	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Scituate,	2,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Deaths in Each City and Town from Special Causes.

Erysipelas.	Childbirth.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Cholera Nostrae.	Alcoholism.	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Apoplexy.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Appendicitis.	Accident.	Homicide.	Infanticide.	Suicide.	Electrocution.
2	2	-	20	-	3	182	18	1	23	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	8	-	-	1	5	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
1	2	3	12	-	1	17	12	5	13	-	-	4	-	-	-
-	4	2	7	-	-	86	21	7	42	2	11	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	14	8	7	14	-	9	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	10	-	-	4	14	4	9	1	4	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	16	16	3	21	-	5	-	1	3	-
-	-	-	8	-	1	3	4	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	-
10	15	8	73	-	5	220	148	53	219	5	77	2	1	19	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	5	-	-	6	6	2	9	-	4	-	-	-	-
3	2	1	7	-	-	10	17	9	25	1	2	2	-	2	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	7	8	2	5	1	6	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	3	-	-	8	11	4	8	-	4	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	1	10	-	4	-	-	-	-
1	3	-	1	-	-	4	3	4	12	-	3	-	-	1	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
1	2	-	12	-	-	29	4	4	26	-	10	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	12	11	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	1	-	-	6	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	10	4	1	10	-	3	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	9	3	-	8	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	1	2	5	-	-	2	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	-	16	-	1	34	9	8	33	1	19	-	1	3	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	6	9	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	11	4	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	1	6	1	2	-	-	2	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	8	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	6	-	1	19	10	5	17	-	4	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	4	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	15	14	68	-	6	185	113	50	133	9	50	-	-	14	-
-	1	-	4	-	-	3	6	4	4	-	1	-	-	2	-
1	-	-	4	-	1	51	11	5	3	-	2	-	-	2	-
1	8	5	22	-	-	55	40	15	46	5	18	-	-	5	-
-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	8	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	5	-	-	4	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	8	7	4	7	1	6	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	9	-	1	8	5	11	6	2	10	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	8	7	-	9	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	2	-	-	6	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XI. — Concluded.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population in 1900.	Varicella.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Diphtheritic Group.	Cerebro-sp. Meningitis.	Whooping- cough.	Typhoid Fever.
Plymouth — Con.									
Wareham,	3,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
West Bridgewater,	1,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitman,	6,155	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Suffolk.									
Boston,	611,417	-	80	43	215	12	60	23	130
Chelsea,	560,892	-	77	40	203	11	53	23	125
Revere,	34,072	-	3	2	11	1	6	-	11
Winthrop,	10,395	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Worcester,	6,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Worcester.									
Ashburnham,	346,958	1	2	11	40	12	21	39	34
Athol,	1,882	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Auburn,	7,061	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Barre,	1,621	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Berlin,	2,059	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Blackstone,	1,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bolton,	5,721	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Boylston,	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brookfield,	1,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charlton,	3,062	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Clinton,	1,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dana,	13,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas,	790	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Dudley,	2,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitchburg,	3,553	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	3
Gardner,	81,531	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	3
Grafton,	10,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hardwick,	4,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harvard,	3,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holden,	1,139	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Hopedale,	2,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hubbardston,	2,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster,	1,227	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Leicester,	2,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leominster,	3,416	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Lunenburg,	12,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendon,	1,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millbury,	911	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Millis,	11,376	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
New Braintree,	4,460	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
North Brookfield,	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northborough,	4,587	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Northbridge,	2,164	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Oakham,	7,036	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Oxford,	588	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Paxton,	2,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petersham,	459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillipston,	853	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Princeton,	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalston,	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rutland,	958	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Shrewsbury,	1,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southborough,	1,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southbridge,	1,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spencer,	10,025	-	-	-	18	2	-	3	-
Sterling,	7,627	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Starbridge,	1,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sutton,	2,058	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Templeton,	3,328	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Upton,	8,489	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Uxbridge,	1,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren,	3,599	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	1
Webster,	4,417	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
West Boylston,	8,804	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
West Brookfield,	2,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Westborough,	1,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westminster,	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winchendon,	1,327	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Worcester,	5,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester,	118,421	-	1	3	6	1	5	14	7

Deaths in Each City and Town from Special Causes.

Erysipelas.	Childbirth.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Cholera Nostrae.	Alcoholism.	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Apoplexy.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Appendicitis.	Accident.	Homicide.	Infanticide.	Suicide.	Electrocution.
-	-	1	3	-	-	6	2	1	5	-	5	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	5	-	2	-	-	1	-
-	2	3	1	-	1	4	6	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	86	18	492	-	57	1,801	593	290	1,493	56	383	16	-	78	-
48	80	18	445	-	54	1,310	539	271	1,416	49	358	16	-	70	-
-	4	-	86	-	-	74	39	12	56	7	13	-	-	6	-
-	1	-	9	-	-	14	8	5	17	-	7	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	2	-	-	8	7	2	5	-	5	-	-	2	-
23	38	37	268	-	5	528	294	163	560	31	213	2	1	45	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	6	-	-	6	8	2	4	-	6	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	3	7	-	-	19	8	6	15	-	5	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	2	2	15	-	-	6	9	8	26	1	10	-	-	8	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	2	-	-	5	3	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	2	3	5	-	-	4	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	1	35	-	1	35	18	13	44	5	24	-	-	4	-
2	-	-	7	-	-	21	9	6	13	-	6	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	4	4	1	10	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	1	-	-	3	2	2	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	8	-	-	1	6	-	4	1	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	10	-	-	18	4	2	10	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	3	-	3	-	-	1	7	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-
1	1	2	8	-	-	16	16	3	18	-	7	-	-	1	-
3	-	-	2	-	-	4	5	3	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	2	-	-	4	5	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	2	-	-	1	3	2	12	1	3	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	11	-	-	11	2	2	7	-	4	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	4	-	-	3	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	27	3	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	8	-	4	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
1	-	1	12	-	-	18	2	8	9	2	4	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	7	-	1	13	7	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	5	-	-	4	1	2	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	2	-	-	3	2	1	4	1	2	-	-	1	-
-	-	2	3	-	1	1	3	2	5	-	1	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	9	-	-	8	2	2	4	-	7	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	12	-	-	16	6	2	21	-	1	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	11	12	-	7	1	5	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	-
7	15	14	76	-	1	199	87	72	216	14	82	2	1	16	-

TABLE XII.—AGED ONE HUNDRED YEARS OR MORE.—DIED IN 1904.

Date.	NAME.	Age.		Place of Birth.	Place of Death.	Whether Married.
		Yrs.	Mo.			
Jan. 7,	Harriet Littlehale (m. n. Butterfield),	103	8	Tyngsborough, .	Tyngsborough, .	Widow.
Jan. 14,	Catherine Thornton (m. n. Mullen),	103	-	Ireland, .	Salem, .	Widow.
Jan. 16,	Gillespie Lawson, .	102	-	Newburne, N. C.,	Newton, .	Widower.
Jan. 27,	Peter Girard, .	100	-	Canada, .	State Hospital, .	Married.
Feb. 1,	Lavina H. Crosby (m. n. Hopkins),	101	4	Brewster, .	Arlington, .	Widow.
Feb. 10,	Zabedia Bailey (m. n. Toombs),	100	2	Framingham, .	Holliston, .	Widow.
Feb. 14,	Mary Baker (m. n. Lee), .	100	9	Manchester, .	Manchester, .	Widow.
March 7,	Catherine Coughlin (m. n. Owens),	105	-	Ireland, .	Sudbury, .	Widow.
March 9,	Harriet D. Cuffee (m. n. Mickell),	100	4	Providence, R. I.,	New Bedford, .	Widow.
March 11,	Susanna Pearson, .	101	9	Salem, .	Waltham, .	Single.
April 1,	Marcia C. Harger (m. n. Coe),	101	-	West Granville, .	East Bridgewater, .	Widow.
April 5,	John McCarthy, .	102	-	Ireland, .	Boston, .	Widower.
April 5,	Lucretia Berry (m. n. Franklin),	100	-	New York, .	Sheffield, .	Widow.
April 15,	Charlotte Cleveland, .	101	2	New Marlborough, .	New Marlborough, .	Single.
April 21,	Rebecca Whitcomb, .	104	4	Bolton, .	Berlin, .	Single.
May 16,	Mary Canny (m. n. McGonigles),	100	-	Ireland, .	Woburn, .	Widow.
Sept. 4,	Betsey Dodge (m. n. Cyphus),	101	9	Sydney, Me, .	Everett, .	Widow.
Sept. 10,	Joseph Sylvestre, .	100	-	Canada, .	Auburn, .	Widower.
Sept. 13,	Lawrence Sullivan, .	104	-	Ireland, .	Boston, .	Widower.
Sept. 23,	Emily Everett (m. n. Abbott),	105	7	Haverhill, .	Boston, .	Widow.
Nov. 14,	Catherine McGaffigan, .	101	-	Ireland, .	Cambridge, .	Widow.
Dec. 4,	Eunice Gidley (m. n. Kelley), .	100	3	Dennis, .	Dartmouth, .	Widow.
Dec. 17,	Russell Bowman, .	100	4	Westborough, .	Westborough, .	Widower.
Dec. 21,	Christina Ridder, .	100	2	Holland, .	Reading, .	Single.

DIVORCES, 1904.

DIVORCES.—THE STATE AND COUNTIES.—(By Statute Causes.)—1904.

Distinguishing, by Sex, the Libellants; Libels Contested and Uncontested; Number of Years Married; and Divorces Granted and Refused.

(Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not), 3,309
 " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date, 741
 " " filed during the year 1904, 2,214
 " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904, 1,570
 Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1 or since entered), which were finally disposed of during the year 1904, 1,689
 Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 2,206)

STATE,

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.		Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.										Aggre- gate.	Aver- age.
	No.	SEX.	Granted.	Refused.		Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 5	5 10	10 20	20 30	Over 30							
Adultery, . .	410	{ Males, Fem., }	144 142	85 39	143 147	25 4	61 30	5 —	4 2	59 23	74 56	70 76	16 21	1 3	1 3	3,908	9.52			
Cruel and abusive treatment, . .	{ 461 }	{ Males, Fem., }	20 322	25 94	13 320	9 11	23 85	— 9	1 7	17 113	9 111	11 136	5 31	2 9	2 9	4,312	9.35			
Desertion, . .	950	{ Males, Fem., }	289 534	69 58	280 521	18 11	60 60	2 —	— 1	34 84	121 167	133 244	40 79	28 17	28 17	11,821	12.44			
Extreme cruelty, . .	20	{ Males, Fem., }	2 12	— 6	1 6	— 1	1 11	— 1	— 10	— 5	— 2	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	139	6.95			

Imprisonment,	8	Fem.,	8	7	1	7	-	1	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	51	6-87
Impotency,	7	{ Males, Fem.,	2 5	2 2	- 3	1 4	- -	1 1	- 1	- -	- 2	1 2	1 -	- -	- -	37	5-28
Intoxication,	231	{ Males, Fem.,	49 182	33 160	16 22	30 163	5 3	14 16	2 1	2 1	11 28	17 62	5 65	1 31	1 4	2,703	11-70
Non-support,	85	Fem.,	85	69	16	52	10	23	1	-	32	25	23	4	-	643	7-86
Nullity of marriage,	12	{ Males, Fem.,	4 8	4 6	- 2	3 7	- 1	1 -	- 3	1 2	1 1	1 -	1 1	- 1	1 -	89	7-41
Totals,*	2,184	{ Males, Fem.,	689 1,495	494 1,254	195 241	471 1,227	57 41	161 227	9 16	8 23	121 292	217 417	234 547	67 167	33 33	23,698	10-85

* Seven cases transferred from Middlesex to other counties. One case from Norfolk to Suffolk. Five probate appeals. Two cases marked "Papers missing." Two petitions to modify decree. One petition to revise decree of alimony. One case previous divorce invalid. One case time of former divorce not expired. One petition for reduction of alimony. One petition for custody of child.

(Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not), 132
 " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date, 49
 " " filed during the year 1904, 51
 " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904, 55
 Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally disposed of during the year 1904, 81
 Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 85

BERKSHIRE CO.,

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.							Aver- age.
	No.	Sex.		Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	Over 30	
Adultery,	18	{ Males, Fem., .	8 10	8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 3	4 4	- -	3 3	- -	12-72
Cruel and abusive treatment,	15	Fem., .	15	13	-	2	-	-	2	7	5	-	1	9-60
Desertion,	39	{ Males, Fem., .	17 22	17 22	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	6 9	8 10	2 1	- -	10-36
Intoxication,	12	Fem., .	12	12	-	-	-	-	3	6	2	1	-	8-66
Non-support,	1	Fem., .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6-00
Totals,	85	{ Males, Fem., .	25 60	25 58	- -	2	- -	- -	3 7	8 26	12 21	2 5	- 1	888 10-45

DIVORCES, 1904 — Continued.

(Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not), 212
 " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date, 62
 " " filed during the year 1904, 156
 " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904, 108
 Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally
 disposed of during the year 1904, 124
 Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 131)

BRISTOL CO.,

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.									
	No.	Sex.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 5 to 10 30	10 15 to 20 30	20 25 to 30 35	Over 30	Aggre- gate.	Aver- age.		
Adultery, . . .	28	{ Males, Fem., .	17	2	17	2	-	-	1	4	11	1	2	-	251	8.96	
Cruel and abusive treatment, . . .	29	{ Males, Fem., .	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	1	-	-	-	
			26	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	277	9.55	
Desertion, . . .	56	{ Males, Fem., .	23	2	24	-	1	-	-	2	6	11	1	5	828	14.79	
			31	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imprisonment, . .	1	Fem., .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1.00	
Intoxication, . .	12	{ Males, Fem., .	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	127	10.58	
			8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Non-support, . . .	2	Fem., . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	8-50	
	3	{ Males, Fem., . .	2 1	2 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	15-00	
Nullity of marriage,																
	131	{ Males, Fem., . .	52 79	48 78	4 1	48 79	2 -	2 -	1 1	7 14	19 20	16 29	3 10	6 2	1,546	11-80
Totals, . . .																

(Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not), 7
 " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date, -
 " " filed during the year 1904, -
 " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904, -
 Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally disposed of during the year 1904, 1
 Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 1
 Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 2

DUKES CO.,

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.									
	No.	Sex.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	Over 30	Aggre- gate.	Aver- age.	
Desertion,	2	{ Males, Fem.,	1 1	- 1	- 1	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	3-00	
Totals,	2	{ Males, Fem.,	1 1	- 1	- 1	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	3-00	

DIVORCES, 1904 — Continued.

{ Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not), 372
 " " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date, 102
 " " " filed during the year 1904, 296
 " " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904, 214
 Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally disposed of during the year 1904, 231
 { Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 290

ESSEX CO.,

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.								Aver- age.
	No.	SEX.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	Over 30	Aggre- gate.	
Adultery,	56	{ Males, 29 Fem., 27	21	8	22	7	—	—	1	6	8	11	2	1	612	10·93
Cruel and abusive treatment,	{ 41	{ Males, 5 Fem., 36	32	4	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	454	11·07
Desertion,	127	{ Males, 41 Fem., 86	35	6	36	5	—	—	—	3	11	20	5	2	1,480	11·65
Extreme cruelty,	1	Fem., 1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	5·00
Imprisonment,	2	Fem., 2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	14	7·00
Impotency,	1	Fem., 1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intoxication,	23	{ Males, 7 Fem., 16	4	3	5	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	280	12·17
Non-support,	9	Fem., 9	7	2	5	4	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	—	98	10·89
Totals,	260	{ Males, 82 Fem., 178	61	21	67	15	—	—	1	11	21	34	9	5	2,943	11·32
			164	14	165	13	—	—	2	23	52	83	14	4		

FRANKLIN CO.,	{ Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not),		43
	{ " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date,		28
	{ " " filed during the year 1904,		36
	{ " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904,		22
	{ Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally disposed of during the year 1904,		33
	{ Number of cases finally determined in 1904,		36

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.								
	No.	Sex.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	Over 30	Aggre- gate.	Aver- age.
Adultery, . . .	5	{ Males, Fem., . .	2 3	1 3	2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	79	15.80
Cruel and abusive treatment, . . .	5	Fem., . .	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	64	12.80
Desertion, . . .	20	{ Males, Fem., . .	8 12	8 12	6 12	2 -	- -	- -	- -	2 3	3 3	1 5	2 1	2 -	193	9.65
Intoxication, . . .	4	Fem., . .	4	2	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	41	10.25
Non-support, . . .	2	Fem., . .	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	5.00
Totals, . . .	36	{ Males, Fem., . .	10 26	9 24	8 25	2 1	- -	- -	- -	2 7	3 6	2 9	3 3	1 1	387	10.75

Divorces, 1904 — Continued.

(Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not), 167
 " " pending Jan. 1, 1894, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date, 61
 " " filed during the year 1904, 146
 " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904, 88
 Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally
 disposed of during the year 1904, 106
 Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 147

HAMPDEN CO.,

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.									
	No.	SEX.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 5 10	5 10 15	15 20 25	25 30 35	Over 35	Aggre- gate.	Aver- age.	
Adultery,	18	{ Males, Fem., .	11 7	- -	9 5	- -	2 2	- -	3 2	2 3	5 2	1 -	- -	164	9.11		
Cruel and abusive treatment,	22	{ Males, Fem., .	1 21	- 4	- 10	- -	1 11	- -	- 11	3 4	1 4	- 1	- 1	204	9.27		
Desertion,	66	{ Males, Fem., .	24 42	4 3	17 32	- -	7 10	- -	8 8	9 10	9 16	2 7	1 1	799	12.11		
Extreme cruelty,	1	Males,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	17.00		
Intoxication,	25	{ Males, Fem., .	7 18	- -	4 16	- -	3 2	- -	1 -	2 6	1 6	2 3	- 1	319	12.76		
Non-support,	15	Fem.,	15	-	10	-	5	-	8	6	1	-	-	76	5.06		
Totals,	147	{ Males, Fem., .	44 103	4 7	81 73	- -	18 80	- -	1 1	7 31	13 28	17 29	5 11	1 3	1,579	10.74	

{ Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees *nisi* had been entered or not), 43
 " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees *nisi* had been entered at that date, 7
 " " filed during the year 1904, 37
 " " in which decrees *nisi* were entered during the year 1904, 16
 { Number of cases in which *nisi* decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally
 disposed of during the year 1904, 18
 { Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 23

HAMPSHIRE CO.,

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.									
	No.	SEX.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 5	5 10	10 20	20 30	Over 30	Aggre- gate.	Aver- age.	
Adultery.	1	Fem.,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	13-00		
Cruel and abusive treatment.	4	Males,	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	56	14-00		
		Fem.,	3	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-					
Desertion.	10	Males,	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	116	11-60		
		Fem.,	7	7	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	1					
Intoxication.	7	Fem.,	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	138	19-71	
Nullity of marriage.	1	Fem.,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	10-00		
Totals.	23	Males,	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	333	14-48		
		Fem.,	19	1	18	1	-	-	3	5	6	4					

DIVORCES, 1904 — Continued.

MIDDLESEX CO.,	{ Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not),		716
	{ " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date,		189
	{ " " filed during the year 1904,		389
	{ " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904,		276
	{ Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally disposed of during the year 1904,		288
	{ Number of cases finally determined in 1904,		564

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.							Aver- age.	
	No.	SEX.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	Over 30		Aggre- gate.
Adultery..	101	{ Males, Fem.,	57 44	34 36	23 8	18 25	5 -	34 19	2 -	14 4	18 11	19 23	4 4	- -	1,019	10·09
Cruel and abusive treatment, . .	147	{ Males, Fem.,	23 124	11 91	12 33	3 63	4 2	16 59	- 4	8 25	5 35	6 43	4 11	- 2	1,888	9·44
Desertion, . .	222	{ Males, Fem.,	87 135	66 112	21 23	46 95	3 1	38 39	- -	10 25	21 43	35 42	11 16	10 8	2,879	12·96
Extreme cruelty, .	15	{ Males, Fem.,	1 14	1 8	- 6	- 2	- 1	1 11	- 1	- 3	- -	- -	1 -	- -	108	7·20
Imprisonment, .	2	Fem.,	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	17	8·60
Impotency, . .	1	Fem.,	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	9·00

Intoxication, . .	50	{ Males, 14 Fem., 86	9	5	4	1	9	—	—	2	4	8	—	—	558	11-06
Non-support, . .	18	{ Fem., 18	14	4	5	2	11	—	—	6	10	16	4	—	—	—
Nullity of marriage,	1	{ Males, 1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	7	4	—	—	124	6-88
Totals,* . .	557	{ Males, 183 Fem., 374	122 298	61 81	71 216	13 6	99 152	2 5	1 17	34 70	48 109	68 128	20 35	10 10	6,097	10-95

* One case transferred to Essex County. Three cases transferred to Suffolk County. Three cases transferred to Worcester County.

NANTUCKET CO.,	(	Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not),	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	"	" pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date,	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
	"	" filed during the year 1904,	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
	"	" in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904,	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
	)	Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally disposed of during the year 1904,	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
	(	Number of cases finally determined in 1904,	.	.	.	.	.	.	—

DIVORCES, 1904—Continued.

(Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not), 90
 " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date, 29
 " " filed during the year 1904, 64
 " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904, 49
 Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally
 disposed of during the year 1904, 48
 Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 57)

NORFOLK CO.,

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.						Aggre- gate.	Aver- age.
	No.	SEX.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30		
Adultery, . . .	13	Males, Fem., . .	5 8	2 4	3 8	- -	2 -	- -	2 2	- 4	3 -	- 2	- -	133	10.23
Cruel and abusive treatment, . . .	12	Males, Fem., . .	1 11	1 3	1 10	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 4	- 3	- -	- -	81	6.75
Desertion, . . .	25	Males, Fem., . .	11 14	1 3	10 12	- -	1 2	- -	- -	- 4	3 4	1 6	2 -	365	14.60
Extreme cruelty, . .	1	Fem., . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	6.00
Intoxication, . . .	5	Males, Fem., . .	2 3	1 -	1 3	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	- 2	- -	35	7.00
Totals,* . . .	56	Males, Fem., . .	19 37	6 10	15 34	- -	4 3	- -	- -	5 11	8 11	7 11	1 4	620	11.07

* One case transferred to Suffolk Co.

PLYMOUTH CO.,

(Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees nisi had been entered or not), 112
 " " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees nisi had been entered at that date, 82
 " " filed during the year 1904, 126
 " " in which decrees nisi were entered during the year 1904, 96
 Number of cases in which nisi decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally disposed of during the year 1904, 82
 Number of cases finally determined in 1904, 85

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.								Aver- age.
	No.	Sex.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	Over 30	Aggre- gate.	
Adultery, . . .	19	{ Males, Fem.,..	7 6	6 1	10 5	3 1	- -	- -	5 -	3 2	2 2	3 2	- -	221	11.63	
Cruel and abusive treatment, . . .	21	Fem.,..	16	5	21	-	-	-	-	8	3	7	2	1	201	9.57
Desertion, . . .	38	{ Males, Fem.,..	16 20	2 2	17 20	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	9 7	6 9	1 2	2 1	489	12.87
Imprisonment, . .	1	Fem.,..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2.00	
Intoxication, . .	4	Fem.,..	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	24	6.00	
Non-support, . .	4	Fem.,..	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	42	10.50	
Nullity of marriage,	1	Fem.,..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	23.00	
Totals, . . .	88	{ Males, Fem.,..	23 48	8 9	27 55	4 1	- 1	- -	- -	5 11	12 18	8 18	4 8	2 2	1,002	11.39

DIVORCES, 1904 — Continued.

SUFFOLK CO.,	(	Number of libels pending Jan. 1, 1904 (including all cases, whether decrees <i>nisi</i> had been entered or not),	976
	"	" " pending Jan. 1, 1904, in which decrees <i>nisi</i> had been entered at that date,	158
	"	" " filed during the year 1904,	609
	"	" " in which decrees <i>nisi</i> were entered during the year 1904,	472
		Number of cases in which <i>nisi</i> decrees had been entered (whether pending January 1, or since entered) which were finally disposed of during the year 1904,	496
		Number of cases finally determined in 1904,	906

CAUSES.	LIBELLANTS.		Not con- tested.	Con- tested.	DIVORCE.			NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED.										
	No.	Sex.			Granted.	Refused.	Dis- missed.	Under 6 mos.	Under 1 year.	1 5	5 10	10 20	20 30	Over 30	Aggre- gate.	Aver- age.		
Adultery..	108	{ Males, Fem.,..	28 30	34 16	38 37	8 3	16 6	22 15	18 21	2 4	-	-	975	9-02				
Cruel and abusive treatment, . .	{ 124 }	{ Males, Fem.,..	3 81	7 33	1 100	3 7	6 7	1 30	3 38	- 7	-	1,067	8-60					
Desertion, . .	271	{ Males, Fem.,..	72 148	26 25	82 163	6 3	10 7	1 23	42 46	12 30	4 3	3,340	12-32					
Imprisonment, .	1	Fem.,..	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4-00					
Impotency, . .	3	{ Males, Fem.,..	1 -	- 2	1 2	- -	- -	- 2	1 -	- -	- -	14	4-66					

Intoxication, . . .	60	{ Males, Fem., .	14 46	8 36	6 10	12 41	2 2	- 3	1 -	1 1	4 6	3 14	3 16	2 8	- 1	642	10-70
Non-support, . . .	20	Fem., .	20	14	6	14	4	2	1	-	7	3	9	-	-	148	7-40
Nullity of marriage,	5	Fem., .	5	3	2	5	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1-00
Totals,* . . .	592	{ Males, Fem., .	185 407	112 313	73 94	134 363	19 19	32 25	5 4	2 4	35 82	68 108	55 155	16 49	4 5	6,195	10-46

* Five probate appeals. Two cases marked "Papers missing." Two petitions to modify decree. One petition to revise decree of alimony. One case previous divorce invalid. One case time of former divorce not expired. One petition for reduction of alimony. One petition for custody of child.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS' RETURNS

1904.

Weapons.	106	1	4	6	1	15	1	3	2	16	-	7	6	28	16
Fire-arms,	-														
Other weapons,															
Cutting throat, etc.,	24	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	8	4
Railroad,	5	-	-	-		1	-	-		-		-	-	2	2
Asphyxia,															
Drowning,	56	-	-	6	-	15	3	3	1	6	-	7	1	10	4
Hanging,	52	-	3	1	-	7	-	5	2	10	-	6	4	6	8
Poisons,	82	-	1	6	-	8	2	4	-	10	-	4	2	86	9
Other methods,	28	-	1	-	-	11	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	7	4
ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.															
Totals,	1,210	21	35	85	6	164	29	60	27	205	3	62	30	310	173
Fire-arms and other weapons,	14	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	4	1
Machinery (elevators, etc.),	40	-	1	4	-	5	1	2	-	4	-	1	-	19	3
Public travel (railroad, other vehicles, etc.),	415	1	22	26	-	43	14	17	10	62	-	23	8	115	74
Burns, scalds, explosions,	95	1	-	8	-	8	2	7	1	25	-	6	2	16	19
Falls, blows, and falling bodies,	200	1	2	21	1	22	4	8	2	32	2	6	3	64	32
Asphyxia,															
Drowning,	264	18	4	16	3	50	6	16	8	56	-	11	10	42	24
Other forms of asphyxia,	104	-	1	7	1	28	1	1	2	18	1	1	4	33	6
Poisons,	38	-	3	3	1	1	-	2	3	6	-	3	2	8	6
Weather agencies,	28	-	1	-	-	5	-	1	1	1	-	5	-	8	2
Other accidental causes,	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	1	1	2

TABLE I. — Concluded.

	Percentage.	STATE.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
CAUSES NOT DUE TO VIOLENCE.	8.81	112	-	9	11	1	19	-	18	1	17	-	4	6	24	7
	88.84	1,141	20	24	125	4	149	20	92	28	237	-	56	25	186	175
	1.90	56	-	-	7	-	13	6	-	8	10	-	3	1	7	1
<hr/>																
AUTOPSIES,	-	272	1	3	9	1	19	2	19	6	30	-	5	5	141	31

TABLE II. — CAUSES OF DEATH (investigated by the Medical Examiners).

CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT,

Distinguishing by Months, by Age, and by Sex, the Number of Deaths and Causes of the Same, as returned by the Medical Examiners, for the Year

1904.

[Still-born included.]

DEATHS.		MONTHS.												AGES.													
Sex.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Under 1 week.	1 week to 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.
Persons,	2,988	262	227	221	247	269	237	280	236	248	231	233	247	122	153	115	94	77	87	356	413	395	342	354	277	121	32
Males,	2,124	181	166	149	171	202	185	209	177	179	173	179	163	70	84	65	73	74	72	272	322	311	259	234	185	76	27
Females,	814	81	71	72	76	67	52	71	59	69	58	54	84	52	69	50	21	3	15	84	91	84	83	120	92	45	5

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TABLE II. — Continued.

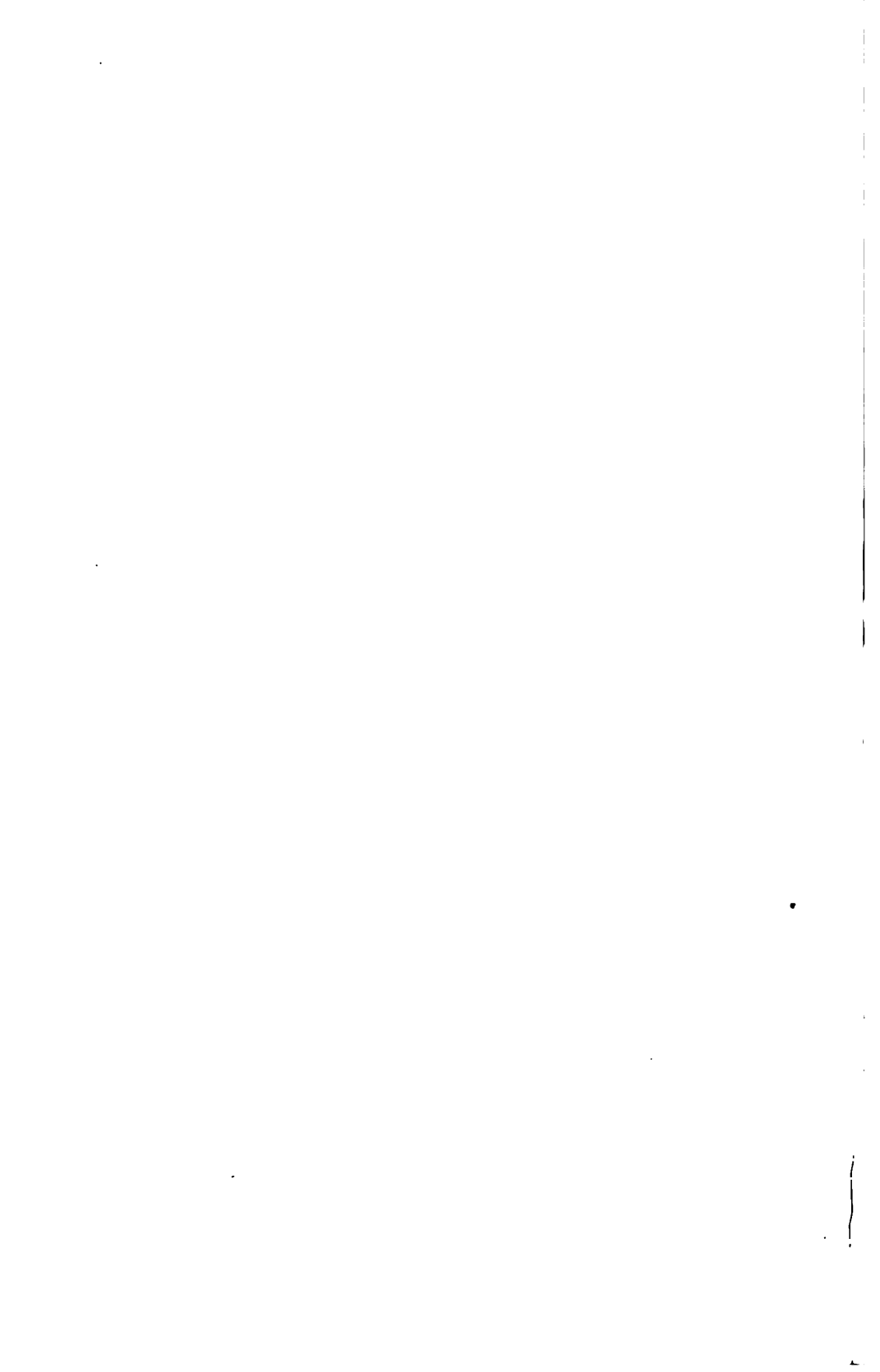
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EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS

BY

FRANCIS A. HARRIS, M.D.



SIXTY-THIRD REGISTRATION REPORT.

(1904.)

The following observations upon the statistics of the Births, Marriages and Deaths registered in Massachusetts in the year 1904, together with some comments upon the statistics of Divorce and the Returns of the Medical Examiners, are intended to set forth the principal points of interest derived from a study of the figures and to furnish some comparisons between the statistics of the year 1904 and those of other years, and to render these statistics of "practical utility" within the meaning of the statute providing for the preparation of this report.

As has been the custom since the year 1891, such tables as depend for their value on an absolute accuracy as to the number of the population are not published in this year's report, as they can be prepared only on the basis of a population ascertained by the census, — State or National, — and should be published only when such accurate data are available.

In the preparation of the report for the year 1904, as in all non-census years, the percentages have been based on a number of the population which was estimated by taking the geometrical progression between the number given in the last census and that of the preceding census; but the result of such a method, although approximating as nearly as possible the number of the population, has been found to vary very materially from the exact number, and so far to impair the value of many tables that the publication of such tables, as above stated, has been omitted in the reports for non-census years.

A publication of tables of statistics in regard to illegitimate births would be practically a violation of the law.

As was intimated in the report for the year 1900 would be the case, the nosology, which had been in use for more than

half a century, having been found inadequate and not "up to date," was abandoned, and practically that used in the preparation of the tables of vital statistics by the government at Washington substituted in the report for 1901. The variations are slight and not of consequence; for instance, small-pox is still classed under the heading "variola."

This change to the so-called Bertillon system or modification thereof facilitates the comparison of the statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with those of the national government, and those of foreign countries, as well as those of most of the other States of the Union having registration. This change may temporarily render comparison between the statistics of this State tabulated in the various years since the beginning of registration a matter of difficulty, or at least inconvenience; but a beginning had to be made at some time, and the year 1901 seemed a favorable time, and the results apparently justify the change.

Moreover, any one who has carefully studied the figures in Table 2 of the "Observations" must have been impressed with the great variations in the statements of the number of the population for individual years, as given in the various reports. According to these statements there were years when the population apparently suffered a decrease, — a condition manifestly absurd. In view of this fact, the whole of Table 2 was revised for the report for 1901, — a labor of no mean magnitude; and both the estimates of the number of the population and the percentages based thereon were in many instances changed, with the belief that now the table is far more accurate than it was until the report for 1901.

The tables of statistics in regard to Divorce, which were formerly a source of trouble because of inaccuracies, are now believed to be entirely correct.

As in previous reports, so also in the report for this year, the editor is indebted to numerous foreign publications and to the works of some American writers, to whom acknowledgment will be made at the appropriate places.

It is obvious that in the construction of so many tables of figures there may occur between the maker and the printer errors, chiefly trivial and of no account in effect; but it may be

said, in justice to the present editor, that since the very earliest reports issued under his management the whole matter of the "Observations" has been reviewed, revised and carefully constructed or reconstructed where necessary by one whose chief occupation is the preparation of reports of vital statistics, — a gentleman well known in the world of statistics, a man on whom the government at Washington has relied every year for careful and scientific work. The editor desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the same gentleman for his most valuable assistance in the preparation of the report for the year 1904.

POPULATION.

As the number of the population forms the basis of all vital statistics, it is essential that it should be correctly stated. In this State it is enumerated every five years (State and National census) making the nearest approach to accuracy. Its demographical object is to supply the necessary information as to the number of persons, their local distribution, their ages, sexes, civil condition, nativities and parentages. All these details are required for the exact tabulation of vital statistics, and the nearer they are collated with mathematical exactness the better will be the result. An estimate of the number of a population may closely approximate accuracy and be suitable for practical purposes, but is never wholly trustworthy. Where a large and steady flow of immigration is involved with the natural increase it is difficult to obtain a formula for approximate computation.

Of the various methods of determining the number of the population in non-census years, Walter F. Willson, chief statistician for methods and results in Census Bulletin No. 135, Twelfth Census of United States, selects from a number the following four methods as most important : —

1. An estimate reached by assuming that the rate of growths between any two censuses is maintained during the following decade.
2. An estimate based on the number of votes cast at an election.
3. An estimate based on a school census.
4. An estimate based on a directory canvass.

The great reliability that can be placed on this bulletin is indicated by the great care, scrutiny and analysis used in the compilation of the report. And the fact that neither of these methods of estimating the number of the population can be solely depended on is obvious. The census of persons of school age, if taken correctly, may form a fair basis on which

to forecast the number of the population; but Mr. Willson shows that this method is not always reliable.

The percentage of increase of population in Registration States, from 1890 to 1900, is as follows: Connecticut, 21.73 per cent.; Delaware, 9.64 per cent.; District of Columbia, 20.98 per cent.; Maine, 5.05 per cent.; Massachusetts, 25.29 per cent.; Michigan, 15.62 per cent.; New Hampshire, 9.31 per cent.; New Jersey, 30.36 per cent.; New York, 21.19 per cent.; Rhode Island, 24.03 per cent.; and Vermont, 3.37 per cent.

The changes in the population of Massachusetts from 1765 to 1900, together with the annual rates of increase as shown by the Colonial, National and State census, are found in Table 1.

TABLE 1. — *Population of Massachusetts and Annual Rates of Increase, 1765–1900, compiled from Colonial, United States and State Census Reports.**

YEARS AND CENSUS.	Population.	Increase (+), or Decrease (–), as compared with Previous Census.	Annual Rate of Increase.
1765 (Prov.),† . . .	299,764	–	–
1776 (Prov.),‡ . . .	299,841	+ 60,077	2·16 per cent.§
1790 (U. S.), . . .	378,787	+ 78,946	2·02 per cent.||
1800 (U. S.), . . .	422,845	+ 44,058	1·16 “ “
1810 (U. S.), . . .	472,040	+ 49,195	1·16 “ “
1820 (U. S.), . . .	523,287	+ 51,247	1·08 “ “
1830 (U. S.), . . .	610,408	+ 87,121	1·66 “ “
1840 (U. S.), . . .	737,700	+127,292	2·08 “ “
1850 (U. S.), . . .	994,514	+256,814	3·48 “ “
1855 (State), . . .	1,132,369	+137,855	2·56 “ “
1860 (U. S.), . . .	1,231,066	+ 98,697	1·74 “ “
1865 (State), . . .	1,267,031	+ 35,965	·58 “ “
1870 (U. S.), . . .	1,457,351	+190,320	3·00 “ “
1875 (State), . . .	1,651,912	+194,561	2·67 “ “
1880 (U. S.), . . .	1,783,085	+131,173	1·59 “ “
1885 (State), . . .	1,942,141	+159,056	1·78 “ “
1890 (U. S.), . . .	2,238,943	+296,802	3·06 “ “
1895 (State), . . .	2,500,183	+261,240	2·33 “ “
1900 (U. S.), . . .	2,805,346	+305,163	2·45 “ “

* Census of Massachusetts, Part 2, Vol. I.

† Includes 1,569 Indians, distributed by counties as follows: Barnstable, 515 (of which 230 were in Mashpee); Berkshire, 221 (in Stockbridge); Bristol, 167 (principally in Dartmouth and Freetown); Dukes, 313 (of which 188 were in Chilmark); Middlesex, 37 (in Natick); Nantucket, 93; Plymouth, 223.

‡ Includes 4,761 colored population, distributed by counties as follows: Barnstable, 171; Berkshire, 216; Bristol, 585; Dukes, 59; Essex, 1,049; Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire (one county), 245; Middlesex, 702; Nantucket, 133; Plymouth, 487; Norfolk and Suffolk (one county), 682; Worcester, 432.

§ This percentage does not include in the population 1,569 Indians.

|| This percentage does not include in the population 4,671 colored.

* TABLE 2. — *Births, Marriages and Deaths, with the Population and Rates and Ratio of Births to Marriages, 1851-1904.*

YEARS.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Births to 1,000 Persons.	Persons Married to 1,000.	Deaths to 1,000 Persons.	Excess Rate of Births over Deaths.	Ratio of Births to Marriages.
1851,	1,020,674	23,661	11,966	18,934	9,727	23-08	23-44	18-55	9-53	2-77
1852,	1,047,518	29,892	11,578	18,482	11,320	28-45	22-11	17-64	10-81	2-50
1853,	1,076,063	30,920	12,828	20,301	10,619	28-76	23-86	18-88	9-88	2-67
1854,	1,103,341	31,997	13,683	21,414	10,583	29-01	24-80	19-40	9-59	2-49
1855,	1,182,399	32,845	12,829	20,798	12,047	29-00	21-06	18-37	10-64	2-40
1856,	1,151,455	34,445	12,365	20,784	13,711	29-91	21-30	18-00	11-90	2-79
1857,	1,170,855	35,320	11,780	21,280	14,040	30-17	20-05	18-17	11-99	2-88
1858,	1,190,583	34,491	10,527	20,776	13,715	27-68	17-68	17-45	11-62	2-94
1859,	1,210,645	35,442	11,475	20,976	14,466	29-28	18-96	17-38	11-95	2-86
1860,	1,231,066	36,051	12,404	23,068	13,983	29-28	20-15	18-74	10-55	3-14
1861,	1,238,176	35,445	10,972	24,085	11,360	28-63	17-72	19-45	9-17	2-86
1862,	1,244,326	32,275	11,014	22,974	9,301	25-92	17-68	18-45	7-47	2-94
1863,	1,252,517	30,314	10,873	27,751	2,563	24-20	17-86	22-16	2-05	2-75
1864,	1,269,760	30,449	12,518	28,753	1,696	24-17	19-87	22-82	1-85	2-80
1865,	1,267,081	30,249	13,061	26,182	4,097	28-87	20-60	20-64	3-23	2-42
1866,	1,262,995	34,085	14,428	23,637	10,448	26-16	22-15	18-15	8-02	2-61
1867,	1,230,979	35,082	14,451	22,773	12,289	28-17	21-56	16-99	9-17	2-43
1868,	1,278,012	36,193	13,866	25,608	10,590	26-26	20-11	18-58	7-68	2-50
1869,	1,417,124	36,141	14,826	26,054	10,087	25-60	20-92	18-39	7-12	2-61
1870,	1,467,350	38,259	14,721	27,329	10,930	26-25	20-20	18-75	7-50	2-58
1871,	1,494,337	39,791	15,746	27,943	11,848	26-63	21-07	18-70	7-93	2-70
1872,	1,482,280	43,285	16,142	36,019	8,216	28-21	21-06	22-85	5-86	2-75
1873,	1,571,143	44,481	16,437	38,912	10,569	28-31	20-92	21-58	6-73	2-76
1874,	1,611,016	45,631	15,564	31,887	13,744	28-32	19-32	18-55	8-68	2-78
1875,	1,661,912	43,996	18,663	34,978	9,018	26-68	16-54	21-67	5-46	2-83
1876,	1,677,351	42,149	12,749	33,186	8,968	25-12	15-20	19-79	5-84	3-06
1877,	1,703,192	41,650	12,758	31,312	10,508	24-57	14-98	18-40	6-17	3-28
1878,	1,729,412	41,238	12,863	31,306	9,935	23-85	14-91	18-10	5-74	3-23
1879,	1,755,045	40,295	13,802	31,901	8,494	22-95	15-71	18-11	4-84	3-18
1880,	1,785,085	44,217	15,538	35,292	8,925	24-80	17-48	19-79	5-01	3-20
1881,	1,818,518	45,220	16,768	36,458	8,762	24-98	18-49	20-10	4-83	2-87
1882,	1,845,086	45,670	17,684	36,785	8,885	24-75	19-17	19-94	4-82	2-72
1883,	1,876,895	47,285	18,194	37,148	9,687	25-14	19-39	20-11	5-08	2-67
1884,	1,909,810	48,615	17,333	36,990	11,625	25-46	18-15	19-04	6-09	2-67
1885,	1,942,141	48,790	17,652	38,094	10,696	25-12	17-66	19-61	5-51	2-61
1886,	1,998,174	50,788	18,018	37,224	13,544	25-42	18-08	18-63	6-78	2-98
1887,	2,050,881	53,174	19,538	40,763	12,411	25-86	19-00	19-83	6-04	2-95
1888,	2,116,181	54,893	19,789	42,097	12,796	25-95	18-19	19-60	6-10	2-81
1889,	2,176,183	57,075	20,397	41,777	15,298	26-23	18-75	19-20	7-05	2-89
1890,	2,228,943	57,777	20,838	43,628	14,249	25-81	18-60	19-44	6-86	2-83
1891,	2,288,911	63,004	21,675	45,185	17,819	27-53	18-94	19-74	7-78	3-02
1892,	2,339,994	65,824	22,507	48,762	17,062	28-18	19-24	20-86	7-29	3-04
1893,	2,392,217	67,192	22,514	49,084	18,108	28-09	19-07	20-52	7-67	3-03
1894,	2,445,605	66,986	20,619	46,791	20,145	27-87	16-86	19-18	8-24	2-98
1895,	2,500,138	67,545	22,102	47,640	20,005	27-02	18-48	19-01	8-00	3-27
1896,	2,558,487	72,343	23,651	49,381	22,962	28-27	18-09	19-30	8-97	3-13
1897,	2,618,048	73,205	23,038	47,419	25,786	27-96	17-57	18-17	9-85	3-09
1898,	2,679,048	73,110	22,142	46,761	26,349	27-29	16-53	17-45	9-83	3-17
1899,	2,741,470	70,467	23,523	47,710	22,747	25-70	17-16	17-40	8-29	3-12
1900,	2,805,846	73,386	24,342	51,166	22,230	26-16	17-85	18-23	7-92	3-12
1901,	2,870,710	71,976	24,891	48,275	23,701	25-07	17-34	16-82	8-26	2-95
1902,	2,887,596	72,219	25,385	47,491	24,728	24-88	17-48	16-17	8-41	2-86
1903,	3,006,041	73,584	26,940	49,054	24,530	24-48	17-90	16-34	8-14	2-86
1904,	3,076,081	75,014	26,998	48,482	26,532	24-39	16-90	15-76	8-62	2-86

* In all but census years the number of the population and the rates have been estimated, in order that an approximate comparison may be made.

The data of previous reports were amended in a great degree in the report for 1890, but it was considered better to construct for the report for 1901 a new table from 1851-1901, with a uniform population and uniform ratios. The number of the population is estimated in non-census years and computations are made in this report on the basis of the figures in the new table.

The ratios to the living population for 1904 were as follows, as calculated on the estimated population of 1904, namely, 3,076,081 :—

Birth-rate,	24.89	to 1,000	of the living population.
Marriage-rate (marriages),	8.45	"	" "
Persons married,	16.90	"	" "
Death-rate,	15.76	"	" "
Excess of births over deaths,	8.62	"	" "

These rates would indicate 1 child born alive to 41 persons, 1 person married to 59 persons and 1 death to 63 living persons.

The same data also indicate a daily average of 205 births, 71 marriages and 133 deaths during the year 1904.

In Table 2 are presented the number of the population, the number of births, marriages and deaths, the excess of births over deaths, the birth, marriage and death rates, the natural rate of the increase of the population and the ratio of living births to marriages for a period of fifty-four years. By this table it appears that the birth-rate of 1904 was less than that of the previous year and the smallest since 1879. The marriage-rate was less than that of the previous year and the smallest of any year since 1898.

The death-rate for 1904 was lower than last year, and the lowest since the beginning of registration.

TABLE 3. — *Showing Rates for Periods ending with Census Years. 1855-1900.*

	Marriages to 1,000 Persons.	Births to 1,000 Persons.	Death to 1,000 Persons.	Excess of Birth-rate over Death-rate.
5 years ending 1855, . .	11·6	28·6	18·6	10·0
5 " " 1860, . .	9·8	29·5	17·7	11·6
5 " " 1865, . .	9·3	25·3	20·7	4·6*
5 " " 1870, . .	10·5	26·0	18·2	7·9
5 " " 1875, . .	9·9	27·6	20·8	6·8
5 " " 1880, . .	7·8	24·2	18·8	5·4
5 " " 1885, . .	9·3	25·0	19·8	5·3
5 " " 1890, . .	9·3	25·8	19·4	6·4
5 " " 1895, . .	9·3	27·6	19·8	7·8
5 " " 1900, . .	8·7	27·0	18·0	8·9

* The five-year period influenced by the war.

Table 3 : in periods of five years the excess of the birth-rates over death-rates from 1870 to 1890 shows a decreasing tendency ; from 1890 there appears to be a favorable increase.

The following table (4) gives the population by sex and the number of persons living at each age-period for eight census years and the average number for each age-period for five census years.

TABLE 4. — *Massachusetts. — Population by Sex and by Age Periods, — State and National Census (1865-1900).*

YEARS.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Under 5.	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and Over.	Un- known Age.
1865. . .	1,287,031	602,010	685,021	133,943	143,391	126,091	117,171	225,606	185,543	142,831	96,446	69,216	26,675	8,316	1,302
1870. . .	1,487,351	703,779	783,572	156,889	189,796	148,371	142,184	274,859	214,151	192,689	108,343	68,401	31,895	9,727	41
1875. . .	1,631,912	794,383	837,529	173,855	163,738	148,365	165,986	310,831	240,966	192,823	126,430	79,186	33,333	11,167	10,302
1880. . .	1,783,065	848,440	934,645	179,307	171,596	161,425	167,695	343,701	264,413	203,515	142,063	91,619	44,337	13,535	-
1885. . .	1,942,141	932,884	1,009,257	178,338	181,842	176,551	187,247	384,750	287,219	222,920	154,760	101,619	49,235	15,516	144
Average,	1,620,304	775,296	845,005	164,466	160,073	152,231	156,027	307,985	233,453	182,956	126,007	80,006	33,035	11,650	2,336
1890. . .	2,238,943	1,087,709	1,151,234	203,763	195,578	192,228	214,613	466,337	341,922	253,181	178,181	114,172	55,886	17,896	6,501
1895. . .	2,600,183	1,214,701	1,385,482	235,647	224,119	202,900	225,881	521,392	400,134	282,781	199,511	125,283	61,011	18,510	3,014
1900. . .	2,805,346	1,367,474	1,437,872	282,237	265,061	239,330	237,867	561,792	461,146	323,649	220,391	138,594	65,365	19,366	9,528
PERCENTAGES.															
1865. . .	100.00	47.62	52.38	10.57	11.32	9.99	9.25	17.80	14.64	11.27	7.61	4.67	2.11	.86	.10
1870. . .	100.00	48.29	51.71	10.77	9.59	10.18	9.76	18.86	14.70	11.16	7.43	4.69	2.19	.87	-
1875. . .	100.00	48.08	51.91	10.53	9.91	8.98	10.04	18.82	14.69	11.07	7.65	4.79	2.32	.88	.62
1880. . .	100.00	48.15	51.85	10.06	9.62	9.05	9.40	19.28	14.83	11.41	7.97	5.14	2.49	.76	-
1885. . .	100.00	48.03	51.97	9.18	9.36	9.09	9.64	19.31	14.79	11.43	8.07	5.23	2.54	.80	.01
Average,	100.00	48.03	51.97	10.15	9.88	9.40	9.63	19.01	14.72	11.29	7.77	4.94	2.35	.72	.15
1890. . .	100.00	48.58	51.42	9.10	8.73	8.68	9.53	20.78	15.26	11.83	7.96	5.10	2.49	.79	.29
1895. . .	100.00	48.58	51.42	9.42	8.96	8.11	9.03	20.36	16.00	11.31	7.98	5.01	2.44	.77	.12
1900. . .	100.00	48.76	51.26	10.06	9.13	8.17	8.43	20.02	16.44	11.54	7.86	4.94	2.33	.69	.43

In Table 5 the density of population of European countries is compared with Massachusetts.

* TABLE 5. — *Density of Population in European Countries compared with Massachusetts.*

COUNTRIES.	Superficial Square Kilometers.	Population.	Number of Inhabitants per Square Kilometer.
Germany, 1900, . . .	540,657	56,367,178	104
Bavaria, 1900, . . .	75,864	6,176,037	81
Prussia, 1900, . . .	348,607	34,472,509	98
Saxony, 1900, . . .	14,992	4,202,216	280
Wurtemberg, 1900, . . .	19,517	2,169,480	116
Austria, 1900, . . .	300,010	26,107,304	87
Bulgaria, 1900, . . .	96,660	3,733,189	32
Denmark, 1901, . . .	38,455	2,449,540	63
Spain, 1897, . . .	496,928	18,226,040	36
France, 1900, . . .	536,408	38,661,945	72
Great Britain, 1901, . . .	314,628	41,454,621	131
Greece, 1896, . . .	65,119	2,433,806	37
Holland, 1899, . . .	32,999	5,104,137	154
Hungary, 1900, . . .	322,310	19,203,531	59
Italy, 1901, . . .	286,648	32,966,307	113
Norway, 1900, . . .	322,304	2,221,477	6
Portugal, 1897, . . .	92,575	5,284,745	57
Roumania, 1899, . . .	131,020	5,912,320	45
Russia in Europe, 1897, . . .	5,389,985	106,304,876	19
Servia, 1901, . . .	48,303	2,535,066	52
Sweden, 1899, . . .	447,862	5,097,402	11
Switzerland, 1900, . . .	41,419	3,325,023	80
Belgium, 1900, . . .	29,456	6,695,810	227
Massachusetts, 1900, . . .	21,537	2,805,346	130

* Annuaire Statistique de Belgique, 1901.

The above ratios show no relation to density by districts. For density of cities and rural districts the census bulletin of 1900, No. 83, shows the population of Massachusetts to be 2,805,346, of which the cities are credited with 2,132,623 and the rural districts with 672,723 persons.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in 1904 was 75,014, which shows an increase of 1,430 births over the previous year. The rate for living births as calculated on the number of the population (24.39) was less than that of 1903 and less than any year since 1879. The rate was the lowest of the five-year periods, with one exception, 1876-1880, for the previous fifty years.

The number of births and still-births, for a period of thirty years, 1875-1904, together with the ratio of still-births to the total births in five-year periods, are here presented. This ratio is low, as compared with many European countries.

TABLE 6. — *Births for Thirty Years.*

YEARS.	Born Alive.	Still-born.	Totals.	Ratio of Still-births to Total Births (Five- year Groups).
1875,	43,996	1,374	45,370	.030
1876,	42,149	1,274	43,323	
1877,	41,850	1,254	43,104	
1878,	44,238	1,261	42,499	
1879,	40,295	1,261	41,556	
1880,	44,217	1,297	45,514	.031
1881,	45,220	1,466	46,686	
1882,	45,670	1,485	47,155	
1883,	47,285	1,589	48,874	
1884,	48,615	1,628	50,243	
1885,	48,790	1,589	50,379	.033
1886,	50,788	1,796	52,584	
1887,	53,174	1,794	54,968	
1888,	54,893	1,943	56,836	
1889,	57,075	2,021	59,096	
1890,	57,777	2,099	59,876	.034
1891,	68,004	2,222	65,226	
1892,	65,824	2,293	68,117	
1893,	67,192	2,444	69,636	
1894,	66,936	2,353	69,289	
1895,	67,545	2,367	69,912	.035
1896,	72,343	2,615	74,958	
1897,	73,205	2,652	75,857	
1898,	73,110	2,728	75,838	
1899,	70,457	2,649	73,106	
1900,	73,386	2,873	76,259	.036
1901,	71,976	2,682	74,658	
1902,	72,219	2,836	75,055	
1903,	73,584	2,635	76,219	
1904,	75,014	2,846	77,860	

The birth-rate for 1904, including still-births, was 25·31 or 0·92 for still-births alone, as compared with 25·35 or 0·88 for 1903.

In the following table (7) are shown the birth-rates for fifty-four years, grouped in five-year periods, 1851-1904.

TABLE 7.—*Showing Birth-rates, 1851-1904.*

YEARS.	Births to 1,000 of Population.		YEARS.	Births to 1,000 of Population.	
1851, . . .	28·08	} 28·6	1876, . . .	25·12	} 24·2
1852, . . .	28·45		1877, . . .	24·57	
1853, . . .	28·76		1878, . . .	23·85	
1854, . . .	29·01		1879, . . .	22·95	
1855, . . .	29·00		1880, . . .	24·80	
			1881, . . .	24·93	} 25·0
1856, . . .	29·91	} 29·5	1882, . . .	24·75	
1857, . . .	30·17		1883, . . .	25·14	
1858, . . .	28·97		1884, . . .	25·46	
1859, . . .	29·28		1885, . . .	25·12	
1860, . . .	29·28		1886, . . .	25·42	} 25·8
			1887, . . .	25·86	
1861, . . .	28·63	} 25·3	1888, . . .	25·95	
1862, . . .	25·92		1889, . . .	26·23	
1863, . . .	24·20		1890, . . .	25·81	
1864, . . .	24·17		1891, . . .	27·53	} 27·6
1865, . . .	23·87		1892, . . .	28·13	
			1893, . . .	28·09	
1866, . . .	26·16	} 26·0	1894, . . .	27·87	
1867, . . .	26·17		1895, . . .	27·02	
1868, . . .	26·26		1896, . . .	28·27	} 27·0
1869, . . .	25·50		1897, . . .	27·96	
1870, . . .	26·25		1898, . . .	27·29	
			1899, . . .	25·70	
1871, . . .	26·63	} 27·6	1900, . . .	26·16	
1872, . . .	28·21		1901, . . .	25·07	}
1873, . . .	28·31		1902, . . .	24·58	
1874, . . .	28·32		1903, . . .	24·48	
1875, . . .	26·63		1904, . . .	24·39	

The birth-rate for the year 1904 is the lowest since 1879, and a decrease of 0.09 from the previous year. Doubtless economic conditions of the population have an influential effect on the number of births by increasing or decreasing the number of marriages, but to what extent it is difficult to determine. In the Registration report of 1900 the cause of a lowering birth-rate is quoted from the opinions of Dr. Wilbur and Dr. J. S. Billings, a matter which of late, under the caption race-suicide, has attracted much attention. In the number of births the children of the foreign-born mother are largely in excess over the native.

Illustrative of the above statement, the previous Registration reports show that the average birth-rate for 1849-1858 was 56.70 per cent. for the native-born living births and 40.04 for the foreign, the average of 1859-1863, the native 46.06 and 46.89 foreign, average 1869-1873, 40.54 for the native and 48.48 for foreign, average 1874-1878, 40.52 for native and 45.30 for foreign, average 1879-1883, 41.68 for the native and 41.32 for foreign. In 1890 the percentage of native-born was 34.82, foreign-born 44.10 and in 1900 the percentage was 31.45 for native, 49.30 for foreign-born.

In Table 8 are presented the birth-rates for Massachusetts and several foreign countries. This table gives the most recent birth-rates of foreign countries. Russia has the highest birth-rate and France the lowest.

* TABLE 8. — *Comparative Birth-rates.*

COUNTRIES.	Birth-rates per 1,000 Inhabitants.	COUNTRIES.	Birth-rates per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Massachusetts, 1903, .	24	Russia, 1899, . . .	46
Hungary, 1901, . .	38	Belgium, 1902, . .	28
Austria, 1901, . .	37	Norway, 1900, . .	30
Germany, 1901, . .	36	Sweden, 1901, . .	27
Italy, 1901, . . .	33	Switzerland, 1901, . .	29
Holland, 1901, . .	32	Spain, 1900, . . .	34
Great Britain, 1902, .	28	France, 1901, . . .	22

* Annuaire Statistique de Belgique, 1903.

In Table 9 are presented the number of births by counties for a period of thirty-five years and the birth-rates of census years. In this table the births of each county for any given year and the birth-rate for any census year may be compared with those of other counties and with those of the State for the same year, and also with the births of the same county in other years as well as the birth-rates of the counties in census years.

This table shows considerable uniformity in the birth-rates of different counties when the birth-rates for counties are compared for different census years, while compared with each other the birth-rates present considerable variations, Bristol County having the highest and Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket the lowest. As compared with the births in 1903, there was in 1904 a decrease in Hampden, Hampshire and Nantucket counties, and an increase in all the rest.

TABLE 9. — Births, 1870-1904, and Birth-rates in Census Years, by Counties.

	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Whole State.
Population, 1865,	34,610	56,946	89,398	4,200	171,034	31,340	64,570	39,269	220,384	4,748	116,306	63,107	208,212	182,912	1,267,031
" " 1870,	32,744	64,827	102,886	3,787	200,843	32,635	78,409	44,388	274,253	4,123	89,443	66,365	270,802	192,718	1,457,351
" " 1875,	32,144	68,270	131,087	4,071	223,342	33,686	78,409	44,388	284,112	3,201	88,321	69,362	384,886	210,295	1,651,912
" " 1880,	31,897	69,032	139,040	4,300	244,535	36,001	104,142	47,232	317,830	3,727	96,607	74,018	387,927	226,897	1,753,066
" " 1885,	29,845	73,828	158,498	4,135	253,727	37,449	116,764	48,472	337,311	3,142	102,142	81,080	421,109	244,039	1,942,141
" " 1890,	29,172	81,108	186,465	4,369	299,956	38,610	135,713	51,859	431,167	3,268	118,950	92,700	484,780	280,787	2,238,943
" " 1895,	27,654	86,292	219,019	4,238	330,393	40,145	152,938	64,710	499,217	3,016	134,819	101,498	539,799	306,445	2,500,183
" " 1900,	27,826	95,667	252,049	4,661	357,030	41,269	175,603	58,820	565,696	3,006	151,539	113,985	611,417	346,938	2,806,846
Birth-rates, 1865,	22.3	23.6	22.1	20.7	21.8	19.2	24.8	21.1	24.4	10.1	24.8	20.9	27.5	24.5	23.9
Living births, 1870,	669	1,616	2,682	51	4,772	644	1,869	1,019	7,444	48	2,256	1,463	8,614	5,012	38,239
Birth-rates, 1870,	20.4	24.9	26.1	13.4	23.7	19.7	25.1	22.9	27.1	11.6	25.2	22.4	31.8	26.0	26.2
Living births, 1875,	709	1,784	2,766	57	5,114	668	2,235	993	7,289	51	2,316	1,464	9,008	5,349	39,791
" " 1880,	669	1,637	3,126	64	6,168	674	2,321	1,096	8,261	56	2,416	1,452	9,761	5,515	43,236
" " 1885,	615	1,653	3,328	56	6,686	733	2,627	1,111	8,605	55	2,517	1,519	10,264	5,792	44,481
" " 1890,	705	1,689	3,252	52	5,820	735	2,618	1,048	7,964	60	2,173	1,521	12,271	5,694	45,681
" " 1895,	659	1,678	3,440	66	5,722	673	2,635	1,035	7,247	67	2,276	1,469	11,582	5,458	45,996
Birth-rates, 1870,	20.5	24.6	26.2	15.9	25.6	20.0	27.9	21.3	25.5	17.8	25.8	21.2	31.7	26.4	26.6
Living births, 1875,	608	1,537	3,220	46	5,216	656	2,443	978	7,140	77	2,052	1,455	11,324	5,451	42,149
" " 1880,	607	1,537	3,177	64	5,370	660	2,369	944	7,379	64	2,052	1,459	11,070	5,098	41,860
" " 1885,	578	1,508	3,171	54	5,369	617	2,273	894	7,264	69	2,004	1,335	10,715	5,349	41,238
" " 1890,	542	1,527	2,852	54	5,066	637	2,374	866	7,062	59	2,004	1,301	10,742	5,139	40,296
" " 1895,	505	1,606	3,560	62	5,815	649	2,645	972	8,080	56	2,074	1,346	11,148	5,749	44,217
Birth-rates, 1890,	15.9	23.3	25.6	14.4	23.8	18.0	25.4	20.6	25.3	15.3	21.4	18.2	28.8	25.4	24.9
Living births, 1891,	485	1,664	4,083	41	5,864	682	2,885	1,005	8,067	60	2,141	1,450	11,124	5,069	45,220
" " 1892,	508	1,696	3,799	51	5,927	786	2,756	923	8,067	47	2,229	1,600	11,617	5,794	46,670
" " 1893,	508	1,947	4,061	57	6,036	229	2,667	969	8,127	64	2,222	1,445	11,908	6,155	47,285
" " 1894,	504	2,005	4,181	46	6,068	709	3,496	979	8,564	67	2,267	1,488	12,063	6,198	48,615
" " 1895,	518	1,901	4,190	66	6,070	747	3,482	964	8,843	38	2,329	1,628	12,092	6,034	48,790

Seasons of the Year. — In tables 10 and 11 is shown **the** relation of the birth-rate to the seasons of the year; in **the** former table the data of 1904 are compared with those of 1903, by months and quarters, and in the latter the number of births in each month for a period of twenty years is presented.

TABLE 10. — *Births and Birth-rates by Months and Quarters, 1903-1904.*

	Births registered in Each Month.		Births registered in Each Quarter.		Monthly Percentage of Births.		Quarterly Percentage of Births.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
January, .	6,389	6,368	18,511	18,947	{ 8·7	{ 8·5	{ 25·2	{ 25·2
February, .	5,691	6,111			{ 7·7	{ 8·2		
March, .	6,481	6,468			{ 8·8	{ 8·6		
April, .	5,965	6,125	17,887	18,658	{ 8·1	{ 8·2	{ 24·3	{ 24·9
May, .	5,975	6,324			{ 8·1	{ 8·4		
June, .	5,947	6,209			{ 8·1	{ 8·3		
July, .	6,447	6,319	19,251	19,267	{ 8·8	{ 8·4	{ 26·1	{ 25·7
August, .	6,561	6,631			{ 8·8	{ 8·8		
September, .	6,243	6,317			{ 8·5	{ 8·4		
October, .	5,998	6,168	17,935	18,142	{ 8·2	{ 8·2	{ 24·4	{ 24·2
November, .	5,831	5,866			{ 7·9	{ 7·8		
December, .	6,106	6,108			{ 8·3	{ 8·2		
The year, .	73,584	75,014	73,584	75,014	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The largest number of births in a single month in 1904 occurred in August and in the third quarter of the year, and the least number occurred in November and in the fourth quarter.

TABLE 11. — *Living Births. — By Months, Quarters, and Periods of Six Months. — Twenty Years.*

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1885, . . .	3,965	3,821	4,104	3,836	4,001	3,840	4,219	4,461	4,246	4,194	3,992	4,106
1886, . . .	4,060	3,808	4,273	3,876	3,951	4,033	4,491	4,569	4,555	4,578	4,209	4,389
1887, . . .	4,263	4,070	4,430	4,167	4,306	4,337	4,682	4,884	4,598	4,563	4,450	4,424
1888, . . .	4,476	4,145	4,532	4,010	4,336	4,670	5,032	4,963	4,855	4,665	4,440	4,769
1889, . . .	4,564	4,276	4,774	4,621	4,546	4,635	5,070	5,174	4,944	4,858	4,712	4,901
1890, . . .	4,947	4,488	4,891	4,436	4,757	4,645	5,147	5,270	4,559	4,509	4,730	5,238
1891, . . .	5,347	4,905	5,448	4,812	5,002	5,119	5,585	5,581	5,388	5,251	5,232	5,334
1892, . . .	5,426	5,043	5,438	5,220	5,342	5,129	5,895	5,833	5,590	5,330	5,576	5,990
1893, . . .	5,611	5,107	5,549	5,391	5,163	5,457	6,095	6,173	5,633	5,716	5,519	5,767
1894, . . .	5,500	4,978	5,681	5,529	5,472	5,506	5,999	5,794	5,453	5,530	5,579	5,907
1895, . . .	5,303	5,209	5,441	5,033	5,467	5,466	5,927	6,084	5,846	5,891	5,461	5,903
1896, . . .	5,352	5,543	6,016	5,992	5,952	5,840	6,229	6,561	6,206	6,123	5,943	6,176
1897, . . .	6,285	5,634	6,338	5,706	5,665	5,693	6,356	6,708	6,233	6,330	6,916	6,203
1898, . . .	6,081	5,878	6,345	5,701	5,987	6,021	6,267	6,475	6,102	6,169	5,905	6,179
1899, . . .	6,087	5,417	6,072	5,423	5,497	5,563	6,169	6,351	6,099	5,851	5,853	6,155
1900, . . .	6,243	5,690	6,402	5,683	6,006	6,099	6,530	6,736	6,163	6,265	5,833	5,777
1901, . . .	5,894	5,690	6,317	5,706	5,733	5,775	6,365	6,446	6,316	5,943	5,871	5,890
1902, . . .	6,117	5,604	6,248	5,502	5,721	5,807	6,376	6,459	6,127	6,139	5,930	6,189
1903, . . .	6,389	5,691	6,431	5,966	5,975	5,947	6,447	6,561	6,243	5,998	5,831	6,106
1904, . . .	6,368	6,111	6,468	6,125	6,324	6,209	6,319	6,631	6,317	6,168	5,866	6,108
Average, . .	5,463	5,068	5,562	5,127	5,260	5,289	5,757	5,833	5,570	5,506	5,390	5,581
Quarters, . .	16,063			16,676			17,210			16,477		
Half years, .	31,759						33,687					

Table 11 exhibits for a period of twenty years, 1885–1904, the living births by months, quarters and periods of six months. The highest average number of births occurred in the month of August and the lowest number in February.

TABLE 12. — *Births. — Ratio of Males to Females. — Ten Years.*

		1903.	1904.	Previous Ten Years. 1894-1903.
Born alive,	{ Males, . . .	38,210	38,689	367,467
	{ Females, . . .	35,374	36,325	347,157
	{ Not stated, . . .	—	—	137
Males to 100 females, . . .		108.0	106.5	105.8
Still-born,	{ Males, . . .	1,533	1,614	—
	{ Females, . . .	1,014	1,162	—
	{ Not stated, . . .	88	70	—
Males to 100 females, . . .		151.2	138.9	—

An experience of more than a quarter of a century as Medical Examiner of Suffolk County has convinced the editor that the statistics as to still-births are largely unreliable, and the ten-year compilation is omitted.

In Table 12 are presented the statistics in regard to the sex of children born alive, which appear to show that the ratio of males to females, exclusive of the cases where the sex was not stated, was in 1904, 106.5, as compared with 108.0 in 1903, 105.4 in 1902, 105.8 in 1901, 106.0 in 1900, 105.7 in 1899, 104.7 in 1898, 106.2 in 1897, 105.9 in 1896, and 102.6 for the ten-year period 1893-1902. From the same table it appears that the ratio of males to females among the still-born in 1904 was 138.9, as compared with 151.2 in 1903, 154.5 in 1902, 117.1 in 1901, 150.2 in 1900, 154.1 in 1899, 162.6 in 1898, 162.8 in 1897.

In Table 13 are presented the statistics relative to the parentage of children born alive in Massachusetts in 1904, together with those relating to plural births.

The excess of children born of foreign parents over those of native parentage in 1904 was 13,682, which was greater by 274 than the number of the same class in 1903.

The number of children born of mixed parentage was 14,473, which was greater by 299 than the number of this class in 1903, and greater than that of any year since 1874, with the exception of 1896.

There was a decrease from 1903 in the number of children born of mixed parentage in Berkshire, Essex, Middlesex and Suffolk counties, and an increase in all the rest except Barnstable when both years were equal.

In Table 14 the percentages of native and foreign born children are given for the series of years, 1885-1904, by which it appears that the percentage of native-born children has decreased with considerable uniformity during the twenty-year period, and it is also true, as shown by examination of previous reports, if a longer period of years is taken into account.

The percentage of children of foreign-born parents, as demonstrated by the statistics of foreign reports, was greater than that of any previous year.

The percentage of children born of mixed parentage was greater than that of the two previous years but less than that of 1901.

TABLE 14. — *Percentage* of Native and Foreign Living Births in 1903, and in Each of the Previous Nineteen Years.*

YEARS.	PARENTS.			Births with Parentage not reported.
	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	One Foreign-born.	
1885,	39·68	41·61	18·71	1,363
1886,	39·39	41·86	18·75	1,200
1887,	38·22	43·09	18·69	308
1888,	36·76	42·09	21·15	270
1889,	35·68	43·61	20·72	292
1890,	34·82	44·10	21·08	272
1891,	34·03	44·84	21·13	352
1892,	33·34	45·73	20·93	443
1893,	32·57	47·00	20·43	287
1894,	32·58	46·51	20·91	270
1895,	32·45	46·98	20·57	219
1896,	31·65	47·49	20·86	263
1897,	32·60	48·30	19·10	207
1898,	32·48	48·43	19·09	276
1899,	31·90	48·74	19·36	206
1900,	31·45	49·30	19·25	238
1901,	31·39	49·31	19·30	243
1902,	31·45	49·04	19·24	199
1903,	31·18	49·39	19·26	123
1904,	31·15	49·39	19·29	129

* Excluding births with parentage not reported.

TABLE 15. — *Number of Births during Each of the Thirty Years 1875-1904, exhibiting the Sex and Parentage.*

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Totals,	43,996	42,149	41,850	41,288	40,295	44,217	45,220	45,670	47,285	48,615
Males,	22,457	21,705	21,466	21,199	20,658	22,667	23,014	23,281	24,388	24,941
Females,	21,513	20,410	20,375	20,022	19,622	21,396	22,069	22,292	22,875	23,668
Unknown,	26	34	9	17	14	154	137	97	22	16
PARENTAGE.										
Native,	17,314	16,790	16,897	16,970	16,768	18,180	18,218	18,565	18,412	18,734
Foreign,	20,289	18,590	18,071	17,105	16,298	17,651	18,169	18,012	19,188	19,750
Native father and foreign mother,	2,418	2,448	2,502	2,637	2,723	3,141	3,267	3,462	3,771	4,058
Foreign father and native mother,	3,411	3,485	3,572	3,680	3,665	4,044	4,119	4,150	4,398	4,618
Not stated,	564	836	808	846	831	1,251	1,447	1,481	1,516	1,460

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Totals,	48,790	50,788	53,174	54,893	57,075	57,777	63,004	65,824	67,192	66,396
Males,	25,053	25,959	27,245	28,156	29,017	29,521	32,532	33,758	34,758	34,338
Females,	23,716	24,822	25,915	26,726	28,042	28,227	30,434	31,951	32,829	32,575
Unknown,	21	7	14	11	16	26	38	115	35	23
PARENTAGE.										
Native,	18,822	19,531	20,207	20,078	20,260	20,023	21,325	21,800	21,788	21,718
Foreign,	19,733	20,758	22,781	22,990	24,760	25,361	28,097	29,895	31,448	31,008
Native father and foreign mother,	4,295	4,518	4,853	5,771	5,913	6,160	6,686	6,919	7,003	7,107
Foreign father and native mother,	4,577	4,781	5,025	5,784	5,850	5,961	6,545	6,767	6,866	6,833
Not stated,	1,363	1,200	308	270	292	272	352	443	287	270

TABLE 15. — *Number of Births, etc.* — Concluded.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Totals,										
Males,	67,545	72,343	73,205	73,110	70,457	73,386	71,976	72,219	73,584	75,014
Females,	34,623	37,186	37,689	37,389	36,199	37,772	37,004	37,057	38,210	38,689
Unknown,	32,905	35,114	35,489	35,694	34,258	35,614	34,972	35,162	35,374	36,325
	17	43	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARENTAGE.										
Native,	21,351	22,810	23,824	23,656	22,409	23,006	22,516	22,710	22,941	23,365
Foreign,	31,628	34,237	35,256	35,273	34,238	36,062	35,370	35,413	36,346	37,047
Native father and foreign mother,	7,026	7,792	7,152	7,308	7,139	7,300	7,138	7,295	7,440	7,541
Foreign father and native mother,	6,821	7,241	6,766	6,597	6,465	6,780	6,659	6,602	6,734	6,932
Not stated,	219	263	207	276	206	238	243	199	123	129

In Table 15 are given the statistics of the number of male and female births for a period of thirty years. It is observable that in each year the male births predominate. This is a general rule, and obtains in European countries as in the United States. The greater mortality among males *more* than offsets the numerical preponderance of births of the males, and results in a tendency to an increasing number of females. This is clearly shown by Dr. A. Newsholme in the English Life Table, 1881-1890.

English Life Table, 1881-1890.

AGE.	BORN AND SURVIVING AT EACH AGE.	
	Males.	Females.
0,	509,180	490,820
1,	427,184	426,461
2,	402,706	403,980
3,	398,110	394,689
4,	387,062	388,716
5,	382,646	384,432

“Thus, although at birth the million infants comprise an excess of males, before the end of the second year of life the balance is more than restored, females being in excess.” In Massachusetts the ratio of females to 1,000 males of the population in 1900 was 1,051.

Plural Births. — In 1904, 1,684 children were born of 840 mothers. Of this number, 1,672 were twins and 12 were triplets. The number of offspring of plural births in 1904 was greater than that of any of the previous twenty years, with the exception of 1903.

TABLE 16.—*Plural Births.—Twenty Years.*

YEARS.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	No. of Living Births to one Case of Twins.	No. of Living Births to one Case of Triplets.
1885,	377	4	130	12,197
1886,	453	5	112	10,158
1887,	451	6	118	8,849
1888,	434	2	125	27,446
1889,	547	3	104	19,025
1890,	502	4	115	14,444
1891,	618	7	102	9,000
1892,	572	8	115	8,228
1893,	610	9	110	7,466
1894,	646	8	103	8,367
1895,	736	9	92	7,505
1896,	719	10	100	7,234
1897,	768	3	95	24,402
1898,	706	3	104	24,370
1899,	756	9	93	7,828
1900,	814	4	89	18,346
1901,	726	9	99	7,997
1902,	728	7	99	10,317
1903,	850	11	87	6,689
1904,	834	4	90	18,753
Totals,	12,846	125	—	—
Averages,	—	—	104	12,931

In Table 16 are presented data in regard to plural births for twenty years (1885–1904), showing the number of cases of twins and of triplets, with the ratio of living births to one case of twins, and also the number of living births to one case of triplets.

The tables relating to illegitimate births are omitted, for the reasons previously stated.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in Massachusetts in 1904 was 25,993, which was 1,347 less than the number registered in 1903 and 92 less than that of 1902, but was greater than that of any previous year since the beginning of registration except 1903. The number of persons married for each thousand of the estimated population was 16.90, and the number of marriages to each thousand was 8.45.

There was one person married to every 60.1 of the population, as compared with one in each 56.0 in 1903, 57.0 in 1902, 57.5 in 1901, 55.5 in 1900, and 58.0 in 1899.

TABLE 17. — *Marriage-rates, — 1851-1904 (54 Years).*

YEARS.	Marriages.	Persons Married to 1,000 Living.	Number Living to One Marriage.	YEARS.	Marriages.	Persons Married to 1,000 Living.	Number Living to One Marriage.
1851, .	11,966	23.44	85	1878, .	12,893	14.91	134
1852, .	11,578	22.11	90	1879, .	13,802	15.71	127
1853, .	12,828	23.86	84	1880, .	15,538	17.43	115
1854, .	13,683	24.80	80	1881, .	16,768	18.49	108
1855, .	12,329	21.06	92	1882, .	17,684	19.17	104
1856, .	12,265	21.30	94	1883, .	18,194	19.39	103
1857, .	11,739	20.05	100	1884, .	17,333	18.15	110
1858, .	10,527	17.68	113	1885, .	17,052	17.56	114
1859, .	11,475	18.96	105	1886, .	18,018	18.03	111
1860, .	12,404	20.15	99	1887, .	19,533	19.00	105
1861, .	10,972	17.72	113	1888, .	19,739	18.19	106
1862, .	11,014	17.68	113	1889, .	20,397	18.75	107
1863, .	10,873	17.36	115	1890, .	20,838	18.60	107
1864, .	12,513	19.87	100	1891, .	21,675	18.94	106
1865, .	13,051	20.60	97	1892, .	22,507	19.24	104
1866, .	14,428	22.15	90	1893, .	22,814	19.07	105
1867, .	14,451	21.56	93	1894, .	20,619	16.86	108
1868, .	13,856	20.11	99	1895, .	23,102	18.48	108
1869, .	14,826	20.92	96	1896, .	23,651	18.09	108
1870, .	14,721	20.20	99	1897, .	23,038	17.67	113
1871, .	15,746	21.07	96	1898, .	22,142	16.53	121
1872, .	16,142	21.06	95	1899, .	23,523	17.16	116
1873, .	16,437	20.92	96	1900, .	24,342	17.35	111
1874, .	15,564	19.32	103	1901, .	24,891	17.34	115
1875, .	13,663	16.34	121	1902, .	25,685	17.48	114
1876, .	12,749	15.20	132	1903, .	26,940	17.90	112
1877, .	12,758	14.98	133	1904, .	25,993	16.90	120

In Table 17 are presented the number of marriages, persons married in each thousand of the population, and the number living to one marriage for the period of fifty-four years, 1851-1904.

The marriage-rate for 1904, as calculated from the estimated population, was 0.58 less than the average rate for the decade 1895-1904, and the number of persons married was greater than in any year since 1850 with the exception of 1903.

Table 18 presents the number of marriages in each county for each year in the period of ten years (1895-1904), together with the marriage-rates (number of marriages to each 1,000 living) for the census years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900.

TABLE 18. — *Marriages by Counties, 1895-1904, and Marriages to 1,000 Living, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900.*

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.
THE STATE,	23,102	23,651	23,038	22,142	23,523	24,342	24,891	25,685	26,940	25,993	8·71	8·78	9·31	9·24	8·68
Barnstable,	207	192	198	178	218	192	203	185	220	199	7·02	9·34	8·39	7·49	6·90
Berkshire,	642	628	663	638	606	680	718	769	790	674	7·20	7·30	7·56	7·44	7·11
Bristol,	2,185	2,377	2,350	2,114	2,358	2,512	2,586	2,757	2,946	2,671	8·85	9·12	10·11	9·98	9·97
Dukes,	38	41	35	31	17	25	24	23	30	34	8·83	11·85	9·27	8·97	5·48
Essex,	3,025	2,911	2,700	2,626	2,801	3,007	3,124	3,161	3,354	3,232	9·68	9·21	9·24	9·16	8·42
Franklin,	278	303	291	288	288	316	320	310	313	352	8·50	7·53	7·38	6·92	7·67
Hampden,	1,486	1,508	1,551	1,449	1,480	1,580	1,541	1,747	1,723	1,644	9·29	9·24	8·82	9·39	9·00
Hampshire,	457	449	376	382	462	456	459	452	469	459	8·11	7·38	8·13	8·35	7·75
Middlesex,	4,289	4,157	4,132	3,919	4,247	4,446	4,453	4,667	4,645	4,555	8·88	8·55	8·90	8·59	7·86
Nantucket,	25	15	22	12	13	16	16	18	9	21	7·25	5·72	5·50	8·29	5·32
Norfolk,	908	952	880	909	982	982	994	1,093	1,169	1,122	7·23	6·94	7·88	6·73	6·48
Plymouth,	742	790	733	781	797	833	846	943	968	992	7·89	7·98	8·66	7·31	7·31
Suffolk,	6,324	6,655	6,444	6,375	6,576	6,462	6,751	6,613	7,111	7,219	9·63	10·18	10·92	11·72	10·57
Worcester,	2,546	2,678	2,663	2,540	2,678	2,835	2,856	2,947	3,203	2,879	8·33	7·65	8·85	8·91	8·17

TABLE 19. — *Marriages and Marriage-rates, by Months and Quarters, 1903-1904.*

MONTHS.	Marriages registered in Each Month.		Marriages registered in Each Quarter.		Monthly Percentage of Marriages.		Quarterly Percentage of Marriages.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
January, .	1,983	1,892	4,851	4,498	7.36	7.28	18.01	17.30
February, .	1,938	1,721			7.19	6.62		
March, .	930	885			3.45	3.40		
April, .	2,382	2,426	8,091	7,926	8.83	9.33	30.03	30.49
May, .	1,749	1,634			6.49	6.29		
June, .	3,960	3,866			14.69	14.87		
July, .	1,749	1,796	6,377	6,175	6.49	6.91	23.67	23.76
August, .	1,906	1,889			7.06	7.26		
September, .	2,722	2,490			10.12	9.59		
October, .	2,953	2,987	7,621	7,394	10.96	11.49	28.29	28.45
November, .	2,965	2,864			11.04	11.02		
December, .	1,703	1,543			6.32	5.94		
The four } quarters, }	26,940	25,993	26,940	25,993	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 20. — *Marriages given Quarterly for Ten Years.*

YEARS.	1st QUARTER.		2d QUARTER.		3d QUARTER.		4th QUARTER.	
	Nos.	Percent-ages.	Nos.	Percent-ages.	Nos.	Percent-ages.	Nos.	Percent-ages.
1895, . . .	4,284	18.55	6,187	26.78	5,523	23.90	7,108	30.77
1896, . . .	4,434	18.75	6,856	28.99	5,561	23.52	6,800	28.74
1897, . . .	4,489	19.49	6,497	28.20	5,331	23.14	6,721	29.17
1898, . . .	4,357	19.68	6,346	28.66	4,884	22.06	6,555	29.60
1899, . . .	3,963	16.85	6,906	29.36	5,386	22.90	7,268	30.89
1900, . . .	4,725	19.41	6,784	27.87	5,498	22.59	7,335	30.13
1901, . . .	4,536	18.22	7,101	28.53	5,913	23.76	7,341	29.49
1902, . . .	4,652	18.11	7,555	29.42	6,052	23.56	7,426	28.91
1903, . . .	4,851	18.01	8,091	30.03	6,377	23.67	7,621	28.29
1904, . . .	4,498	17.31	7,926	30.49	6,175	23.75	7,394	28.45
Average, .	4,479	18.44	7,025	28.83	5,670	23.29	7,157	29.44

* TABLE 21. — *Ages at Marriage of 25,993 Men and of 25,993 Women in 1904.*

	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 to 49.	50 to 54.	55 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 to 69.	70 to 74.	75 to 79.	Over 80.	Unknown.
Men,	461	8,770	8,335	4,028	1,920	955	625	380	222	156	68	46	20	7	-
Women,	4,017	10,902	6,212	2,371	1,224	587	352	167	75	59	17	7	2	1	-

<i>Ages at Marriage of 22,828 Bachelors and of 23,468 Maids.</i>															
Bachelors,	461	8,720	8,050	3,501	1,341	462	187	66	26	11	2	1	-	-	-
Maids,	4,011	10,720	5,733	1,836	722	244	114	44	16	6	1	-	1	-	-

<i>Ages at Marriage of 3,165 Widowers and of 2,545 Widows.</i>															
Widowers,	-	50	285	527	579	493	438	314	196	145	66	45	20	7	-
Widows,	6	182	479	535	502	343	238	123	59	53	16	7	1	1	-

The approximate average age of 25,993 men married in 1904 was 29.26
 " " " of 25,993 women married in 1904 was 25.82
 " " " of 22,828 men marrying for the first time in 1904 was 27.85
 " " " of 23,448 women marrying for the first time in 1904 was 24.62

• Calculated close to the median.

In Table 21 is presented a summary of the number of persons married at different ages. These are classified by sexes, and by their conjugal condition before marriage. The approximate average age of each class is also given.

The number of men married in 1904 under twenty years of age was 1·8 per cent. of the whole number of men married whose ages were known, which was ·1 less than the percentage in 1903 and greater by ·2 per cent. than the percentage of the same class in 1901 and 1900; and the number of women married who were under twenty years of age was 15·15 of the whole number married whose ages were known, as compared with 15·9 in 1903, 15·6 in 1902, 15·0 in 1901 and 15·1 in 1900.

The number of men who were married between the ages of twenty and twenty-five was 33·7 per cent. of the whole number, and the number of women married at the same age was 41·9 per cent., as compared with 33·5 for the men and 41·5 per cent. for the women in 1903. The number of men who married between twenty-five and thirty was 32·1 of the whole number and the number of women was 23·9 per cent. of the whole number, as compared with 33·0 per cent. for men and 24·6 for women in 1903.

Eight hundred and ninety-nine men and 328 women married after having attained the age of fifty years; 27 men were over seventy-five years of age at the time of marriage and 7 men were over eighty.

TABLE 22. — *Average Ages at Marriage, 1875-1904.*

YEARS.	Average Age of All Bridesgrooms.	Average Age of All Brides.	Average Age of Men marrying for the First Time.	Average Age of Women marrying for the First Time.
1875, . . .	28·9	25·0	26·3	23·6
1876, . . .	29·2	25·3	26·5	23·7
1877, . . .	29·2	25·2	26·4	23·8
1878, . . .	29·2	25·0	26·5	23·8
1879, . . .	28·2	25·2	26·7	23·9
1880, . . .	28·9	25·1	26·5	23·8
1881, . . .	28·8	25·1	26·5	23·9
1882, . . .	29·2	25·4	26·5	23·9
1883, . . .	28·8	25·3	26·6	23·4
1884, . . .	29·1	25·1	26·6	24·1
1885, . . .	29·2	25·3	26·8	24·2
1886, . . .	28·9	25·3	26·9	24·2
1887, . . .	29·0	25·5	26·8	24·4

TABLE 22. — *Average Ages at Marriage, 1875-1904* — Concluded.

YEARS.	Average Age of All Bridegrooms.	Average Age of All Brides.	Average Age of Men marrying for the First Time.	Average Age of Women marrying for the First Time.
1888, . . .	28·9	25·5	26·8	24·4
1889, . . .	29·1	25·8	26·9	24·5
1890, . . .	28·8	25·5	27·2	24·3
1891, . . .	28·6	25·4	26·8	24·2
1892, . . .	28·8	25·4	26·7	24·3
1893, . . .	28·8	25·5	26·9	24·4
1894, . . .	29·1	25·0	26·9	23·7
1895, . . .	28·9	23·2	26·7	24·2
1896, . . .	29·1	25·6	27·1	24·4
1897, . . .	29·1	24·8	27·1	24·5
1898, . . .	29·2	25·7	27·4	24·4
1899, . . .	29·2	25·6	27·3	24·3
1900, . . .	28·9	25·8	27·4	24·5
1901, . . .	29·2	25·8	27·3	24·6
1902, . . .	29·2	25·8	27·2	24·5
1903, . . .	29·3	25·8	27·5	24·7
1904, . . .	29·3	25·8	27·4	24·6

In Table 22 are presented the average ages at marriage of all persons of both sexes for a period of thirty years, and of persons married for the first time for the same period. The average age of both men and women marrying for the first time was higher than any year since 1875.

TABLE 23. — *Persons Married who were less than Twenty Years Old.*

AGES.	NUMBERS.	
	Males.	Females.
13 years,	—	1
14 "	—	5
15 "	—	22
16 "	2	174
17 "	19	482
18 "	133	1,505
19 "	307	1,828
Totals,	461	4,017

Table 23 presents the number of persons married in 1904 who were under twenty years of age.

TABLE 24. — *Conjugal Condition of Persons Married, 1904.*

GROOMS.	Whole Number of Marriages.	BRIDES.					
		First Marriage.	Second Marriage.	Third Marriage.	Fourth Marriage.	Fifth Marriage.	Sixth Marriage.
Whole number, .	25,993	23,448	2,427	114	4	—	—
First marriage, .	22,828	21,493	1,292	42	1	—	—
Second marriage, .	2,927	1,853	1,020	52	2	—	—
Third marriage, .	218	97	103	17	1	—	—
Fourth marriage, .	18	5	10	3	—	—	—
Fifth marriage, .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sixth marriage, .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

In Table 24 is given a statement of the number of persons who were married in 1904, with reference to their conjugal condition; the essential data of this table have already been commented on, and repetition is deemed unnecessary.

TABLE 25. — *Marriages according to Nativity. — Percentages for Twenty Years.*

YEARS.	Both Parties Native Born.	Both Parties Foreign Born.	Native-born Groom and Foreign-born Bride.	Foreign-born Groom and Native-born Bride.	Not stated.
1885, . . .	53·21	26·55	11·04	9·17	·03
1886, . . .	51·46	27·90	11·18	9·43	·02
1887, . . .	49·85	29·02	11·55	9·56	·02
1888, . . .	48·03	30·61	11·64	9·67	·04
1889, . . .	46·94	31·47	12·11	9·47	·01
1890, . . .	46·11	31·50	11·97	10·35	·01
1891, . . .	45·87	32·37	11·56	10·15	·04
1892, . . .	44·57	33·98	11·37	10·08	—
1893, . . .	43·96	34·49	11·55	9·97	·03
1894, . . .	44·44	33·64	11·68	10·24	—
1895, . . .	44·55	33·29	11·79	10·36	·01
1896, . . .	43·97	33·48	11·97	10·55	·03
1897, . . .	43·63	33·88	12·08	10·38	·03
1898, . . .	43·58	33·32	12·31	10·77	·02
1899, . . .	43·79	32·87	12·53	10·79	·02
1900, . . .	43·94	33·22	12·07	10·77	—
1901, . . .	43·56	32·92	12·75	10·77	—
1902, . . .	43·74	33·04	12·33	10·89	—
1903, . . .	43·45	34·59	11·63	10·32	—
1904, . . .	43·68	34·05	11·54	10·73	—

In Table 25 are presented the percentages for a period of twenty years, 1885-1904, of marriages with reference to the nativity of groom and bride. By this table it appears that there has been in the percentages of the native born a general decrease since 1884. The percentages of the foreign born, on the other hand, show a general increase, with a few exceptions varied inversely with the former. In the class of marriages of persons of mixed parentage there has been an increase with considerable uniformity in the whole period.

* TABLE 26. — *Marriage-rates per 10,000 of Population.*

	Marriage-rates per 10,000 of Population.		Marriage-rates per 10,000 of Population.
Massachusetts, . .	90	Switzerland, 1900, .	70
Hungary, 1901, . .	88	United Kingdom, 1902, .	79
Germany, 1902, . .	82	Belgium, 1902, . .	81
Austria, 1901, . .	82	Russia, 1897, . . .	91
Italy, 1901, . . .	72	Norway, 1900, . .	76
France, 1901, . . .	79	Sweden, 1901, . .	60
Holland, 1901, . .	76	Spain, 1900, . . .	88

* Annuaire Statistique de Belgique, 1903.

In Table 26 are presented the latest marriage-rates available of various foreign countries compared with that of Massachusetts.

DIVORCES.

The causes for which divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be granted in Massachusetts as set forth in the Public Statutes are as follows : —

1. Adultery.
2. Impotency.
3. Sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for five years or more.
4. Desertion for three consecutive years next prior to the filing of the libel.
5. Separation without consent, and union with a religious sect or society holding the relation of husband and wife unlawful.
6. Extreme cruelty.
7. Gross and confirmed habits of intoxication.
8. Cruel and abusive treatment.
9. Neglect to provide.
10. Gross and confirmed drunkenness from opium or other drugs.

A marriage may be declared void in consequence of violation of the provisions of the laws concerning marriage; that is, a separation may be granted because of the demonstration of conditions obtaining at the time of, or previous to, the alleged marriage, which show that there never was a legal marriage. It appears that no separation for such cause was decreed till 1886, when one such divorce was granted to a male in Worcester County.

For at least a quarter of a century no divorces have been granted on the ground of union with a religious sect holding the relation of husband and wife unlawful.

The causes for which divorces were granted in Massachusetts in 1904 were as follows : —

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Adultery. | 6. Impotency. |
| 2. Cruel and abusive treatment. | 7. Intoxication. |
| 3. Desertion. | 8. Neglect to provide. |
| 4. Extreme cruelty. | 9. Nullity of marriage. |
| 5. Imprisonment. | |

It appears that in the year 1904 the whole number of divorces granted was 1,698, which is 23 less than the whole num-

ber granted in the year 1903, but 218 more than the number granted in 1902; and it further appears, by reference to former reports, that the total number of divorces granted in 1904 is greater by 648 than the average number granted in the twenty-year period 1885-1904.

Causes. — Of the whole number of divorces granted in 1904, 290, or 17·08 per cent., were granted on the ground of adultery, as compared with 17·39 per cent. in 1903, 19·45 per cent. in 1902, 18·60 per cent. in 1901, 18·20 per cent. in 1900, 18·8 per cent. in 1899, while for the twenty-year period 1885-1904 the average percentage was 19·33. The percentage of divorces granted on the ground of desertion (total 801) was in 1904 47·17, in 1903 44·63, in 1902 46·42, in 1901 47·16. In 1899 the percentage was 45·74, and in 1898 42·30, while for the twenty-year period it was 46·98. Although refusal to cohabit is mentioned in the statutes as a cause for divorce, it must be accompanied with alliance with a religious sect holding the relation of husband and wife unlawful. The single case of libel brought on the ground of refusal to cohabit alleged that this refusal was cruelty; but the court held that it was not the kind of cruelty on which a divorce could be granted, and, as previously stated, there is no case reported where the ground alleged was alliance with a religious sect holding the marital relation unlawful.

On pages 169-182 may be found the statistics relating to divorces in Massachusetts for the period of twenty years ending with 1904. The number for each county is specified for each year of the period, the sexes in favor of which they were granted, and the causes for which they were granted.

During the period embraced in the tables (1885-1904) 21,001 divorces were granted.

Sex. — Of the whole number granted in the twenty-year period, 70·01 per cent. were granted on complaint of the wife.

Of the divorces granted on the ground of adultery, 49·10 per cent. were decreed to the wife; of those on account of desertion, 63·01 per cent.; of those on account of intoxica-

tion, 84·16 per cent. ; of those on account of extreme cruelty, 97·87 per cent. ; and of those on account of cruel and abusive treatment, 97·18 per cent.

Counties. — The percentages of divorce granted on account of adultery, as compared with the total number decreed in each county, are as follows for the twenty years ending in 1904, beginning with the county having the highest percentage : —

Bristol,	23·4	Worcester,	17·1
Suffolk,	21·0	Hampshire,	17·0
Middlesex,	20·0	Franklin,	16·8
Essex,	19·4	Norfolk,	15·9
Barnstable,	18·3	Hampden,	13·8
Plymouth,	18·0	Dukes and Nantucket,	6·3
Berkshire,	17·5		

For desertion the percentages are as follows : —

Barnstable,	57·3	Middlesex,	47·5
Norfolk,	58·8	Hampden,	46·2
Essex,	51·2	Suffolk,	45·7
Dukes and Nantucket,	49·2	Worcester,	45·5
Franklin,	48·8	Hampshire,	45·1
Plymouth,	47·9	Bristol,	40·6
Berkshire,	47·6		

For intoxication the percentages are as follows : —

Hampden,	18·9	Norfolk,	12·3
Hampshire,	17·0	Middlesex,	11·9
Worcester,	15·6	Essex,	10·9
Berkshire,	14·3	Franklin,	10·6
Bristol,	13·8	Plymouth,	9·6
Suffolk,	12·7	Barnstable,	7·5

For cruel and abusive treatment the percentages are as follows : —

Dukes and Nantucket,	25·4	Suffolk,	12·9
Plymouth,	16·6	Norfolk,	12·8
Franklin,	15·7	Hampden,	12·5
Bristol,	14·8	Hampshire,	12·5
Berkshire,	14·4	Barnstable,	10·4
Worcester,	14·2	Middlesex,	8·0
Essex,	13·9		

In Table 27 are presented the ratios of divorces to marriages in each year for the period of twenty years, ending with 1904. The ratio for the entire period was 1 to 21·3.

The highest ratio was in 1904, 1 to 15·3, and the lowest, 1 to 31·9 in 1890.

The average marriage-rate for the twenty years (1885–1904) was 17·94 per 1,000 of the population. For the ten years 1885–1894 it was 18·48 and in the decade 1895–1904 it was 17·51 per 1,000 of the population.

Comparing the same periods with reference to the ratio of divorces to marriages, it appears that there was from 1 to 26·1 in the former period to 1 to 18·4 in the latter.

TABLE 27. — *Ratio of Divorces to Marriages. — Twenty Years.*

YEARS.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage-rates per 1,000.	Number of Divorces.	Ratio of Divorces to Marriages.
1885,	17,052	17·56	645	1 to 26·4
1886,	18,018	18·03	601	1 to 30·0
1887,	19,533	19·00	796	1 to 24·5
1888,	19,789	18·19	624	1 to 30·6
1889,	20,397	18·75	756	1 to 26·9
1890,	20,838	18·60	654	1 to 31·9
1891,	21,675	18·94	798	1 to 27·1
1892,	22,507	19·24	790	1 to 28·5
1893,	22,814	19·07	1,045	1 to 21·8
1894,	20,619	16·86	1,107	1 to 18·6
1895,	23,102	18·48	954	1 to 24·2
1896,	23,651	18·09	1,280	1 to 19·2
1897,	23,038	17·57	1,123	1 to 20·6
1898,	22,142	16·53	1,182	1 to 18·7
1899,	23,533	17·16	1,163	1 to 20·2
1900,	24,342	17·35	1,258	1 to 19·3
1901,	24,891	17·34	1,376	1 to 18·1
1902,	25,685	17·48	1,480	1 to 17·4
1903,	26,940	17·90	1,721	1 to 15·6
1904,	25,993	16·90	1,698	1 to 15·8
Totals and averages,	446,499	17·94	21,001	1 to 21·8

TABLE 28. — *Ratio of Total Number of Divorces to Total Number of Marriages, by Counties, from Five Principal Causes.*
— *Twenty Years, 1885-1904.*

COUNTRIES.	ADULTERY.		DESERTION.		INTOXICATION.		EXTREME CRUELTY.		CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.	
	Number of Divorces.	Ratio of Divorces to Marriages.	Number of Divorces.	Ratio of Divorces to Marriages.	Number of Divorces.	Ratio of Divorces to Marriages.	Number of Divorces.	Ratio of Divorces to Marriages.	Number of Divorces.	Ratio of Divorces to Marriages.
Barnstable,	44	1 to 100.3	138	1 to 32.0	18	1 to 245.3	11	1 to 401.5	25	1 to 176.6
Berkshire,	122	1 to 104.9	333	1 to 38.4	100	1 to 128.0	25	1 to 511.8	101	1 to 126.7
Bristol,	42,386	383	666	1 to 63.6	228	1 to 185.9	46	1 to 921.4	242	1 to 175.1
Dukes and Nantucket,	4	1 to 270.5	81	1 to 34.9	7	1 to 154.6	4	1 to 270.5	16	1 to 67.6
Essex,	57,239	583	1,586	1 to 37.3	328	1 to 174.5	75	1 to 763.2	418	1 to 136.9
Franklin,	6,079	57	165	1 to 36.8	96	1 to 168.9	8	1 to 759.9	53	1 to 1,146.8
Hampden,	28,075	183	613	1 to 45.8	251	1 to 111.8	39	1 to 719.9	166	1 to 169.1
Hampshire,	45	1 to 188.4	119	1 to 71.2	45	1 to 188.4	12	1 to 706.7	33	1 to 267.0
Middlesex,	81,140	671	1,594	1 to 50.9	401	1 to 202.8	308	1 to 263.4	270	1 to 300.5
Norfolk,	18,888	102	346	1 to 54.6	79	1 to 239.1	13	1 to 1,452.9	82	1 to 280.3
Plymouth,	15,905	182	483	1 to 32.9	97	1 to 164.0	21	1 to 757.4	168	1 to 94.7
Suffolk,	118,486	1,292	2,802	1 to 42.3	781	1 to 151.7	144	1 to 832.8	794	1 to 149.2
Worcester,	51,527	891	1,041	1 to 49.5	357	1 to 144.3	47	1 to 1,096.3	325	1 to 168.6
The State,	4,059	1 to 110.0	9,867	1 to 45.3	2,728	1 to 163.7	753	1 to 598.0	2,593	1 to 165.8

TABLE 29. — Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.

THE STATE.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.		DESERTION.		INTOXICATION.		EXTREME CRUELTY.		CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.		NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.		IMPRISONMENT.		IMPO- TENCY.		NULLITY OF MAR- RIAGE.		TOTALS.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Males.	
	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1886.	81	161	117	189	206	86	32	35	56	4	4	5	1	3	2	1	1	214	481	645
1886.	58	125	107	163	275	98	32	32	61	7	7	1	1	3	3	1	1	180	430	600
1887.	87	179	138	259	397	111	1	16	61	15	15	1	1	3	3	1	1	241	555	796
1888.	71	145	105	199	304	77	1	22	56	12	12	1	1	2	2	1	1	192	483	684
1889.	78	163	146	216	378	89	1	35	66	20	20	1	1	2	2	1	1	258	498	756
1890.	67	136	136	199	335	74	1	17	56	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	220	434	654
1891.	69	140	153	236	389	104	1	17	66	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	243	536	779
1892.	86	166	132	244	376	83	1	18	91	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	245	544	789
1893.	106	113	171	307	498	118	1	25	133	29	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	326	730	1,045
1894.	104	117	172	339	511	128	1	26	134	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	311	706	1,107
1895.	90	183	175	298	473	138	1	26	118	32	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	388	666	944
1896.	121	183	222	361	583	164	1	65	90	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	376	834	1,200
1897.	95	199	204	385	629	154	2	60	118	124	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	319	804	1,123
1898.	130	113	243	391	500	123	30	30	147	54	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	361	831	1,192
1899.	118	101	219	377	582	175	1	67	184	68	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	335	828	1,163
1900.	121	108	229	363	591	181	1	31	195	61	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	376	882	1,258
1901.	119	137	256	249	400	147	1	72	183	50	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	408	908	1,316
1902.	139	114	273	270	417	181	53	53	188	62	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	460	1,011	1,460
1903.	163	138	299	260	508	230	9	9	324	68	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	464	1,237	1,701
1904.	143	147	280	280	521	193	1	6	333	62	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	471	1,267	1,698
Totals.	2,066	4,069	3,650	6,217	9,367	2,728	16	737	2,083	666	666	2	78	80	7	35	43	6,397	14,704	21,601

TABLE 30. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*
BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESERTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			ORUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1885.																					
1886.																					
1887.																					
1888.																					
1889.																					
1890.																					
1891.																					
1892.																					
1893.																					
1894.																					
1895.																					
1896.																					
1897.																					
1898.																					
1899.																					
1900.																					
1901.																					
1902.																					
1903.																					
1904.																					
Totals.	20	15	44	67	71	138	1	17	18	-	11	11	2	23	25	-	4	4	100	141	241

* One male, nullity of marriage.

TABLE 81. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*
BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESSERTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISONMENT.			IMPOTENCY.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.			
1885, .	1	2	4	7	4	11	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	14	23
1886, .	5	14	19	2	13	15	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	16
1887, .	1	1	2	4	5	9	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	16
1888, .	3	1	4	3	6	9	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	18	21
1889, .	1	4	5	10	4	14	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	13	19
1890, .	1	4	5	7	7	14	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	18	28
1891, .	1	4	5	6	7	13	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	23	31
1892, .	3	2	5	9	6	15	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	16	20
1893, .	3	2	5	9	6	15	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	16	20
1894, .	3	1	4	7	8	15	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	25	39
1895, .	3	3	6	11	10	21	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	17	27
1896, .	2	2	4	8	8	16	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	26	40
1897, .	4	4	8	8	16	24	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	26	40
1898, .	6	8	14	8	16	24	8	8	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	22	34
1899, .	6	8	14	8	16	24	8	8	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	22	34
1900, .	1	2	3	9	6	15	1	7	8	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	31	42
1901, .	1	2	3	9	6	15	1	7	8	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	29	39
1902, .	6	5	11	9	19	28	6	6	12	3	3	6	6	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	16	38	54
1903, .	1	4	5	4	11	15	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	15	21
1904, .	8	10	18	17	23	39	12	12	24	3	23	26	4	18	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25	58	83
Totals, .	63	69	122	141	192	333	3	97	100	3	23	26	4	97	101	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	204	495	699

* One female, nullity of marriage.

TABLE 32. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*
BRISTOL COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESERPTION.			INTOXICA- TION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISON- MENT.			IMPOTENCY.			NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.
1885.	8	5	13	13	12	25	9	8	17	4	4	8	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	20	43	
1886.	4	12	16	10	14	24	10	10	20	4	2	11	1	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	48	58	
1887.	6	9	15	12	17	29	8	5	13	3	2	11	1	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	44	59	
1888.	9	8	17	10	17	27	5	5	10	2	3	8	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	36	56	
1889.	9	5	14	14	12	26	8	6	14	6	6	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	24	40	
1890.	4	14	18	11	12	23	6	6	12	7	4	11	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	23	38	
1891.	6	5	11	6	12	18	5	5	10	4	4	9	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	24	40	
1892.	9	4	13	7	16	23	2	9	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	24	45	
1893.	7	8	15	13	15	28	10	11	21	2	2	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	24	42	
1894.	13	10	23	14	16	30	14	20	34	1	1	11	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	34	65	
1895.	6	4	10	12	17	29	8	14	22	2	2	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	24	42	
1896.	15	10	25	12	19	31	13	15	28	1	1	12	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	37	68	
1897.	8	11	19	12	25	37	14	14	28	2	2	16	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	30	52	
1898.	15	9	24	6	19	25	14	14	28	1	1	18	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	41	78	
1899.	7	11	18	7	31	38	10	11	21	4	6	17	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	28	44	
1900.	20	8	28	18	16	34	6	7	13	9	4	17	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	30	69	
1901.	9	12	21	15	23	38	2	7	9	3	3	13	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	36	66	
1902.	18	9	27	21	30	51	8	13	21	3	3	33	2	33	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	46	46	92	
1903.	22	15	37	24	39	63	8	22	30	3	3	29	2	29	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	54	54	108	
1904.	17	9	26	24	31	55	8	11	19	4	4	20	2	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	43	48	91	
Totals.	310	173	483	250	416	666	46	182	228	46	46	242	4	238	242	—	48	48	1	5	5	1	4	5	10	6	16	521	1,118	1,639

TABLE 83. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*

DUKES AND NANTUCKET COUNTIES.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESERTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1885, ..						4									1						1
1886, ..						1									1						1
1887, ..						1									1						1
1888, ..						1									1						1
1889, ..						1									1						1
1890, ..						2									1						1
1891, ..						1									1						1
1892, ..						1									1						1
1893, ..						1									1						1
1894, ..						1									1						1
1895, ..						1									1						1
1896, ..						1									1						1
1897, ..						1									1						1
1898, ..						1									1						1
1899, ..						1									1						1
1900, ..						1									1						1
1901, ..						1									1						1
1902, ..						1									1						1
1903, ..						1									1						1
1904, ..						1									1						1
Total, ..	2	3	4	15	16	31	-	7	7	-	4	4	1	15	16	-	1	1	18	45	63

TABLE 34. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*
ESSEX COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESERTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISON- MENT.			IMPOTENCY.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1886, .	6	7	13	15	25	40	2	11	13	2	2	2	4	4	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	51	74
1887, .	8	7	15	10	8	6	—	8	9	8	8	8	—	4	6	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	35	47
1888, .	14	13	27	20	47	67	—	6	22	3	3	3	—	14	14	—	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	39	97	136
1889, .	9	17	26	19	43	62	—	7	5	1	1	1	—	6	6	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	74	103
1890, .	19	15	34	29	41	70	—	9	9	4	4	4	—	12	13	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	84	133
1891, .	12	13	25	24	35	59	—	12	17	4	4	4	—	9	9	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	74	115
1892, .	11	6	16	18	34	52	—	7	9	6	6	6	—	18	19	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	70	102
1893, .	9	17	26	16	39	55	—	22	13	4	4	4	—	16	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	91	118
1894, .	11	14	25	29	40	69	—	13	15	3	3	3	—	18	18	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	88	131
1895, .	19	16	35	31	66	97	—	8	11	1	1	1	—	27	27	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	130	184
1896, .	9	6	15	30	56	86	—	8	8	2	2	2	—	18	18	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	91	130
1897, .	11	24	35	42	89	131	—	17	20	6	6	6	—	31	31	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	169	226
1898, .	19	17	36	33	51	84	—	5	10	14	14	14	—	16	17	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	108	166
1899, .	24	21	45	21	53	74	—	14	14	1	1	1	—	31	33	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	127	178
1900, .	19	14	33	32	64	96	—	19	20	2	2	2	—	24	25	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	116	169
1901, .	15	12	27	38	47	85	—	3	16	1	1	1	—	24	24	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	102	165
1902, .	21	20	41	36	60	96	—	6	21	4	4	4	—	24	24	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	123	186
1903, .	14	12	26	52	57	109	—	4	32	3	3	3	—	30	30	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	137	207
1904, .	22	17	39	23	73	96	—	1	23	1	1	1	—	47	48	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	164	231
1904, .	22	27	49	36	79	115	—	5	16	1	1	1	—	34	38	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	165	232
Total, .	280	294	583	551	945	1,536	51	277	328	1	74	75	10	408	418	—	49	49	2	6	8	—	8	8	904	2,095	3,000

TABLE 35. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESERTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			IMPRISONMENT.			IMPOTENCY.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.			
1885.	2	5	7	4	14	18	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9			
1886.	1	4	5	3	9	12	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13			
1887.	1	3	4	3	6	9	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6			
1888.	1	3	4	3	6	9	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14			
1889.	1	3	4	3	6	9	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9			
1890.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11			
1891.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14			
1892.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13			
1893.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12			
1894.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6			
1895.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10			
1896.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9			
1897.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13			
1898.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17			
1899.	1	4	5	3	7	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21			
1900.	2	11	13	10	22	32	6	3	9	15	2	3	5	8	13	2	1	3	5	8	13	2	5	26			
1901.	2	11	13	10	22	32	6	3	9	15	2	3	5	8	13	2	1	3	5	8	13	2	5	18			
1902.	2	11	13	10	22	32	6	3	9	15	2	3	5	8	13	2	1	3	5	8	13	2	5	17			
1903.	7	15	22	11	26	37	16	9	25	44	11	6	17	23	40	16	9	25	44	11	6	17	23	38			
1904.	3	8	11	6	12	18	3	2	5	7	2	3	5	8	13	3	2	5	7	2	3	5	8	26			
Totals,	30	27	57	52	113	165	36	36	72	8	8	16	63	63	126	3	3	6	1	1	2	15	15	30	888		

TABLE 36. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*
HAMPDEN COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.		DESERTION.		INTOXICATION.		EXTREME CRUELTY.		CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.		NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.		IMPRISON- MENT.		TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.
1885.	6	7	12	20	32	8	8	1	10	11	—	2	—	—	20	48
1886.	4	4	10	9	19	13	7	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	14	33
1887.	2	2	13	21	34	7	10	—	4	4	—	1	—	—	15	36
1888.	5	2	18	17	26	9	10	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	14	36
1889.	5	3	11	8	19	13	13	—	6	7	—	2	—	—	16	34
1890.	4	2	10	21	31	6	16	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	14	36
1891.	3	4	14	16	30	2	14	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	19	40
1892.	7	5	12	4	7	9	20	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	11	34
1893.	6	8	14	17	23	17	9	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	17	37
1894.	8	3	11	12	33	16	16	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	19	43
1895.	1	4	10	17	27	1	11	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	13	32
1896.	3	6	9	12	32	12	12	—	7	13	—	—	—	—	21	45
1897.	4	3	13	14	31	12	12	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	19	44
1898.	8	4	17	15	32	16	10	—	11	13	—	—	—	—	32	46
1899.	9	4	17	19	34	18	15	—	10	11	—	2	—	—	34	53
1900.	4	4	16	13	29	10	11	—	12	13	—	8	—	—	31	53
1901.	5	6	11	27	42	12	17	—	1	17	—	6	—	—	27	59
1902.	3	5	17	31	48	2	16	—	11	17	—	9	—	—	27	72
1903.	7	4	20	33	53	3	10	—	13	18	—	7	—	—	31	83
1904.	9	5	17	32	49	4	20	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	31	73
Totals.	101	82	245	366	613	23	228	261	7	159	166	71	71	—	878	940
								30					6	6		1,338

* One female, excessive use of cocaine.

TABLE 37. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESERTION.			INTOXICA- TION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISON- MENT.			IMPOTENCY.			NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.
1885.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1886.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1887.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1888.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1889.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1890.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1891.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1892.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1893.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1894.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1895.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1896.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1897.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1898.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1899.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1900.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1901.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1902.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1903.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
1904.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
Totals.	24	31	45	52	67	119	3	42	45	12	12	24	1	32	33	6	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	80	135	265

TABLE 38. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESERTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISONMENT.			IMPOTENCY.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1885.	6	13	22	22	25	47	2	3	5	12	13	1	1	9	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	58	92
1886.	16	13	29	17	23	40	3	3	6	11	15	1	1	10	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	59	95
1887.	7	9	16	17	36	53	3	3	6	15	16	3	3	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	73	97
1888.	6	8	14	20	25	45	3	3	6	12	15	3	3	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	23	53	81
1889.	8	15	23	23	21	49	4	4	8	11	15	3	3	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	29	58	98
1890.	7	6	13	17	18	35	4	7	11	11	15	3	3	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	39	63
1891.	3	8	11	27	36	63	4	4	8	4	6	4	4	13	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	71	105*
1892.	9	7	16	16	36	52	4	8	12	12	24	4	4	17	17	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	73	103
1893.	20	26	46	37	64	101	8	21	29	21	24	4	4	11	17	18	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	60	140	200
1894.	11	19	30	23	50	73	2	16	18	16	18	3	3	21	21	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	111	147
1895.	14	26	40	21	42	63	1	14	15	14	15	3	3	25	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	114	153
1896.	21	23	44	31	49	80	1	19	20	19	20	4	4	26	26	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	130	189
1897.	20	18	38	34	51	85	5	12	17	12	17	2	2	26	26	26	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	61	115	176
1898.	21	22	43	27	54	81	4	17	21	18	18	2	2	18	18	18	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	64	148	212
1899.	28	19	47	36	69	105	7	27	34	1	36	37	3	3	45	45	45	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	72	157	229
1900.	19	33	51	34	71	105	4	17	21	5	6	11	5	5	16	16	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	59	181	240
1901.	24	24	48	45	73	118	5	23	28	3	46	46	3	3	9	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	74	176	250
1902.	20	24	44	47	70	117	5	26	30	3	35	35	2	2	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	167	239
1903.	29	29	58	40	91	141	4	31	35	2	2	2	3	3	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	84	217	301
1904.	18	26	43	46	96	141	4	25	29	2	2	2	3	3	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	216	287
Totals.	309	362	671	595	999	1,594	71	380	451	6	302	308	9	261	270	90	90	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	992	2,364	3,356

* One female, nullity of marriage.

TABLE 39. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*

NORFOLK COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESSERTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISONMENT.			NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.			
1885.	4	10	14	8	4	12	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18			
1886.	5	6	11	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1887.	5	6	11	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1888.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1889.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1890.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1891.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1892.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1893.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1894.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1895.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1896.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1897.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1898.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1899.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1900.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1901.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1902.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1903.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
1904.	5	5	10	5	4	9	6	1	7	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19			
Totals.	51	51	102	115	231	346	7	72	79	1	12	13	4	78	82	—	14	14	—	3	3	1	2	3	179		

TABLE 40. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*
PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESERPTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISONMENT.			IMPOTENCY.			NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.			
1885.	2	2	4	4	7	11	—	0	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23		
1886.	6	1	7	3	10	13	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17		
1887.	2	1	3	4	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
1888.	5	2	7	10	17	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11		
1889.	5	1	6	15	20	35	—	4	4	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16		
1890.	3	3	6	10	16	26	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		
1891.	3	4	7	8	21	29	—	6	6	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14		
1892.	4	4	8	10	14	24	—	1	2	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11		
1893.	6	3	9	16	13	29	—	3	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8		
1894.	6	2	8	4	23	27	—	8	3	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22		
1895.	7	8	15	8	17	25	—	1	8	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16		
1896.	4	6	10	7	16	23	—	4	6	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12		
1897.	3	4	7	11	14	25	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		
1898.	8	2	10	13	15	28	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17		
1899.	3	2	5	6	10	19	—	1	3	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11		
1900.	8	7	15	11	23	34	—	3	3	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22		
1901.	8	8	16	11	23	34	—	1	3	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14		
1902.	10	6	16	22	11	33	—	2	4	—	—	—	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21		
1903.	9	5	14	11	24	35	—	3	6	—	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34		
1904.	10	5	15	17	20	37	—	4	4	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21		
Totals.	106	76	182	192	291	483	12	86	97	2	19	21	4	164	166	—	48	43	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	2	3	5	318	
																												691		
																												1,009		

TABLE 41. — Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DEBORTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISONMENT.			IMPOTENCY.			NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.			TOTALS.			
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.				
1885.	24	16	40	19	60	79	5	22	27	9	9	23	23	46	69	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	131	179				
1886.	37	32	69	34	56	89	5	21	26	9	9	13	13	26	35	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	122	178				
1887.	12	19	31	25	36	61	4	28	32	7	16	17	16	33	49	2	4	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	72	162	234				
1888.	21	17	38	16	57	73	6	29	34	6	13	18	13	33	45	2	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	154	221				
1889.	19	16	35	38	76	114	7	26	33	1	8	10	10	18	28	1	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	68	181	249				
1890.	24	16	40	30	66	96	6	27	33	4	4	10	10	18	28	1	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	162	234				
1891.	29	25	54	43	65	108	10	31	41	11	11	10	10	18	28	1	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	183	264				
1892.	28	27	55	47	79	126	10	19	29	2	2	2	2	32	34	8	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	90	197	287				
1893.	38	36	74	43	92	135	12	21	33	11	11	3	3	32	34	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	96	217	313				
1894.	31	49	80	41	108	149	9	36	45	6	6	3	3	45	48	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	205	301				
1895.	44	48	92	48	72	120	10	35	45	7	7	4	4	28	29	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	89	200	289				
1896.	23	40	63	48	93	146	8	28	36	14	14	31	31	48	61	16	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	123	234	357				
1897.	41	35	76	58	87	145	14	29	43	7	7	3	3	46	49	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	251	384				
1898.	27	35	62	44	87	131	16	38	54	1	1	3	3	44	44	11	11	11	2	2	2	2	2	2	117	219	336				
1899.	37	34	71	58	109	167	10	39	49	12	12	1	1	39	40	9	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	106	245	351				
1900.	45	52	97	69	129	198	13	37	50	15	15	1	1	60	61	12	12	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	131	314	445				
1901.	52	30	82	63	128	191	14	37	51	6	6	2	2	52	54	20	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	133	277	410				
1902.	47	48	95	66	134	220	15	49	64	1	1	3	3	96	99	20	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	138	314	452				
1903.	38	37	75	82	163	245	12	41	53	-	-	1	1	100	101	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	134	303	437				
Totals.	648	644	1,292	946	1,856	2,802	187	594	781	1	143	144	23	771	794	-	189	189	-	23	28	-	4	9	13	83	57	90	1,842	4,291	6,133

TABLE 42. — *Divorces granted, by Years and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.*
WORCESTER COUNTY.

YEARS.	ADULTERY.			DESERTION.			INTOXICA- TION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISON- MENT.			IMPOTENCY.			NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
1885.	16	8	23	13	17	30	1	7	8	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	43	72	
1886.	3	7	10	21	30	51	2	13	15	4	1	1	1	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	27	60	87		
1887.	14	10	24	23	22	45	14	15	14	1	1	1	9	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	47	72		
1888.	9	6	15	14	16	30	19	13	14	4	4	1	9	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	45	82		
1889.	6	10	16	20	19	39	1	13	14	1	1	1	9	10	14	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	20	53	83		
1890.	6	5	11	14	24	38	16	16	16	1	1	1	12	14	14	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	24	79	103		
1891.	8	10	18	14	26	42	2	20	21	3	2	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	34	63	97		
1892.	13	10	23	18	30	48	3	13	15	2	2	1	1	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	79	103		
1893.	11	12	23	20	32	51	5	19	19	4	4	1	1	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	83	114		
1894.	7	13	20	23	26	49	1	14	15	4	4	1	1	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	79	103		
1895.	11	7	18	20	32	52	2	17	19	4	4	1	1	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	82	111		
1896.	15	6	21	23	32	55	14	14	14	3	3	1	1	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	65	101		
1897.	9	9	18	21	39	60	2	11	13	2	2	1	1	15	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	77	114		
1898.	15	6	21	23	32	54	2	11	13	2	2	1	1	15	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	89	123		
1899.	4	6	10	22	32	54	2	15	17	5	5	2	1	19	19	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	32	79	111		
1900.	11	3	13	25	38	67	3	18	21	2	2	1	1	16	16	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	39	100	140		
1901.	9	8	17	29	39	64	6	22	27	3	3	1	1	23	23	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	40	100	140		
1902.	21	15	36	33	47	80	2	18	20	3	3	1	1	31	31	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	39	101	140		
1903.	14	10	24	41	48	89	1	31	32	3	3	1	1	31	31	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	66	133	199		
1904.	14	16	30	21	40	61	1	27	28	2	2	1	1	33	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	37	130	167		
Totals.	214	177	391	429	612	1,041	37	330	367	47	47	7	313	325	107	107	107	107	11	11	11	5	5	5	2	2	4	879	1,009	2,288

TABLE 43. — Total Number of Divorces granted, by Counties and Statute Causes. — Twenty Years.

COUNTIES.	ADULTERY.			DESERTION.			INTOXICATION.			EXTREME CRUELTY.			CRUEL AND ABUSIVE TREATMENT.			NEGLECT TO PROVIDE.			IMPRISON- TENCY.			NULLITY OF MAR- RIAGE.			TOTALS.						
	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.	Males.	Females.	Both Boxes.				
Barnstable, .	29	15	44	67	71	138	1	17	18	-	11	11	2	23	25	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	100	142	242	
Berkshire, .	53	69	122	141	192	333	3	97	100	3	32	25	4	97	101	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	494	698
Bristol, .	210	173	383	250	416	666	46	182	228	-	46	46	4	233	242	-	48	48	-	5	5	1	4	5	10	6	16	521	1,118	1,639	
Dukes and Nan- tucket, .	2	2	4	15	16	31	-	7	7	-	4	4	1	15	16	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	45	63
Essex, .	289	204	583	551	955	1,536	51	277	328	1	74	75	10	408	418	-	49	49	-	2	6	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	904	2,096	3,000
Franklin, .	30	27	57	52	113	165	-	36	36	-	8	8	-	53	53	-	15	15	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	82	256	338
Hampden, .	101	82	183	246	368	613	23	223	251	2	37	39	7	159	166	-	71	71	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	378	950	1,328
Hampshire, .	24	21	45	52	67	119	3	42	45	-	12	12	1	32	33	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	80	185	265	
Middlesex, .	309	362	671	595	999	1,594	71	380	451	6	302	308	9	261	270	-	90	90	-	13	13	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	992	2,364	3,356
Norfolk, .	51	51	102	115	231	346	7	72	79	1	12	13	4	78	82	-	14	14	-	3	3	-	3	3	5	1	2	3	179	463	642
Plymouth, .	106	76	182	192	291	483	12	85	97	2	19	21	4	164	168	-	48	48	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	318	691	1,009
Suffolk, .	648	644	1,292	946	1,856	2,802	187	564	751	1	143	144	23	771	794	-	189	189	-	28	28	4	9	13	33	57	90	1,842	4,291	6,133	
Worcester, .	214	177	391	429	612	1,041	57	380	387	-	47	47	7	318	325	-	107	107	-	11	11	-	6	6	2	2	4	679	1,009	2,288	
The State, .	2,066	1,963	4,069	3,660	6,217	9,867	431	2,297	2,728	16	737	753	76	2,617	2,693	-	656	656	-	2	78	80	7	35	42	49	74	123	6,297	14,704	21,001

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths reported for the year 1904 was 48,482, which was 572 less deaths than the number reported in 1903, and the greatest number of deaths since registration, except in 1892, 1893, 1896, 1900 and 1903.

It was 2,652 more than the average mortality of the twenty years ending with 1904. The death-rate for the year was 15.76 per 1,000 of the living population, as estimated, — the lowest death-rate since 1851.

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 9,992, which was 277 less than the number of deaths in 1903, and the lowest number recorded since 1890, with the exception of the year 1901. It was also 740 less than the average for the previous ten years.

The percentage of deaths of children under one year of age relative to the total mortality in 1904 was 20.61, as compared with 20.96 in 1903, 21.21 in 1902, 20.62 in 1901, 22.48 in 1900, and 22.08 in 1899.

In Table 44 is stated the number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the living population for each year, and for the quinquennial periods from 1851 to 1900 inclusive.

The death-rates in non-census years are based on an estimated number of the population. The average death-rate for the forty-five years differs very little from the annual means of the five-year period ending 1895. The quinquennial period 1896–1900 shows a decrease.

In Table 45 are stated the death-rates for the different counties for the eight census years 1865–1900, and also the number of deaths in each county for the twenty-year period 1885–1904.

In every county there was an increase in the number of deaths, as compared with the previous year except Barnstable, Bristol, Essex, Hampden, Middlesex and Worcester.

TABLE 44. — *Deaths and Death-rates, 1851-1904.*

YEARS.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.	Annual Means of Quinquennial Periods.
1851.	18,934	18.55	18.58
1852.	18,482	17.64	
1853.	20,301	18.88	
1854.	21,414	19.40	
1855.	20,798	18.37	
1856.	20,735	18.00	17.77
1857.	21,280	18.17	
1858.	20,776	17.45	
1859.	20,976	17.33	
1860.	23,068	18.74	
1861.	24,085	19.45	20.70
1862.	22,974	18.45	
1863.	27,751	22.16	
1864.	28,723	22.82	
1865.	26,152	20.64	
1866.	23,637	18.15	18.19
1867.	22,772	16.99	
1868.	25,603	18.58	
1869.	26,054	18.39	
1870.	27,329	18.75	
1871.	27,943	18.70	20.85
1872.	35,019	22.85	
1873.	33,912	21.58	
1874.	31,887	18.55	
1875.	34,978	21.67	
1876.	33,186	19.79	18.84
1877.	31,342	18.40	
1878.	31,303	18.10	
1879.	31,801	18.11	
1880.	35,292	19.79	
1881.	36,458	20.10	19.85
1882.	36,785	19.94	
1883.	37,748	20.11	
1884.	36,990	19.04	
1885.	38,094	19.61	
1886.	37,244	18.63	19.40
1887.	40,763	19.83	
1888.	42,097	19.90	
1889.	41,777	19.20	
1890.	43,528	19.44	
1891.	45,185	19.74	19.83
1892.	48,762	20.86	
1893.	49,084	20.52	
1894.	46,791	19.13	
1895.	47,540	19.01	
1896.	49,381	19.30	18.09
1897.	47,419	18.11	
1898.	46,761	17.45	
1899.	47,710	17.40	
1900.	51,156	18.23	
1901.	48,275	16.82	
1902.	47,491	16.17	
1903.	49,054	16.34	
1904.	48,482	15.76	

TABLE 45. — *Death-rates by Counties, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, and Deaths, 1885-1904.*

	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	STATE.
Death-rates, 1865,	17.8	17.9	20.4	15.4	21.7	18.4	19.0	20.9	19.1	28.0	19.1	22.0	23.3	21.2	20.6
" " 1870,	14.5	15.4	18.1	14.3	17.4	16.9	19.1	17.1	18.9	22.6	15.6	16.2	23.7	17.9	18.7
" " 1875,	19.1	18.9	20.7	17.2	21.1	19.8	20.4	20.4	20.9	26.2	17.4	18.6	25.7	18.4	21.1
" " 1880,	19.0	16.0	21.4	13.9	20.2	16.1	19.9	18.1	18.1	30.9	16.1	16.8	23.4	18.9	19.7
" " 1885,	18.8	18.0	20.6	25.4	18.1	15.8	18.4	16.9	18.6	33.7	16.7	17.5	24.2	18.1	19.6
" " 1890,	19.4	18.2	20.3	25.4	20.0	15.8	19.6	18.5	18.4	24.5	16.5	16.9	22.3	17.8	19.4
" " 1895,	21.4	16.1	19.5	22.9	18.9	15.2	19.2	16.7	18.0	25.2	16.1	16.7	22.4	17.9	19.0
" " 1900,	20.6	15.7	20.4	17.8	17.5	15.6	20.0	18.7	16.8	19.0	15.0	15.7	20.5	17.9	18.2
Deaths, 1885,	560	1,328	3,269	105	4,764	593	2,152	820	6,642	106	1,703	1,433	10,203	4,416	38,094
" 1886,	573	1,345	3,098	91	4,879	608	2,118	881	6,388	103	1,678	1,345	9,810	4,927	37,244
" 1887,	612	1,384	3,400	89	5,320	633	2,229	869	7,538	87	1,761	1,442	10,667	4,722	40,763
" 1888,	616	1,419	3,503	123	5,313	668	2,512	946	7,563	95	1,876	1,485	10,873	5,105	42,097
" 1889,	542	1,328	3,499	89	5,418	574	2,487	860	7,750	87	1,877	1,412	10,933	4,921	41,777
" 1890,	567	1,476	3,778	111	6,007	610	2,653	959	7,948	80	1,968	1,563	10,819	4,989	43,528
" 1891,	615	1,436	4,109	109	5,916	699	2,644	969	8,506	80	1,945	1,580	11,357	5,320	45,185

" 1892,	640	1,560	4,367	99	6,272	766	3,181	1,051	9,038	120	2,087	1,769	13,013	5,809	48,762
" 1893,	592	1,505	4,608	115	6,064	654	2,999	1,037	9,420	88	2,294	1,751	12,280	5,677	49,084
" 1894,	559	1,391	4,416	108	5,584	608	2,616	910	8,862	97	2,176	1,677	12,385	5,402	46,791
" 1895,	592	1,386	4,266	97	6,213	608	2,941	913	8,982	76	2,165	1,696	12,114	5,491	47,540
" 1896,	584	1,547	4,985	98	6,395	642	2,859	931	9,445	84	2,230	1,854	12,449	5,378	49,381
" 1897,	514	1,352	4,909	83	5,692	633	2,907	947	9,096	60	2,218	1,620	12,001	5,387	47,419
" 1898,	584	1,393	4,409	83	5,793	652	2,954	878	8,993	58	2,190	1,633	11,713	5,418	46,761
" 1899,	463	1,436	4,849	88	6,057	623	2,890	900	8,954	69	2,177	1,708	11,946	5,550	47,710
" 1900,	573	1,502	5,133	81	6,361	642	3,518	1,099	9,509	57	2,276	1,790	12,512	6,203	51,156
" 1901,	483	1,466	4,592	85	5,929	650	2,961	961	9,348	55	2,205	1,756	12,090	5,694	48,275
" 1902,	517	1,442	4,914	76	5,920	621	3,011	824	9,136	65	2,117	1,633	11,879	5,336	47,491
" 1903,	519	1,491	5,484	91	6,262	591	3,219	846	9,272	56	2,254	1,659	11,496	5,814	49,054
" 1904,	509	1,562	4,960	93	6,142	671	3,144	932	9,046	72	2,270	1,741	11,660	5,640	48,482

In Table 46 there is a statement of the mortality of Massachusetts compared with that of a number of the countries of Europe. This comparative statement embraces the most recent available death-rates. It is to be noted that the death-rate in Massachusetts according to the figures of 1903 is less than in any of the countries, except Norway, Sweden and Great Britain, whose rates are the same as those of Massachusetts. The highest death-rate is 29 in Russia; and the lowest in Norway, which was 16.

* TABLE 46. — *Death-rate of Massachusetts compared with the Death-rates of Some European Countries.*

COUNTRIES.	Death-rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	COUNTRIES.	Death-rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Germany, 1901, . . .	21	Hungary, 1901, . . .	25
France, 1901, . . .	20	Russia, 1899, . . .	29
Great Britain, 1902, .	16	Sweden, 1901, . . .	16
Spain, 1900, . . .	29	Norway, 1900, . . .	16
Italy, 1901, . . .	22	Switzerland, 1901, .	18
Holland, 1901, . . .	17	Massachusetts, 1903, .	16
Austria, 1901, . . .	24		

* Annuaire Statistique de Belgique, 1903.

From Table 47 it appears that the total mortality for 1904 was less than that of 1903, and that the mortality of every month except January, February, May, June, July, and December was greater than that of the corresponding month in 1903. The greatest number of deaths occurred in March and the first quarter of the year, and the least in June and the last quarter. In the year 1903 the greatest number of deaths occurred in March and the lowest in June.

TABLE 47. — *Relation of the Mortality-rate to Seasons of the Year. — 1903-1904.*

	Deaths registered in Each Month.		Deaths registered in Each Quarter		Monthly Per-centage of Total Mortality.		Quarterly Per-centage of Total Mortality.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
January, .	4,653	4,472	13,700	13,340	9.50	9.23	27.93	27.52
February, .	4,388	4,185			8.95	8.63		
March, .	4,659	4,683			9.49	9.66		
April, .	4,240	4,310	11,734	11,418	8.64	8.89	23.93	23.55
May, .	4,118	3,884			8.39	8.01		
June, .	3,376	3,224			6.89	6.65		
July, .	4,261	3,952	12,357	12,140	8.69	8.15	25.20	25.04
August, .	4,194	4,226			8.55	8.72		
September, .	3,902	3,962			7.95	8.17		
October, .	3,685	3,730	11,263	11,584	7.51	7.69	22.94	23.89
November, .	3,469	3,779			7.08	7.79		
December, .	4,109	4,075			8.36	8.40		
The Year, .	49,054	48,482	49,054	48,482	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In Table 48 are presented the percentages of deaths by quarters of the year for a period of twenty years. The highest percentage occurred in the first quarter in 1892, in the second quarter in 1885, the third quarter in 1896 and the last quarter in 1891.

The order of percentage is as follows, beginning with the maximum: for 1904 it was first, third, fourth and second quarters; in 1903 it was first, third, second and fourth quarters.

TABLE 48. — *Percentages of Deaths by Quarters. — 1885-1904.*

YEARS.	PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS, BY QUARTERS ENDING WITH —			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
1885,	26·5	24·9	27·7	20·9
1886,	23·9	23·0	28·6	24·5
1887,	24·1	23·4	28·8	23·7
1888,	26·6	23·6	27·8	22·0
1889,	23·5	24·1	28·9	23·5
1890,	27·9	21·9	27·8	22·3
1891,	23·1	23·7	27·2	26·0
1892,	29·5	22·5	26·5	21·5
1893,	24·9	24·2	27·2	23·7
1894,	25·6	22·6	28·9	22·9
1895,	27·4	22·5	26·9	23·2
1896,	23·9	23·9	30·2	22·0
1897,	26·8	23·5	27·0	22·7
1898,	24·0	23·0	28·6	24·4
1899,	27·9	22·8	26·5	22·8
1900,	27·0	24·1	27·1	21·8
1901,	27·6	23·1	25·7	23·6
1902,	25·0	23·5	25·9	25·6
1903,	27·9	23·9	25·3	22·9
1904,	27·5	23·6	25·0	23·9

The difference in the mortality of the population at different seasons of the year is influenced considerably by the mortality of children under five years of age. In Table 49 are presented the number of deaths by months for the year 1904, with percentages.

* TABLE 49. — *For Correction of the Varying Lengths of the Months the Following Table is adopted as more Accurate, the Monthly Deaths being reduced to the Standard of 100.*

	Total Deaths per Month.	Monthly Deaths reduced to a Standard of 100.	Deaths per Day.
January,	4,472	108·60	144·26
February,	4,185	108·64	144·31
March,	4,683	113·72	151·06
April,	4,310	108·16	143·67
May,	3,884	94·32	125·29
June,	3,224	80·89	107·47
July,	3,952	95·97	127·48
August,	4,226	102·62	136·32
September,	3,962	99·42	132·07
October,	3,730	90·58	120·32
November,	3,779	94·83	125·97
December,	4,075	98·96	135·45
	48,482	100·00	132·83

* See Twenty-sixth Annual Report of State Board of Health, Massachusetts.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Table 50 presents the statistics of the fourteen counties, divided into two groups, for the purpose of showing the relation of density of the population to the mortality rate. The population, the area of each group and the density of each are given, together with the estimated mortality rate. The densely settled counties are collected in one group and the sparsely settled in another. The former group includes Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Bristol, Norfolk and Hampden counties; and the latter comprises Worcester, Plymouth, Hampshire, Berkshire, Barnstable, Nantucket, Franklin and Dukes counties.

This table deals only with the statistics of the census year 1900.

TABLE 50. — *Relation of the Death-rate to Density of Population, by Groups of Counties.*

COUNTIES.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Persons to Sq. Mile.	Population. 1890.	Deaths. 1890.	Death-rates per 1,000. 1890.	Persons to Sq. Mile.	Population. 1900.	Deaths. 1900.	Death-rates per 1,000. 1900.
Suffolk,	48	10,100	484,780	10,819	22.3	12,787	611,417	12,512	20.5
Essex,	525	571	299,995	6,007	20.0	680	357,030	6,261	17.5
Middlesex,	858	502	431,167	7,948	18.4	659	565,696	9,509	16.8
Bristol,	587	818	186,465	3,778	20.3	429	252,029	5,133	20.4
Norfolk,	535	222	118,950	1,968	16.5	283	151,539	2,276	15.0
Hampden,	635	214	135,713	2,653	19.6	276	175,608	3,518	20.0
	3,188	520	1,657,070	33,173	20.0	663	2,113,314	39,209	18.5
Worcester,	1,596	180	280,787	4,989	17.8	217	346,958	6,203	17.9
Plymouth,	698	133	92,700	1,563	16.9	163	113,985	1,790	15.7
Hampshire,	597	87	51,859	959	18.5	98	58,820	1,099	18.7
Berkshire,	958	85	81,108	1,476	18.2	99	95,667	1,502	15.7
Barnstable,	417	70	29,172	567	19.4	66	27,326	573	20.6
Nantucket,	53	61	3,268	80	24.5	56	3,006	57	18.99
Franklin,	698	55	38,610	610	15.8	59	41,209	642	15.9
Dukes,	110	40	4,369	111	25.4	41	4,561	81	17.8
	5,127	113	581,873	10,355	17.8	135	692,032	11,947	17.2
THE STATE,	8,315	269	2,238,943	43,528	19.44	337	2,805,346	51,156	18.2

In the former group of counties in 1890, with an estimated average density of 520 to each square mile, the mortality rate was 20.0 per 1,000 of the population; and in the latter group, having a density of 113, it was 17.8 per 1,000. There was therefore a difference of 2.2 per 1,000 in favor of rural counties. In the former group in 1900, with an estimated average density of 663 to each square mile, the mortality rate was 18.5 per 1,000 of the population; and in the latter group, having a density of 135, it was 17.2, — a difference of 1.3 per 1,000 also in favor of rural counties.

The tables numbered 54 and 55 in the report for 1900 will not be included in the report for 1904, as it is not thought desirable to publish them except in census years.

Sex. — Table 51 presents the mortality of males and females from 1860 to 1904, the ratio of the mortality of males to that of females, and also the mortality rate of each sex, the latter being given by census years only. It will be seen that the ratio of deaths of males exceeded that of females in the period of the war 1862–65, in 1865, 1868, 1870–73; and from 1888–1901 inclusive there has been a gradual annual increase in the ratio of deaths of males. In the census years 1866, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 and 1900, the population of females exceeded that of the males.

TABLE 51. — *Mortality of Males and Females compared. — 1860-1904.*

	Deaths of Males.	Deaths of Females.	Deaths of Males to 100 Deaths of Females.	Death-rate of Males.	Death-rate of Females.
1860,	11,444	11,547	99·9	19·3	18·4
1862-65 (4 years of war),	54,407	50,994	106·7	-	-
1865,	13,085	13,024	100·5	21·7	19·6
1866,	11,601	12,003	96·6	-	-
1867,	11,359	11,369	99·8	-	-
1868,	12,871	12,695	101·4	-	-
1869,	12,777	13,231	96·6	-	-
1870,	13,699	13,598	100·7	19·5	18·6
1871,	13,985	13,931	100·4	-	-
1872,	17,717	17,256	102·7	-	-
1873,	17,242	16,642	103·6	-	-
1874,	15,912	15,939	99·9	-	-
1875,	17,329	17,619	98·4	21·8	20·5
1876,	16,485	16,669	98·8	-	-
1877,	15,427	15,894	97·1	-	-
1878,	15,284	15,986	95·6	-	-
1879,	15,628	16,142	96·8	-	-
1880,	17,426	17,852	97·6	20·3	19·3
1881,	18,147	18,296	99·2	-	-
1882,	18,360	18,418	99·6	-	-
1883,	18,840	18,904	99·6	-	-
1884,	18,418	18,567	99·2	-	-
1885,	18,889	19,205	98·4	20·2	19·0
1886,	18,585	18,659	99·6	-	-
1887,	20,329	20,434	99·5	-	-
1888,	21,234	20,863	101·8	-	-
1889,	20,978	20,799	100·9	-	-
1890,	21,767	21,761	100·0	20·0	18·9
1891,	22,672	22,513	100·7	-	-
1892,	24,643	24,119	102·2	-	-
1893,	24,899	24,185	102·9	-	-
1894,	23,788	23,003	103·4	-	-
1895,	24,175	23,365	103·5	19·9	18·2
1896,	25,140	24,241	103·7	-	-
1897,	24,004	23,415	102·5	-	-
1898,	24,082	22,679	106·2	-	-
1899,	24,304	23,406	103·8	-	-
1900,	25,934	25,222	102·8	18·9	17·5
1901,	24,858	23,417	106·1	-	-
1902,	24,199	23,292	103·9	-	-
1903,	25,157	23,897	105·0	-	-
1904,	24,726	23,766	104·0	-	-

TABLE 52. — *Population, Deaths and Death-rates of States, Cities and Rural Districts of Registration States for the Years 1890 and 1900.**Registration States.**

STATES, CITIES AND RURAL.	Population. 1900.	Deaths. 1900.	DEATH-RATE —	
			1900.	1890.
Total,	17,444,280	301,670	17·3	19·5
Cities,	10,297,642	191,667	18·6	22·1
Rural,	7,146,638	110,003	15·4	15·8
Connecticut,	908,420	15,422	17·0	18·6
Cities,	589,077	10,024	17·0	20·9
Rural,	319,343	5,398	16·9	17·0
Delaware,	†	†	†	18·2
Cities,	76,508	1,595	20·8	20·8
Rural,	†	†	†	16·8
District of Columbia,	278,718	6,364	22·8	23·7
Maine,	694,466	12,148	17·5	†
Cities,	118,450	2,429	20·5	†
Rural,	576,016	9,719	16·9	†
Massachusetts,	2,805,346	49,756	17·7	19·3
Cities,	2,132,623	38,247	17·9	19·9
Rural,	672,723	11,509	17·1	17·2
Michigan,	2,420,982	33,572	13·9	†
Cities,	711,618	10,905	15·3	†
Rural,	1,709,364	22,667	13·3	†
New Hampshire,	411,588	7,400	18·0	18·2
Cities,	158,920	2,990	18·8	18·9
Rural,	252,668	4,410	17·5	17·9
New Jersey,	1,888,669	32,735	17·4	19·7
Cities,	1,069,522	20,083	18·8	23·1
Rural,	814,147	12,652	15·5	15·2
New York,	7,268,894	130,268	17·9	19·6
Cities,	4,908,861	94,362	19·2	23·2
Rural,	2,360,033	35,906	15·2	13·9
Rhode Island,	428,556	8,176	19·1	20·9
Cities,	283,233	5,441	19·2	21·4
Rural,	145,323	2,735	18·8	20·3
Vermont,	343,641	5,829	17·0	15·8
Cities,	46,620	822	17·6	18·6
Rural,	297,021	5,007	16·9	15·6

* Census Bulletin, No. 83, 1901.

† Non-registration.

In Table 52 are presented the populations, deaths by cities and rural districts, and the death-rates per 1,000 inhabitants of the registration States, as compared with Massachusetts.

It is observable in the above table that, while the death-rates have decreased largely in cities, they have not decreased in the same ratio in rural districts. Mr. W. A. King, chief statistician for vital statistics, Census Bureau, assigns the following statements as the cause of the decrease in the death-rates: "The most important feature of the results presented is found in the decrease of the general death-rate in the registration area of 1.8 per 1,000 of population, — a decrease of nearly 10 per cent.; and the decrease in the rates from the particular diseases to which the general increase is due. The effect of the advances made in medical science and in sanitation and in the preventive and restrictive measures enforced by the health authorities is still more strikingly shown in the comparative rate for the registration cities of the country taken together. . . . The decrease in the general death-rate and in the rates due to diseases most frequent in the early years of life, on one hand, and the increase in the rates due to those diseases occurring generally at advanced ages, on the other, mean also increased longevity."

In Table 53 are presented the populations, deaths by sexes, death-rates of males and females and the death-rates per 1,000 inhabitants of the registration States, as compared with Massachusetts.

TABLE 53. — *Populations, Deaths of Males and Females with Death-rates.*

REGISTRATION STATES.		Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death-rate per 1,000 Males.	Death-rate per 1,000 Females.	Death-rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Connecticut,	. . . . .	908,420	7,902	7,520	15,422	17.4	16.6	16.976
Delaware,	. . . . .	184,735	1,644	1,481	3,075	—	—	16.104
District of Columbia,	. . . . .	278,718	3,274	3,090	6,364	24.8	21.1	22.833
Maine,	. . . . .	694,466	6,292	5,856	12,148	17.9	17.0	17.478
Massachusetts,	. . . . .	2,805,346	25,352	24,404	49,756	18.5	17.0	17.736
Michigan,	. . . . .	2,420,982	18,084	15,488	33,572	14.5	13.2	13.825
New Hampshire,	. . . . .	411,588	3,663	3,787	7,400	17.8	18.1	17.978
New Jersey,	. . . . .	1,883,669	17,462	15,273	32,735	18.5	16.2	17.878
New York,	. . . . .	7,268,894	68,648	61,620	130,268	19.0	16.9	17.921
Rhode Island,	. . . . .	428,556	4,132	4,044	8,176	19.6	18.5	19.078
Vermont,	. . . . .	343,841	2,986	2,893	5,829	16.8	17.2	16.992

In Table 54 the details by age and sex are given for certain periods of life for the years 1903 and 1904, by which it appears that in the year 1903 1,485 more males than females died under one year, and in 1904 the excess of males was 1,200. The excess of males over females under five years of age was 1,396. From twenty to thirty years the deaths of the females exceeded those of the males by 132, and for all other ages the deaths of the females exceeded those of the males by 294.

TABLE 54. — *Deaths at Different Ages. — 1903, 1904.*

	UNDER 1 YEAR.		UNDER 5 YEARS.		20 TO 30.		ALL OTHERS.		TOTALS	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
I. Deaths, . . .	5,877	5,596	7,957	7,313	1,782	1,720	15,418	15,663	25,157	24,726
{ Males, . . .										
{ Females, . . .	4,392	4,396	6,388	5,917	1,698	1,852	15,811	15,957	23,897	23,756
{ Totals, . . .	10,269	9,992	14,345	13,290	3,480	3,572	31,229	31,620	49,054	48,482
II. Percentages for each sex, . . .	23.86	22.63	31.63	29.69	7.08	6.96	61.29	63.35	-	-
{ Males, . . .										
{ Females, . . .	18.38	18.50	26.73	25.03	7.11	7.80	61.16	67.17	-	-
III. Percentage for each period of life, . . .	20.93	20.61	29.24	27.41	7.10	7.37	63.66	65.22	-	-
IV. Females to 1,000 males, . . .	747	786	803	810	953	1,077	1,025	1,019	949	961

Table 55 presents the ratio of deaths at certain ages, as compared with the total number, for a period of twenty years. The percentage of deaths under five years of age was the smallest of that of any year of the twenty-year period.

TABLE 55. — *Deaths at Different Ages. — Percentages. — Twenty Years.*

	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.	20 to 24.	All Others.
1885,	20.08	31.41	9.16	59.42
1886,	21.07	31.61	9.45	58.94
1887,	20.89	32.26	9.51	58.23
1888,	21.07	32.09	9.49	58.42
1889,	21.79	32.67	9.26	58.07
1890,	22.11	31.86	9.03	59.11
1891,	22.54	31.58	8.45	59.96
1892,	21.84	31.22	9.00	59.77
1893,	22.89	32.47	8.81	58.73
1894,	23.29	33.60	8.50	57.91
1895,	22.22	31.98	8.63	59.39
1896,	23.82	33.86	8.34	57.99
1897,	22.67	32.27	8.38	59.92
1898,	23.34	31.78	8.59	59.62
1899,	22.08	31.09	7.88	61.03
1900,	22.48	31.88	7.63	60.49
1901,	20.62	28.87	7.79	63.34
1902,	21.21	30.03	7.64	62.33
1903,	20.93	29.24	7.10	63.66
1904,	20.61	27.41	7.37	65.22

Infant Mortality. — The number of deaths of children under one year of age in 1904 was 9,992, or 20.61 per cent. of the total mortality. This was the lowest percentage, with one exception since 1885. As compared with the number of births, the ratio, 13.32 per cent., was the lowest in the twenty-year period.

TABLE 56. — *Infant Mortality. — Twenty Years, 1885–1904.*

	Births.	Deaths under One Year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under One Year to 100 Births.	Percentage of Deaths under One to Total Deaths.
1885, . . .	48,790	7,626	38,094	15·63	20·08
1886, . . .	50,788	7,848	37,244	15·45	21·07
1887, . . .	53,174	8,514	40,763	16·01	20·89
1888, . . .	54,893	8,870	42,097	16·16	21·07
1889, . . .	57,075	9,105	41,777	15·95	21·79
1890, . . .	57,777	9,626	43,528	16·66	22·11
1891, . . .	63,004	10,186	45,185	16·17	22·54
1892, . . .	65,824	10,649	48,762	16·17	21·84
1893, . . .	67,192	10,990	49,084	16·36	22·39
1894, . . .	66,936	10,899	46,791	16·28	23·29
1895, . . .	67,545	10,564	47,540	15·64	22·22
1896, . . .	72,343	11,765	49,381	15·78	23·82
1897, . . .	73,205	10,751	47,419	14·69	22·67
1898, . . .	73,110	11,012	46,761	15·06	23·34
1899, . . .	70,457	10,532	47,710	14·95	22·08
1900, . . .	73,386	11,500	51,156	15·67	22·48
1901, . . .	71,976	9,952	48,275	13·83	20·62
1902, . . .	72,219	10,075	47,491	13·95	21·21
1903, . . .	73,584	10,269	49,054	13·83	20·93
1904, . . .	75,014	9,992	48,482	13·32	20·61

According to Table 57 it will be observed that the mortality changes in conformity to the age. The highest rate is under one year.

TABLE 57. — *Population, Deaths and Death-rates per 1,000 Living at Specified Ages, 1865-1900.*

	ALL AGES.	Under 1.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.	Unknown.
Population, 1865,	1,267,031	23,719	133,943	143,391	126,601	117,171	225,556	165,643	142,831	96,440	62,216	29,675	8,316	1,802
Deaths, 1865,	26,152	4,899	9,101	1,853	651	1,128	2,837	2,168	1,694	1,037	1,049	1,880	1,399	185
Death-rates, 1865,	20.64	206.28	68.62	9.63	6.14	9.63	12.53	11.68	11.68	17.49	32.90	70.48	168.23	-
Population, 1870,	1,467,351	32,987	166,889	139,796	143,371	142,184	274,859	214,151	162,689	106,348	68,401	31,896	9,727	41
Deaths, 1870,	27,329	6,206	9,573	1,925	666	1,027	2,833	2,275	1,947	1,337	2,058	2,196	1,654	198
Death-rates, 1870,	18.76	188.13	62.92	6.90	3.74	7.22	10.48	10.62	11.96	16.96	30.08	68.85	170.04	-
Population, 1875,	1,661,912	34,040	173,855	163,738	148,365	165,936	310,361	240,966	182,823	126,430	79,186	38,283	11,167	10,302
Deaths, 1875,	34,978	7,712	12,823	1,903	706	1,287	3,245	2,743	2,361	2,386	2,760	2,949	1,966	189
Death-rates, 1875,	21.17	226.56	73.96	9.77	4.72	7.73	10.49	11.30	12.97	18.39	34.79	71.11	176.41	-
Population, 1880,	1,783,085	37,637	179,307	171,695	161,425	167,696	343,701	264,413	203,515	142,048	91,619	44,337	13,625	-
Deaths, 1880,	36,292	7,190	12,213	1,463	611	1,104	3,260	2,721	2,384	2,538	3,104	3,243	2,499	1,513
Death-rates, 1880,	19.79	191.28	68.11	8.62	3.78	6.68	9.51	10.29	11.71	17.86	33.89	73.14	184.02	-
Population, 1885,	1,942,141	36,888	176,388	181,842	176,651	167,247	384,450	288,319	222,920	164,760	101,619	49,325	15,515	144
Deaths, 1885,	38,094	7,625	11,956	1,358	667	1,190	3,492	3,062	2,869	3,090	3,678	3,750	2,829	135
Death-rates, 1885,	19.61	212.49	67.00	7.46	3.77	6.35	9.08	10.62	12.96	19.71	36.19	76.16	182.82	-
Population, 1890,	2,228,943	43,043	203,768	195,676	192,228	214,613	466,387	341,622	263,181	178,181	114,172	65,886	17,886	6,601
Deaths, 1890,	43,628	9,625	13,670	1,292	697	1,361	3,931	3,652	3,396	3,642	4,247	4,266	3,116	149
Death-rates, 1890,	19.44	223.61	66.07	6.55	3.63	6.24	8.44	10.39	13.41	20.44	37.64	5.99	174.16	-
Population, 1895,	2,600,183	48,933	235,647	234,119	202,900	225,381	531,392	400,134	282,781	196,511	125,283	61,011	18,610	3,014
Deaths, 1895,	47,540	10,564	15,202	1,397	646	1,207	4,101	3,678	3,578	4,080	4,933	5,028	3,418	77
Death-rates, 1895,	19.01	216.89	64.61	6.23	3.18	5.34	7.08	9.67	12.66	20.45	39.37	82.41	184.65	-
Population, 1900,	2,806,846	60,462	282,237	256,061	229,370	237,867	561,792	461,146	323,649	230,391	138,964	65,335	19,396	9,628
Deaths, 1900,	51,156	11,500	16,310	1,347	633	1,146	3,904	4,092	3,866	4,092	4,992	5,006	3,837	22
Death-rates, 1900,	18.23	190.10	57.79	5.26	2.98	4.82	6.96	8.75	12.04	21.28	41.03	85.83	197.82	-

TABLE 58. — *Average Ages at Death, by Counties, 1851-1900.*

YEARS.	State.	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	North.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
1851-1855 (mean),	27.07	30.63	33.07	28.08	39.36	28.14	35.56	28.94	34.32	25.47	37.45	28.02	32.68	20.10	29.61
1856-1860,	27.72	32.49	32.66	29.18	42.28	27.68	35.26	28.39	34.60	26.57	37.76	28.97	31.12	21.83	29.34
1861-1865,	28.14	34.23	32.09	29.27	43.56	28.08	27.29	27.37	32.16	27.29	44.61	27.63	33.80	23.00	28.81
1866-1870,	30.31	40.11	34.43	32.64	47.01	30.35	40.30	28.12	37.21	29.29	53.52	31.85	39.18	24.51	31.31
1871-1875,	29.34	40.05	33.25	30.22	43.72	30.17	39.56	26.15	34.60	28.26	54.28	33.89	39.25	23.68	32.07
1876-1880,	31.64	44.37	36.32	30.06	49.99	31.39	43.49	28.66	38.09	30.27	53.33	35.82	41.90	26.90	33.81
Average of 30 years,	29.04	36.96	33.64	29.91	45.08	29.30	38.58	27.94	35.16	27.86	46.15	30.95	36.24	23.34	30.82
1881-1885,	33.37	49.34	35.85	32.04	50.77	34.77	43.50	28.36	40.05	33.12	51.96	39.03	42.72	28.55	34.33
1886-1890,	33.91	49.41	35.85	31.08	52.71	34.86	44.05	30.62	40.15	32.79	56.52	38.83	44.01	30.46	35.25
1891-1895,	34.73	50.10	37.58	29.99	52.67	35.82	45.00	31.47	37.51	33.76	55.84	39.72	44.81	30.32	35.94
1896-1900,	35.25	49.86	38.40	29.74	46.50	36.91	46.60	31.45	42.74	35.62	55.16	41.57	42.93	31.94	36.87

In Table 58 is given the average age at death of all who died in the State, by counties, for fifty years, in quinquennial periods. In every county there was an increase in the average age, except Bristol, as compared with the average for thirty years, ending 1880. The average of the ages at death in the five-year period, 1896-1900, is greater in every county than that of the preceding five years, except Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Hampden, Nantucket and Plymouth counties.

Though this table shows increased longevity in the counties, it is practically of little value for comparison of one county with another, unless the different elements that constitute the population of the county are taken into consideration.

In Table 59 are presented by counties the percentages of deaths by nativity for 1904. From this table it appears that the ratio of deaths of the native-born to the total mortality of the county was the greatest in Barnstable, Nantucket, Dukes and Franklin counties, and the least in Suffolk, Middlesex and Berkshire counties.

TABLE 59. — *Nativity of those whose Deaths were Registered in 1904, by Counties.*

COUNTIES.	NATIVE-BORN.		FOREIGN-BORN.		NATIVITY NOT STATED.		TOTALS.	
	Nos.	Percent-ages.	Nos.	Percent-ages.	Nos.	Percent-ages.	Nos.	Totals.
Barnstable, .	451	88·60	53	10·42	5	·98	509	100
Berkshire, .	1,176	75·29	373	23·88	13	·83	1,562	100
Bristol, .	3,421	69·11	1,492	30·14	37	·75	4,950	100
Dukes, .	80	86·02	9	9·68	4	4·30	93	100
Essex, .	4,373	71·20	1,738	28·30	31	·50	6,142	100
Franklin, .	541	80·63	121	18·03	9	1·34	671	100
Hampden, .	2,254	71·69	872	27·74	18	·57	3,144	100
Hampshire, .	750	76·38	225	22·91	7	·71	982	100
Middlesex, .	6,216	68·72	2,789	30·83	41	·45	9,046	100
Nantucket, .	64	88·89	7	9·72	1	1·39	72	100
Norfolk, .	1,636	72·07	625	27·53	9	·40	2,270	100
Plymouth, .	1,347	77·37	384	22·06	10	·57	1,741	100
Suffolk, .	7,493	64·26	4,068	34·89	99	·85	11,660	100
Worcester, .	3,993	70·81	1,620	28·71	27	·48	5,640	100
Totals, .	33,795	69·71	14,376	29·65	311	·64	48,482	100

In Table XII, page 94, are stated the names and other principal data relative to those persons who died in 1904 who were

reported as having lived one hundred years or more, and it is not necessary to repeat this table. Of the whole number reported in 1904, 75 per cent. were females and 33 per cent. were of foreign birth.

In Table 60 are presented the percentage of deaths by nativity from 1854-1900, in five-year periods.

TABLE 60. — *Nativity of Persons Deceased. — Forty-six Years.*

	TOTAL DEATHS.*	NATIVE-BORN.		FOREIGN-BORN.	
		Nos.	Percent- ages.	Nos.	Percent- ages.
1854-59 (annual mean), .	20,996	16,880	89.88	3,246	16.12
1860-65, " "	25,459	21,243	84.92	3,772	15.08
1866-70, " "	25,079	19,982	80.82	4,745	19.18
1871-75, " "	32,747	25,941	80.09	6,584	19.90
1876-80, " "	32,585	25,661	79.78	6,502	20.22
1881-85, " "	37,135	28,190	76.41	8,702	23.59
1886-90, " "	41,082	30,444	74.86	10,224	25.14
1891-95, " "	47,472	34,378	73.34	12,499	26.66
1896-1900, " "	48,033	34,921	72.70	13,112	27.30

* Including those whose nativity was not recorded. In the calculations of percentages, the ratios to the total reported deaths are not given, but only to the total of those cases where the nativity was stated.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

The deaths registered during the year numbered 48,482, as compared with 49,054 for the year 1903. The death-rate for 1904 is 15.76, which shows a noted diminution, as compared with former years, dating from 1851. A decrease is noted in the number of deaths from epidemic and infectious diseases when the present year is compared with last year. In the deaths classed as "Ill-defined," reported in 1904, there continues a marked improvement in diagnosis. In the Registration Report of 1890 the average percentage of the deaths from causes unspecified for the decade 1871-80 was 3.21 of the reported deaths. The percentage for the deaths classed as "Ill-defined" in 1904 was 0.35, which shows a better diagnosis as to the causes of deaths, and indicates an advance to a more perfect registration.

The adoption of the Bertillon system of classification in the report for 1901, which comprises fourteen divisions, has precluded the grouping together of tables of specific differences and comparisons with the incongruous classifications of former nosologies. However, in single causes of deaths, where the Bertillon classification is in conformity, the tables have been retained.

In Table 61 are presented the number of deaths from eight of the most prominent epidemic and infectious diseases for a period of ten years. The deaths from diphtheria and croup are separated (though the same disease), but combined in a subsequent table. There is a noted decrease in each of the eight infectious diseases, especially in scarlatina, whooping-cough and measles, and a decrease of 1,112 deaths, when compared with 1903, from whooping-cough and scarlatina.

TABLE 61.—*Mortality from Eight of the Most Prominent Epidemic and Infectious Diseases.*

YEARS.	DISEASES.								Totals.
	Dysentery.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Small-pox.	
1895, . . .	209	680	269	352	1,432	117	483	-	3,542
1896, . . .	407	723	282	353	1,324	137	249	-	3,475
1897, . . .	209	607	171	319	1,107	158	342	4	2,917
1898, . . .	293	663	337	158	548	82	141	-	2,222
1899, . . .	268	612	338	181	866	241	235	14	2,755
1900, . . .	257	632	337	186	1,289	330	391	3	3,425
1901, . . .	223	561	210	188	978	173	385	97	2,815
1902, . . .	193	538	337	130	743	333	313	284	2,871
1903, . . .	188	527	519	123	746	247	510	22	2,882
1904, . . .	184	463	117	107	592	160	138	9	1,770

In Table 62 the statistics of the causes of death for 1904 are presented in fourteen classes, for each of the fourteen counties, with percentages.

TABLE 62. — *Causes of Death by Classes and Counties for 1904.*

	GENERAL DIS- EASES.		DISEASES OF THE NARVOUS SYSTEM AND SPECIAL SENSE.		DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.		DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.		DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.		DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADJEXA.		PNEUMONIAL STATE.	
	Num- bers.	Per- cent- ages.	Num- bers.	Per- cent- ages.	Num- bers.	Per- cent- ages.	Num- bers.	Per- cent- ages.	Num- bers.	Per- cent- ages.	Num- bers.	Per- cent- ages.	Num- bers.	Per- cent- ages.
THE STATE.	12,821	26.44	6,300	12.99	6,242	12.88	7,058	14.56	5,577	11.50	3,047	6.28	339	.69
Barnstable.	119	28.38	80	15.72	74	14.54	68	12.38	63	12.38	87	7.27	4	.78
Berkshire.	404	26.87	185	11.84	179	11.46	231	14.79	207	13.25	103	6.59	14	.90
Bristol.	1,171	23.66	661	13.35	434	8.77	757	15.29	784	15.84	315	6.36	37	.75
Dukes.	19	20.43	13	13.98	14	15.05	12	12.90	9	9.68	6	6.45	-	-
Essex.	1,663	26.45	822	13.38	827	13.47	864	14.07	650	10.58	413	6.72	31	.50
Franklin.	155	23.10	106	15.80	92	13.71	90	13.41	59	8.79	54	8.05	2	.80
Hampden.	846	26.90	390	12.40	393	12.50	377	11.99	408	12.98	247	7.86	31	.99
Hampshire.	228	23.22	158	16.09	123	12.53	128	13.03	122	12.42	58	5.90	3	.30
Middlesex.	2,487	27.49	1,174	12.98	1,288	14.24	1,296	14.33	1,046	11.56	545	6.03	63	.69
Nantucket.	18	26.00	11	15.28	19	26.40	4	5.56	8	11.11	5	6.94	-	-
Norfolk.	592	26.08	331	14.58	363	15.99	297	13.08	191	8.41	147	6.48	15	.66
Plymouth.	492	28.26	228	13.10	273	15.68	202	11.60	172	9.88	106	6.09	15	.86
Suffolk.	3,313	28.41	1,310	11.24	1,480	12.69	1,958	16.79	1,283	11.00	662	6.68	86	.74
Worcester.	1,414	25.07	831	14.74	683	12.11	779	13.81	575	10.19	349	6.19	38	.67

TABLE 62. — *Causes of Death by Classes and Counties for 1904* — Concluded.

	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.		DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.		MALFORMATIONS.		EARLY INFANCY.		OLD AGE.		AFFECTIONS PRO- DUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.		ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	
	Numbers.	Percent- ages.	Numbers.	Percent- ages.	Numbers.	Percent- ages.	Numbers.	Percent- ages.	Numbers.	Percent- ages.	Numbers.	Percent- ages.	Num- bers.	Percent- ages.
THE STATE,	241	.50	75	.16	245	.51	3,080	6.35	1,080	2.23	2,160	4.46	217	.45
Barnstable,	2	.39	-	-	1	.19	15	2.95	20	3.93	29	5.70	2	.39
Berkshire,	12	.77	3	.19	9	.57	89	5.70	29	1.86	92	5.89	5	.32
Bristol,	28	.57	5	.10	21	.42	469	9.47	89	1.80	147	2.97	32	.65
Dukes,	-	-	-	-	1	1.08	3	3.23	5	5.37	8	8.60	3	3.23
Essex,	36	.59	8	.13	38	.62	372	6.06	161	2.62	311	5.06	46	.75
Franklin,	5	.74	-	-	3	.45	33	4.92	28	4.17	42	6.26	2	.30
Hampden,	17	.54	5	.16	17	.54	232	7.38	33	1.05	138	4.39	10	.32
Hampshire,	5	.52	5	.52	4	.40	59	6.01	38	3.87	48	4.89	3	.30
Middlesex,	40	.44	8	.09	48	.53	497	5.50	183	2.02	345	3.81	26	.29
Nantucket,	1	1.39	-	-	-	-	3	4.16	-	-	3	4.16	-	-
Norfolk,	8	.35	5	.22	12	.63	121	5.33	72	3.17	107	4.72	9	.40
Plymouth,	13	.75	3	.17	10	.58	85	4.88	59	3.39	72	4.13	11	.63
Suffolk,	53	.46	26	.22	53	.46	662	5.68	181	1.55	541	4.64	52	.45
Worcester,	21	.37	7	.13	28	.50	440	7.80	182	3.23	277	4.91	16	.28

Table 63 presents some statistics in regard to the deaths ascribed to violence, either homicidal, suicidal or accidental.

There is a wide discrepancy between the figures received from the registrars and those received from the medical examiners, whose returns should presumably be the more accurate.

This matter will be further discussed in the comments on the returns of the medical examiners.

TABLE 63. — *Violent Deaths. — Ten Years.*

YEARS.	Burns and Scalds.	Poison.	Railroad Accidents.	Drowning and Lost at Sea.	Freezing.	Heat.	Lightning.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Totals.
1895, . .	170	89	310	387	2	14	3	26	255	1,266
1896, . .	185	63	300	340	1	135	1	19	263	1,307
1897, . .	195	73	235	384	2	31	3	17	227	1,167
1898, . .	217	89	258	498	—	32	8	33	271	1,406
1899, . .	230	77	257*	288	—	3	8	24	268	1,155
1900, . .	213	83	231†	362	—	68	2	17	260	1,239
1901, . .	242	91	288‡	72	6	145	4	12	313	1,173
1902, . .	212	88	363§	356	19	10	2	76	324	1,450
1903, . .	207	68	356||	344	25	14	3	74	314	1,405
1904, . .	223	63	353¶	320	28	16	3	66	353	1,425

* Including 8 cases of death on electric railroad.

† Including 10 cases of death on electric railroad.

‡ Including 35 cases of death on electric railroad.

§ Including 43 cases of death on electric railroad.

|| Including 45 cases of death on electric railroad.

¶ Including 50 cases of death on electric railroad.

The number of deaths reported as caused by railroad accidents is the largest reported in the ten-year period, except 1902 and 1903.

The number of deaths by suicide is the greatest in the same period.

Most Prominent Causes of Death. — The highest causes of death are set forth in each classification : —

General Diseases, —

Tuberculosis of lungs,	4,874
Tuberculosis of other organs.	1,521
Cancer,	2,421

Diseases of the Nervous System, etc.,—	
Cerebral congestion and hemorrhage,	2,663
Meningitis (simple),	1,069
Paralysis,	1,019
Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus,—	
Heart disease,	4,418
Diseases of the Respiratory System,—	
Pneumonia,	4,188
Bronchitis,	1,046
Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus,—	
Diarrhoea,	2,743
Diseases of the Genito-urinary Apparatus, etc.,—	
Nephritis,	1,499
Bright's disease,	1,062
The Puerperal State,—	
Puerperal septicæmia,	87
Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia,	42
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue,—	
Gangrene,	150
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion,—	
Affection of the bones (non-tuberculous), etc.,	51
Malformations,—	
Malformations,	245
Early Infancy,—	
Congenital icterus, sclerema, etc.,	3,080
Old age,—	
Old age,	1,080
Affections produced by External Causes,—	
Accidental traumatism,	733
Ill-defined Diseases,—	
Unspecified causes,	217

Consumption, pneumonia and heart disease show, as usual, the largest number of deaths from any of the causes reported.

In Table 64 is presented the mortality of each sex from several specified causes in each month for different specified periods of life. In the majority of diseases the largest number of deaths occurred where the age was under five years.

In consumption the greatest number of deaths occurred between twenty and fifty years of age.

TABLE 64. — *Number of Deaths from Several Specified Causes, of Each Sex, in Each Month and at Different Specified Periods of Life, which were Registered during the Year 1904.*

	THE YEAR 1904.										
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Mem-branous Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Dysentery.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.
SEX.	Totals,	9	160	198	592	107	463	184	4,874	4,183	2,743
	Males,	7	96	73	294	59	273	78	2,477	2,208	1,433
	Females,	2	64	65	298	48	190	106	2,397	1,975	1,350
MONTHS.	January,	2	11	32	72	17	38	8	421	535	62
	February,	—	28	16	56	15	27	—	410	552	51
	March,	1	34	27	49	11	35	9	493	593	56
	April,	—	24	13	40	6	17	7	476	510	60
	May,	—	12	10	36	6	24	2	418	347	57
	June,	—	15	6	42	1	22	6	403	162	103
	July,	—	17	3	32	6	31	17	391	138	597
	August,	3	8	—	34	4	56	73	350	102	871
	September,	3	2	8	42	7	50	40	370	151	556
	October,	—	2	4	52	16	51	10	371	236	193
	November,	—	7	6	63	13	67	9	389	360	78
	December,	—	5	13	74	5	45	3	382	497	59

In the preceding tables the statistics of the mortality of the Commonwealth have been shown for periods of ten and twenty years.

In many of the following tables the statistics cover longer periods, Table 65, for instance, showing the mortality from small-pox during fifty-four years. In these tables the percentage to 10,000 living is given for the census years only.

During 1904 there were 9 deaths from small-pox. The only years in which the State of Massachusetts has been exempt from small-pox since 1851 were 1886, 1895, 1896 and 1898. The most noteworthy epidemic during the period of fifty-three years was in 1872-73; since that time until the present year the deaths from that disease have been comparatively few, with the exception of 1902.

TABLE 65. — *Mortality from Small-pox. — Fifty-four Years.*

YEARS.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rates per 10,000 Living.	YEARS.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rates per 10,000 Living.
1851, . . .	117	·61	—	1878, . . .	2	·007	—
1852, . . .	33	·18	—	1879, . . .	7	·02	—
1853, . . .	38	·19	—	1880, . . .	38	·11	·21
1854, . . .	207	·97	—	1881, . . .	47	·13	—
1855, . . .	325	1·56	2·9	1882, . . .	45	·12	—
1856, . . .	140	·68	—	1883, . . .	5	·01	—
1857, . . .	23	·11	—	1884, . . .	3	·008	—
1858, . . .	12	·10	—	1885, . . .	19	·05	·10
1859, . . .	255	1·22	—	1886, . . .	—	—	—
1860, . . .	334	1·45	2·7	1887, . . .	3	·007	—
1861, . . .	33	·14	—	1888, . . .	8	·019	—
1862, . . .	40	·17	—	1889, . . .	6	·014	—
1863, . . .	42	·15	—	1890, . . .	1	·002	·005
1864, . . .	242	·84	—	1891, . . .	3	·006	—
1865, . . .	221	·84	1·7	1892, . . .	2	·004	—
1866, . . .	141	·59	—	1893, . . .	9	·018	—
1867, . . .	196	·82	—	1894, . . .	33	·070	—
1868, . . .	20	·08	—	1895, . . .	—	—	—
1869, . . .	59	·22	—	1896, . . .	—	—	—
1870, . . .	131	·48	·9	1897, . . .	4	·008	—
1871, . . .	294	1·05	—	1898, . . .	—	—	—
1872, . . .	1,029	2·94	—	1899, . . .	14	·029	—
1873, . . .	668	1·97	—	1900, . . .	3	·006	·010
1874, . . .	26	·08	—	1901, . . .	97	·201	—
1875, . . .	34	·09	·2	1902, . . .	284	·598	—
1876, . . .	31	·09	—	1903, . . .	22	·040	—
1877, . . .	24	·08	—	1904, . . .	9	·018	—

Measles.—Table 66 presents the mortality from measles for a period of forty-four years. The highest rate per 10,000 living in census years during this period was 1·8 in 1870, and the lowest in 1895. The smallest number of deaths was in 1879, when only 19 deaths were reported.

TABLE 66.—*Mortality from Measles.—Forty-four Years.—1861–1904.*

YEARS.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Deaths from all causes.	Death-rates per 10,000 Living.	YEARS.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Deaths from all causes.	Death-rates per 10,000 Living.
1861, . . .	209	·86	—	1883, . . .	321	·85	—
1862, . . .	369	1·59	—	1884, . . .	75	·23	—
1863, . . .	142	·51	—	1885, . . .	313	·82	1·6
1864, . . .	320	1·13	—	1886, . . .	130	·35	—
1865, . . .	136	·52	1·1	1887, . . .	455	1·12	—
1866, . . .	109	·46	—	1888, . . .	219	·52	—
1867, . . .	194	·85	—	1889, . . .	171	·41	—
1868, . . .	287	1·12	—	1890, . . .	114	·26	·5
1869, . . .	222	·85	—	1891, . . .	236	·52	—
1870, . . .	269	·98	1·8	1892, . . .	88	·18	—
1871, . . .	131	·47	—	1893, . . .	276	·56	—
1872, . . .	428	1·22	—	1894, . . .	98	·21	—
1873, . . .	180	·53	—	1895, . . .	117	·24	·4
1874, . . .	161	·50	—	1896, . . .	137	·28	—
1875, . . .	233	·67	1·4	1897, . . .	158	·33	—
1876, . . .	47	·14	—	1898, . . .	82	·18	—
1877, . . .	135	·44	—	1899, . . .	241	·51	—
1878, . . .	305	1·00	—	1900, . . .	330	·64	1·2
1879, . . .	19	·06	—	1901, . . .	173	·36	—
1880, . . .	236	·67	1·3	1902, . . .	333	·70	—
1881, . . .	230	·63	—	1903, . . .	247	·50	—
1882, . . .	68	·19	—	1904, . . .	160	·33	—

Scarlet-fever.—Table 67 shows that the number of deaths registered from this disease in 1904 was 138, which was 372 less than that of 1903. This is the lowest number of deaths since 1861.

In the number of deaths by counties there is a decrease in every county, compared with 1903, except in Barnstable and Franklin counties.

TABLE 67. — *Mortality from Scarlet-fever, by Counties. — 1903 and 1904.*

COUNTIES.	DEATHS.		COUNTIES.	DEATHS.	
	1903.	1904.		1903.	1904.
Barnstable, . . .	—	2	Middlesex, . . .	67	21
Berkshire, . . .	35	6	Nantucket, . . .	—	—
Bristol, . . .	182	8	Norfolk, . . .	19	8
Dukes, . . .	—	—	Plymouth, . . .	12	2
Essex, . . .	17	11	Suffolk, . . .	69	42
Franklin, . . .	—	2	Worcester, . . .	18	11
Hampden, . . .	85	20			
Hampshire, . . .	6	5	The State, . . .	510	138

In Table 68 is presented the mortality from scarlet-fever from 1861–1904, with percentages of deaths to deaths from all causes, and the death-rates per 10,000 living inhabitants in census years.

TABLE 68. — *Mortality from Scarlet-fever. — 1861–1904.*

YEARS.	Deaths.	Percentages of Deaths to Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rates per 10,000 Living.	YEARS.	Deaths.	Percentages of Deaths to Deaths from all Causes.	Death-rates per 10,000 Living.
1861, . . .	1,137	4·66	—	1883, . . .	575	1·52	—
1862, . . .	1,261	5·42	—	1884, . . .	627	1·69	—
1863, . . .	1,399	5·01	—	1885, . . .	587	1·54	3·0
1864, . . .	1,503	5·21	—	1886, . . .	331	·89	—
1865, . . .	807	3·06	6·4	1887, . . .	594	1·46	—
1866, . . .	385	1·58	—	1888, . . .	504	1·19	—
1867, . . .	828	3·63	—	1889, . . .	185	·44	—
1868, . . .	1,369	5·35	—	1890, . . .	196	·45	·87
1869, . . .	1,405	5·39	—	1891, . . .	246	·54	—
1870, . . .	683	2·49	4·7	1892, . . .	669	1·37	—
1871, . . .	867	3·10	—	1893, . . .	810	1·65	—
1872, . . .	1,377	3·93	—	1894, . . .	649	1·38	—
1873, . . .	1,472	4·34	—	1895, . . .	483	1·01	1·93
1874, . . .	1,382	4·33	—	1896, . . .	249	·60	—
1875, . . .	1,684	4·81	10·2	1897, . . .	342	·72	—
1876, . . .	1,222	3·79	—	1898, . . .	141	·30	—
1877, . . .	467	1·53	—	1899, . . .	235	·49	—
1878, . . .	404	1·33	—	1900, . . .	330	·64	1·21
1879, . . .	850	2·63	—	1901, . . .	385	·80	—
1880, . . .	574	1·63	3·2	1902, . . .	313	·66	—
1881, . . .	397	1·09	—	1903, . . .	510	1·04	—
1882, . . .	318	·87	—	1904, . . .	138	·28	—

Diphtheria and Croup. — The number of deaths from these combined causes in 1904 was 699, which was 170 less than the number reported in 1903.

In Table 69 is stated the number of deaths by counties from these combined causes in 1903 and 1904.

TABLE 69. — *Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup, by Counties. — 1903-1904.*

COUNTIES.	DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.		COUNTIES.	DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.	
	1903.	1904.		1903.	1904.
Barnstable, . .	7	4	Middlesex, . .	135	124
Berkshire, . .	25	33	Nantucket, . .	—	—
Bristol, . . .	102	61	Norfolk, . . .	35	21
Dukes, . . .	—	—	Plymouth, . .	13	11
Essex, . . .	176	85	Suffolk, . . .	223	227
Franklin, . . .	6	9	Worcester, . .	71	52
Hampden, . . .	67	67	The State, . .	869	699
Hampshire, . .	9	5			

In Table 70 is shown the mortality from diphtheria and croup, with percentages and deaths to every 10,000 living for a period of forty-four years.

TABLE 70. — *Mortality from Diphtheria and Croup. — Forty-four Years.*

YEARS.	DEATHS.			PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			DEATHS TO EVERY 10,000 LIVING.		
	Croup.	Diph- theria.	Totals.	Croup.	Diph- theria.	Totals.	Croup.	Diph- theria.	Totals.
1861.	461	643	1,104	1.89	2.64	4.53	-	-	-
1862.	448	663	1,147	2.08	2.85	4.93	-	-	-
1863.	864	1,420	2,284	3.09	5.08	8.17	-	-	-
1864.	768	1,231	1,999	2.66	4.27	6.93	-	-	-
1865.	504	672	1,176	1.91	2.66	4.47	4.0	5.3	9.3
1866.	431	399	830	1.79	1.65	3.44	-	-	-
1867.	366	251	607	1.53	1.07	2.60	-	-	-
1868.	485	297	782	1.92	1.18	3.10	-	-	-
1869.	473	296	769	1.84	1.15	2.99	-	-	-
1870.	434	242	676	1.61	.89	2.50	2.9	1.7	4.6
1871.	473	274	747	1.69	.97	2.66	-	-	-
1872.	480	273	753	1.38	.78	2.16	-	-	-
1873.	435	310	745	1.28	.92	2.20	-	-	-
1874.	411	502	913	1.28	1.56	2.84	-	-	-
1875.	680	1,200	1,880	1.92	3.39	5.31	4.1	7.3	11.4
1876.	684	2,610	3,294	2.13	8.11	10.24	-	-	-
1877.	544	2,634	3,178	1.78	8.65	10.43	-	-	-
1878.	583	1,934	2,517	1.91	6.35	8.26	-	-	-
1879.	559	1,734	2,293	1.69	5.24	6.93	-	-	-
1880.	625	1,769	2,394	1.77	5.01	6.78	3.6	9.9	13.5
1881.	677	1,706	2,383	1.88	4.67	6.55	-	-	-
1882.	491	1,280	1,771	1.33	3.48	4.81	-	-	-
1883.	530	1,091	1,621	1.40	2.89	4.29	-	-	-
1884.	562	1,084	1,646	1.52	2.93	4.45	-	-	-
1885.	520	1,003	1,523	1.36	2.62	3.98	2.7	5.1	7.8
1886.	505	1,053	1,558	1.36	2.82	4.18	-	-	-
1887.	532	1,096	1,628	1.30	2.68	3.99	-	-	-
1888.	500	1,331	1,831	1.19	3.16	4.35	-	-	-
1889.	484	1,730	2,214	1.16	4.14	5.30	-	-	-
1890.	387	1,239	1,626	.89	2.85	3.74	1.7	5.5	7.3
1891.	311	907	1,218	.69	2.01	2.70	-	-	-
1892.	350	1,105	1,455	.72	2.26	2.98	-	-	-
1893.	322	1,072	1,394	.66	2.18	2.84	-	-	-
1894.	293	1,508	1,801	.63	3.22	3.85	-	-	-
1895.	352	1,432	1,784	.74	3.01	3.75	1.4	5.7	7.1
1896.	353	1,324	1,677	.71	2.68	3.39	-	-	-
1897.	319	1,107	1,426	.67	2.33	3.00	-	-	-
1898.	158	548	706	.34	1.17	1.51	-	-	-
1899.	181	866	1,047	.38	1.81	2.19	-	-	-
1900.	186	1,289	1,475	.36	2.52	2.88	.66	4.59	5.25
1901.	188	978	1,166	.39	2.02	2.41	-	-	-
1902.	130	743	873	.27	1.56	1.83	-	-	-
1903.	123	746	869	.25	1.52	1.77	-	-	-
1904.	107	592	699	.22	1.22	1.44	-	-	-

The very remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from diphtheria since 1894, the total number being annually, with the exception of the year 1900, very much less, is interesting, as bearing on the great advance in method of treatment. The

use of the diphtheria antitoxin began in 1895, and, while better results are noticeable in the cities, the total mortality from diphtheria is marked throughout the State; but with the wider use of this treatment it may be confidently expected that the mortality will continuously become smaller.

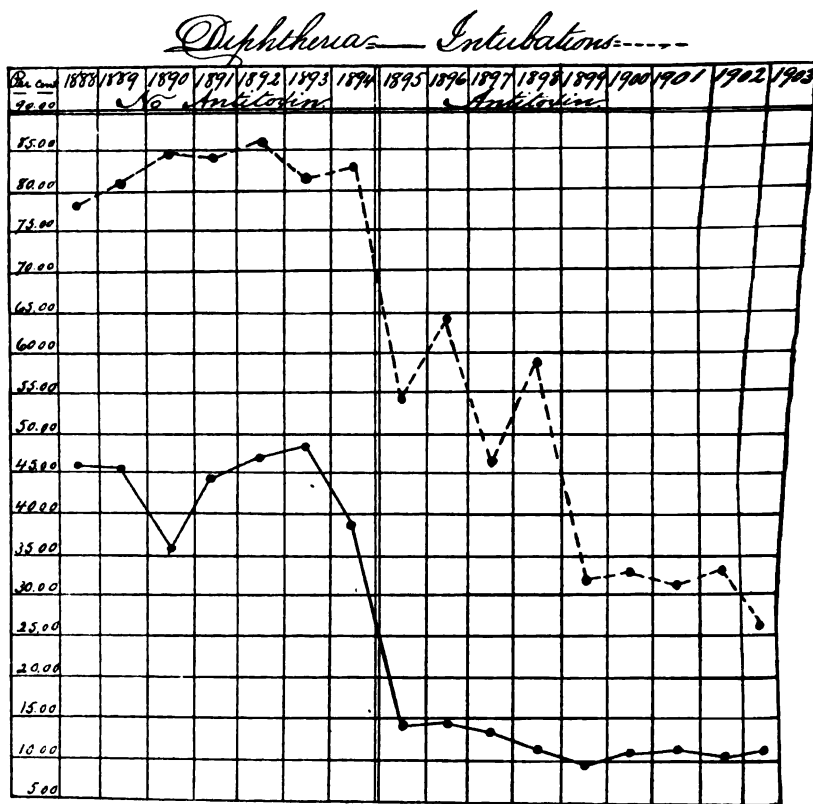
In this connection the editor is indebted to the eminent physician, now resident physician at the south department of the Boston City Hospital, and formerly Boston city physician, Dr. John H. McCollom, for the following table, and chart showing the mortality at the City Hospital from diphtheria and in cases of intubation from 1888 to 1903 inclusive, sixteen years, seven before the use of antitoxin and nine with the use of the remedy.

The seven years 1888-1894 show an average mortality from diphtheria of 43·75 per cent., while the years 1895-1903 show a mortality of only 12·09 per cent., a difference of 31·66 per cent., — certainly a great triumph for modern medicine.

TABLE 71. — *Number of Cases of Diphtheria treated at the Boston City Hospital, Proper, and at the South Department, from 1888 to 1903, inclusive; number of Cases of Intubation for the Same Time. 1888 to 1894, no Antitoxin; 1895 to 1903, Antitoxin.*

YEAR.	Number of Cases of Diphtheria.	Died.	Per Cent. of Mortality.	Per Cent. of Recoveries.	Number of Intubations.	Died.	Per Cent. of Mortality.	Per Cent. of Recoveries.
1888, .	382	176	46·07	53·92	100	78	78·00	22·00
1889, .	529	239	45·17	54·82	128	104	81·25	18·75
1890, .	415	151	36·38	63·61	93	79	84·94	15·05
1891, .	237	105	44·30	55·69	50	42	84·00	16·00
1892, .	387	185	47·80	52·19	65	56	86·15	13·84
1893, .	419	203	48·44	51·55	109	90	82·56	17·43
1894, .	698	266	38·10	61·89	89	74	83·14	16·85
Total, .	3,067	1,325	43·20	56·79	634	523	82·49	17·50
1895, .	1,455	207	14·22	85·77	118	64	54·23	45·76
1896, .	1,889	276	14·61	85·38	224	145	64·73	35·26
1897, .	1,387	181	13·04	86·95	146	67	45·88	54·11
1898, .	817	97	11·87	88·12	71	42	59·15	40·84
1899, .	1,621	162	9·99	90·00	192	63	32·81	67·18
1900, .	2,547	293	11·50	88·49	259	87	33·59	66·40
1901, .	1,576	185	11·73	88·26	184	58	31·52	68·47
1902, .	1,008	111	10·20	89·79	145	49	33·79	66·20
1903, .	1,179	188	11·70	88·29	139	37	26·61	73·38
Total, .	13,479	1,650	12·24	87·75	1,478	612	41·40	58·59

Per Cent. of Mortality of Diphtheria at the Boston City Hospital, Proper, and at the South Department, from 1888 to 1903, inclusive; Per Cent. of Mortality of Intubations for the Same Time. 1888 to 1894, no Antitoxin; 1895 to 1903, Antitoxin.



Typhoid Fever.—The number of deaths from this disease in 1904 was 463, which was the lowest number since 1860. Its percentage of deaths to deaths from all causes was .95.

Table 72 presents the statistics of deaths from this disease for forty-four years, 1861–1904.

In Table 73 are presented the deaths by counties for ten years, from 1895 to 1904.

TABLE 72. — *Mortality from Typhoid Fever. — 1861–1904. —
Forty-four Years.*

YEARS.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Deaths from all Causes.	Death - rates per 10,000 Living.	YEARS.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Deaths from all Causes.	Death - rates per 10,000 Living.
1861, . .	989	4.06	—	1883, . .	860	2.28	—
1862, . .	1,135	4.88	—	1884, . .	875	2.35	—
1863, . .	1,442	5.16	—	1885, . .	768	2.02	3.9
1864, . .	1,344	4.66	—	1886, . .	800	2.15	—
1865, . .	1,694	6.43	13.4	1887, . .	922	2.26	—
1866, . .	1,091	4.53	—	1888, . .	943	2.24	—
1867, . .	965	4.24	—	1889, . .	891	2.13	—
1868, . .	896	3.49	—	1890, . .	835	1.92	3.7
1869, . .	1,205	4.62	—	1891, . .	821	1.82	—
1870, . .	1,333	4.88	9.1	1892, . .	827	1.69	—
1871, . .	1,116	3.99	—	1893, . .	750	1.60	—
1872, . .	1,703	4.86	—	1894, . .	748	1.60	—
1873, . .	1,406	4.15	—	1895, . .	680	1.43	2.7
1874, . .	1,147	3.56	—	1896, . .	723	1.46	—
1875, . .	1,059	3.06	6.4	1897, . .	607	1.28	—
1876, . .	881	2.74	—	1898, . .	663	1.42	—
1877, . .	814	2.67	—	1899, . .	612	1.28	—
1878, . .	679	2.23	—	1900, . .	632	1.23	2.2
1879, . .	637	1.94	—	1901, . .	561	1.16	—
1880, . .	882	2.49	4.9	1902, . .	538	1.13	—
1881, . .	1,072	2.94	—	1903, . .	527	1.07	—
1882, . .	1,079	2.94	—	1904, . .	463	0.95	—

TABLE 73. — *Deaths from Typhoid Fever, by Counties. — 1895-1904.*

COUNTIES.	DEATHS.									
	1893.	1894.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Barnstable,	2	7	4	3	2	3	3	5	1	7
Berkshire,	46	41	29	35	28	27	26	34	25	25
Bristol,	55	63	83	55	59	70	65	45	76	41
Dukes,	1	1	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	2
Essex,	86	100	93	76	79	68	69	77	83	66
Franklin,	12	5	7	10	7	12	7	2	5	8
Hampden,	46	33	44	40	61	55	37	32	37	28
Hampshire,	6	8	4	7	18	16	6	5	8	4
Middlesex,	121	166	81	125	101	106	92	91	89	75
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Norfolk,	33	38	16	29	32	21	15	25	19	15
Plymouth,	26	28	22	21	12	28	19	15	17	19
Suffolk,	166	179	168	188	165	152	148	149	126	139
Worcester,	80	54	55	72	30	72	74	57	41	34
The State,	680	723	607	663	612	632	561	538	527	463

Consumption. — The number of deaths registered from consumption in 1904 was 4,874, which was 343 more than the number registered in the previous year, and the highest number of deaths since 1901. In the following table, where the mortality from this disease is given for a period of thirty-four years, it will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of deaths, and that the death-rate per 10,000 of the population has steadily decreased from 1872. The average death-rate of pulmonary consumption for the decade 1871–80 was 32·70; the decade 1881–90, 29·2, and the ten-year period 1891–1900, 21·4. In Table 75 a comparison of the years 1903 and 1904 shows that the number of deaths from this cause was greater in 1904 in every county except Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket.

TABLE 74. — *Mortality from Pulmonary Consumption. — Thirty-four Years.*

YEARS.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 10,000 of Population.	YEARS.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 10,000 of Population.
1871, . . .	5,070	—	1888, . . .	5,728	—
1872, . . .	5,556	—	1889, . . .	5,581	—
1873, . . .	5,556	—	1890, . . .	5,791	25·9
1874, . . .	5,284	—	1891, . . .	5,484	—
1875, . . .	5,738	34·7	1892, . . .	5,729	—
1876, . . .	5,327	—	1893, . . .	5,527	—
1877, . . .	5,457	—	1894, . . .	5,463	—
1878, . . .	5,334	—	1895, . . .	5,586	21·9
1879, . . .	5,223	—	1896, . . .	5,536	—
1880, . . .	5,494	30·8	1897, . . .	5,431	—
1881, . . .	5,886	—	1898, . . .	5,288	—
1882, . . .	5,865	—	1899, . . .	5,221	—
1883, . . .	5,931	—	1900, . . .	5,199	18·5
1884, . . .	5,798	—	1901, . . .	5,033	—
1885, . . .	5,955	30·7	1902, . . .	4,685	—
1886, . . .	5,897	—	1903, . . .	4,531	—
1887, . . .	5,871	—	1904, . . .	4,874	—

TABLE 75. — *Mortality from Pulmonary Consumption, by Counties. — 1903 and 1904.*

COUNTIES.	DEATHS.		COUNTIES.	DEATHS.	
	1903.	1904.		1903.	1904.
Barnstable, . . .	37	34	Middlesex, . . .	907	1,006
Berkshire, . . .	104	121	Nantucket, . . .	4	3
Bristol, . . .	442	491	Norfolk, . . .	193	220
Dukes, . . .	5	2	Plymouth, . . .	166	185
Essex, . . .	558	567	Suffolk, . . .	1,240	1,301
Franklin, . . .	36	57	Worcester, . . .	505	528
Hampden, . . .	267	279			
Hampshire, . . .	67	80	The State, . . .	4,531	4,874

Pneumonia. — The number of deaths from pneumonia in 1904 was 4,183, a decrease of 110 as compared with the preceding year. During the first quarter of the year there were 40·16 per cent. of all the deaths from this cause, 24·36 per cent. in the second quarter, 9·35 per cent. in the third quarter and 26·13 per cent. in the fourth quarter of the year.

TABLE 76. — *Mortality from Pneumonia, by Months and Quarters, 1904.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Months, . . .	535	552	593	510	347	162	138	102	151	236	360	497
Quarters, . . .	1,680			1,019			391			1,093		
Percentages, . .	40·16			24·36			9·35			26·13		

TABLE 77. — *Deaths from Pneumonia, by Counties. — 1903 and 1904.*

COUNTIES.	DEATHS.		COUNTIES.	DEATHS.	
	1903.	1904.		1903.	1904.
Barnstable, . . .	16	26	Middlesex, . . .	815	804
Berkshire, . . .	141	139	Nantucket, . . .	2	2
Bristol, . . .	467	395	Norfolk, . . .	211	188
Dukes, . . .	2	5	Plymouth, . . .	113	116
Essex, . . .	478	520	Suffolk, . . .	1,118	1,172
Franklin, . . .	53	64	Worcester, . . .	532	449
Hampden, . . .	287	221			
Hampshire, . . .	58	82	The State, . . .	4,293	4,183

In the following counties in 1904, Berkshire, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampshire, Plymouth, and Suffolk, there was an increase of deaths from pneumonia, and a decrease in all the rest except Nantucket, where the deaths were equal to the previous year.

Whooping-cough. — The deaths from this disease in 1904 were 117, 402 less deaths than in the previous year. These were 175 less than the average of the decennial period (1895–1904).

TABLE 78. — *Mortality from Whooping-cough, by Counties. — 1895-1904.*

COUNTIES.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Barnstable,	2	1	1	1	3	5	2	4	4	-
Berkshire,	4	7	3	6	5	7	9	8	13	3
Bristol,	11	32	14	16	37	34	1	51	44	6
Dukes,	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Essex,	36	38	15	75	60	42	18	38	76	12
Franklin,	12	1	-	-	2	1	3	8	2	-
Hampden,	20	17	10	22	14	21	37	11	46	18
Hampshire,	19	1	2	6	6	11	2	7	8	2
Middlesex,	43	75	51	57	66	57	62	39	105	9
Nantucket,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	10	8	10	17	12	7	7	15	23	4
Plymouth,	9	7	17	6	11	7	2	16	13	1
Suffolk,	58	81	44	82	89	81	42	97	119	23
Worcester,	45	13	4	48	30	64	25	43	66	39
The State,	269	232	171	337	338	337	210	337	519	117

Alcoholism.—The number of deaths recorded in 1904 as due to this cause, including delirium tremens, was 162, a decrease of 93 deaths, as compared with the number reported in 1903. There is a marked difference, in the number of deaths reported from this cause, between the returns of the registrars and those of the medical examiners.

Of the whole number of deaths from this cause, 137, or 84·6 per cent., were of men; and 25, or 15·4 per cent., were of women.

TABLE 79. — *Deaths from Alcoholism. — 1872-1904.*

YEARS.	Deaths.	Ratios to Total Mortality.	Death-rates per 100,000 Living.	YEARS.	Deaths.	Ratios to Total Mortality.	Death-rates per 100,000 Living.
1872, . .	134	3·8	—	1889, . .	122	2·9	—
1873, . .	109	3·2	—	1890, . .	151	3·5	6·7
1874, . .	107	3·3	—	1891, . .	182	4·0	—
1875, . .	87	2·5	5·2	1892, . .	193	3·9	—
1876, . .	86	2·6	—	1893, . .	205	4·2	—
1877, . .	52	1·6	—	1894, . .	150	3·2	—
1878, . .	65	2·1	—	1895, . .	178	3·7	7·1
1879, . .	68	2·1	—	1896, . .	195	4·0	—
1880, . .	112	3·2	6·3	1897, . .	139	2·9	—
1881, . .	123	3·3	—	1898, . .	161	3·5	—
1882, . .	126	3·4	—	1899, . .	170	3·6	—
1883, . .	113	2·9	—	1900, . .	226	4·4	8·0
1884, . .	125	3·4	—	1901, . .	179	3·7	—
1885, . .	122	3·2	6·3	1902, . .	171	3·6	—
1886, . .	108	2·9	—	1903, . .	195	3·9	—
1887, . .	111	2·7	—	1904, . .	162	3·3	—
1888, . .	126	2·9	—				

In Table 80 are presented the statistics of deaths by cancer for a period of thirty-four years; and from this table it appears that the rate in the census years per 10,000 of population has increased from 3·5 in 1875 to 7·1 in 1900, the highest since the commencement of registration. The deaths of females from this cause comprise 67 per cent. of the total deaths from cancer.

TABLE 80. — *Mortality from Cancer, for Thirty-four Years. — 1871-1904.*

YEARS.	Deaths.	Death-rates per 10,000 of Population.	YEARS.	Deaths.	Death-rates per 10,000 of Population.
1871, . . .	551	—	1888, . . .	1,375	—
1872, . . .	542	—	1889, . . .	1,325	—
1873, . . .	611	—	1890, . . .	1,387	6·2
1874, . . .	585	—	1891, . . .	1,395	—
1875, . . .	593	3·5	1892, . . .	1,402	—
1876, . . .	657	—	1893, . . .	1,533	—
1877, . . .	646	—	1894, . . .	1,568	—
1878, . . .	807	—	1895, . . .	1,749	7·0
1879, . . .	862	—	1896, . . .	1,798	—
1880, . . .	928	5·6	1897, . . .	1,739	—
1881, . . .	949	—	1898, . . .	1,907	—
1882, . . .	987	—	1899, . . .	1,838	—
1883, . . .	1,026	—	1900, . . .	1,998	7·1
1884, . . .	1,060	—	1901, . . .	2,080	—
1885, . . .	1,087	5·6	1902, . . .	2,141	—
1886, . . .	1,104	—	1903, . . .	2,243	—
1887, . . .	1,174	—	1904, . . .	2,421	—

In Table 81 are presented the statistics of deaths from Bright's disease, nephritis, other kidney diseases and dropsy, with the ratios to the total mortality. In this table dropsy, which is only a symptom of disease, was in the earlier years of registration largely certified as a cause of death. It has materially decreased since 1882, so that in 1900 there were no deaths ascribed to this cause. In 1904 dropsy was certified as a cause of death in 49 instances.

Diseases of the Kidneys. — For reasons set forth in the report of 1886, the diseases of the kidneys are considered in one group.

TABLE 81.—Mortality from Bright's Disease, Nephritis and Other Kidney Diseases, and from Dropsy, and Ratios to Total Mortality, Fifty-four Years.

YEARS.	Total Mortality.	Deaths from Bright's Disease, Nephritis and Other Kidney Diseases.	Ratio to Total Mortality per 1,000.	Deaths from Dropsy.	Ratio to Total Mortality per 1,000.	TOTALS.	Ratio to Total Mortality per 1,000.
1851.	18,934	27	1.4	380	20.6	417	22.0
1852.	18,482	32	1.7	418	22.6	450	24.3
1853.	20,301	35	1.7	465	22.9	500	24.6
1854.	21,414	38	1.8	474	22.1	512	23.9
1855.	20,798	56	2.7	501	24.1	557	26.8
1856.	20,734	51	2.5	487	23.4	538	25.9
1857.	21,280	45	2.1	512	24.1	557	26.2
1858.	20,776	42	2.0	481	23.2	538	25.2
1859.	20,976	56	2.7	522	24.9	578	27.6
1860.	23,068	67	2.9	470	20.4	537	23.3
1861.	24,085	91	3.7	440	18.3	531	22.0
1862.	22,974	96	4.2	467	20.3	563	24.5
1863.	27,751	111	4.0	533	19.2	644	23.2
1864.	28,723	130	4.5	502	17.5	632	22.0
1865.	26,152	173	6.6	492	18.8	665	25.4
1866.	23,637	135	5.7	462	19.5	597	25.2
1867.	22,772	161	7.1	421	18.5	582	25.6
1868.	25,603	206	8.0	470	18.4	676	26.4
1869.	26,064	239	9.2	458	17.6	697	26.8
1870.	27,329	286	10.5	491	17.9	777	28.4
1871.	27,943	370	13.2	527	18.9	897	32.1
1872.	35,019	376	10.7	618	17.6	994	28.3
1873.	33,912	460	13.5	545	16.1	1,005	29.6
1874.	31,887	463	14.5	469	14.7	932	29.2
1875.	34,978	509	14.5	474	13.6	983	28.1
1876.	33,186	488	14.7	445	13.4	933	28.1
1877.	31,342	535	17.1	412	13.1	947	30.2
1878.	31,303	615	19.6	370	11.8	985	31.4
1879.	31,801	693	21.8	380	11.9	1,073	33.7
1880.	35,292	698	19.7	271	7.7	969	27.4
1881.	36,458	825	22.6	292	8.0	1,117	30.6
1882.	36,785	877	23.8	313	8.5	1,190	32.3
1883.	37,748	959	25.4	296	7.8	1,255	33.2
1884.	36,990	1,000	27.0	234	6.3	1,234	33.3
1885.	38,094	1,088	28.6	244	6.4	1,332	35.0
1886.	37,244	1,135	30.5	219	5.9	1,354	36.4
1887.	40,763	1,120	27.4	212	5.2	1,332	32.7
1888.	42,097	1,318	31.3	204	4.8	1,522	36.2
1889.	41,777	1,258	30.1	161	3.8	1,419	33.9
1890.	43,528	1,273	30.0	175	4.0	1,448	33.3
1891.	45,185	1,474	32.6	166	3.7	1,640	36.3
1892.	48,762	1,535	31.5	130	2.7	1,665	34.1
1893.	49,084	1,637	32.3	161	3.3	1,798	36.6
1894.	46,791	1,721	36.8	123	2.6	1,844	39.4
1895.	47,540	1,860	39.1	88	1.8	1,948	41.0
1896.	49,381	1,945	39.4	122	2.5	2,067	41.9
1897.	47,419	1,943	41.0	88	1.9	2,031	42.9
1898.	46,761	2,120	45.3	85	1.8	2,205	47.2
1899.	47,710	2,151	45.1	69	1.4	2,220	46.5
1900.	51,156	2,259	44.2	—	—	2,259	44.2
1901.	48,275	2,356	44.8	—	—	2,356	44.8
1902.	47,491	2,341	49.3	—	—	2,341	49.3
1903.	49,064	2,617	53.3	39	0.8	2,656	54.0
1904.	48,482	2,561	52.8	49	1.0	2,610	53.8

Heart Disease.—In Table 82 are presented the deaths from heart disease, and the ratios by sexes, for the census years

from 1850 to 1900. The great mortality from this disease will be observed from this table. In 1850 the ratio to 10,000 of population was 3·54; in 1900 the ratio was 13·67. The ratio of males to females in each 10,000 of population was 13·99 to 13·35 from this cause in 1900.

TABLE 82. — *Deaths from Heart Diseases and Ratios by Sexes.*
Census Years 1850–1900.

YEARS.	DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES.			Sex Un-known	RATIOS TO 10,000 OF LIVING POPULATION.			Percentage of Total Mortality.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	
1850, .	182	169	352	1	3·72	3·34	3·54	2·12
1855, .	296	225	521	—	5·38	3·86	4·60	2·51
1860, .	344	346	690	—	5·76	5·46	5·61	2·99
1865, .	426	379	805	—	7·07	5·69	6·35	3·07
1870, .	514	447	962	1	7·30	5·93	6·60	3·52
1875, .	649	681	1,331	1	8·17	7·82	8·06	3·80
1880, .	876	850	1,726	—	10·20	9·19	9·68	4·89
1885, .	1,117	1,110	2,227	—	11·97	11·00	11·46	5·85
1890, .	1,695	1,722	3,417	—	15·58	14·95	15·26	7·85
1895, .	1,824	1,742	3,566	—	15·01	13·55	14·26	7·50
1900, .	1,914	1,920	3,834	—	13·99	13·35	13·67	7·49

Malarial Fevers. — From fever intermittent and malarial Cachexia there were reported, in 1904, 45 deaths, occurring in all the counties except Dukes, Nantucket, and Suffolk counties. Middlesex reported the largest number.

Syphilis. — From this disease there were reported 72 deaths, the largest number occurring in Essex, Worcester and Suffolk counties.

Hydrophobia. — There were no deaths from hydrophobia reported in 1904.

Anthrax or Malignant Pustule. — There were 6 deaths from anthrax reported in 1904, — 2 in Essex, 1 in Middlesex, 1 in Franklin and 2 in Suffolk.

Glanders. — There were 2 deaths from glanders reported in 1904, 1 in Bristol and 1 in Suffolk.

Actinomycosis. — Four deaths were reported from this cause, 2 in Hampden, 1 in Middlesex and 1 in Suffolk.

THE RETURNS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Although the following remarks have in substance appeared in the reports for several previous years, nevertheless, inasmuch as changes have occurred in the personnel of the corps of medical examiners and associate medical examiners, it seems to the editor worth while again to call attention to the conditions which obtain.

Provisions of the Revised Laws require that the Secretary of the Commonwealth "shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, from the said returns [those of the medical examiners] such tabular results as will render them of practical utility," and that these "shall annually be reported to the General Court in connection with the report of the registry and return of the births, marriages and deaths."

In accordance with such requirements of the Revised Laws, Tables I. and II. have been prepared. These tables include all cases where the cause of death has been investigated by the medical examiners, after notice that the death was "supposed to have resulted from violence."

As in previous years, a careful examination of the returns reveals the fact that the authorities—other than the examiners—having to do with cases of sudden, violent or mysterious death still fail to appreciate the nature of the duties of the medical examiner; and it appears that he is often summoned in cases where, in accordance with the wording and spirit of the law, he not only is not required to act, but is actually forbidden to act. Every new statute changing or in any way modifying a former statute is to be interpreted through such light as the former law sheds. Now, the original law read, "Medical examiners shall make examinations upon the view of the dead bodies of such persons *only* [the italics are the editor's] as are supposed to have come to their death by *violence*." Yet the returns for the year 1904 show that 38·84 per cent. of all the cases examined were cases where the death resulted from natural causes, as compared with 38·77 in 1903; and if there be included cases where the cause was "unknown

or ill-defined," the percentage was the same as in the previous year, namely, 40·79.

The returns for the last decade (1893–1904) show that during the entire period the number of cases of death reported as having resulted from "natural or unknown and ill-defined causes," including "alcoholism," amounted to a yearly average of 42·32, — a decrease in the average of ·55, as compared with the decade (1892–1903).

That it is difficult to draw a hard-and-fast line between cases within the province of the medical examiner and those without is undoubtedly true; for instance, in the year 1904 the medical examiners investigated 141 cases, or 4·8 per cent. of the whole number of cases examined, where the cause of death was returned as from "still-birth" or "premature birth." It is quite likely that some of these were cases where a reasonable supposition of violence may have been entertained, thus bringing them clearly within the province of the medical examiner; on the other hand, the largest number by far were cases of foetuses in the very early stage of development, which could not at any time have been considered "persons" whose dead bodies ought to be made the subject of official examination by the medical examiner. There seems to be no good reason why the medical examiner should be called upon to certify to the cause of death of something which never had extra uterine life. The examiner, however, is generally notified by some one not having the knowledge requisite to enable him to differentiate between infants of viable and non-viable age, or by police officials possibly anxious to shirk responsibility. Therefore, there seems at present no way of relieving the examiner from responding to calls which are in many instances unwarranted.

There is, however, as shown by the returns for 1904, a very large number of cases of adults — more than 47 per cent. — to which the medical examiner is called, where, on the face of things, the circumstances attending the death were not such as to warrant a supposition of "violence." Such are cases of heart disease, apoplexy, and even phthisis, where the death was simply sudden, or where no physician had been in recent attendance. To such cases the medical examiner is called in order that a certificate for burial may be obtained, thus putting upon this official the duties which properly belong to another,

namely, the city or town physician or the regular family attendant, and charging up to the medical examiner account sums properly debited to another department. This works to the injury of the medical examiner system, if only the matter of expense is considered.

It is not easy to understand, on the other hand, why cases of death from alcoholism are not properly cases for the medical examiner in every instance. Aside from cases where alcohol is simply a contributory factor in an accidental, suicidal or homicidal death, a death from alcoholism seems as clearly to be a death from violence — that is, a cause other than natural — as is a case of poisoning by opium or any other narcotic. Such deaths should be grouped among deaths from accident, and not classed as deaths from natural causes. The returns for 1904 indicate very little improvement in the matters above alluded to; but, considering that the law has been in effect for more than a quarter of a century, there is still a lamentable lack of knowledge on the part of persons who should understand the subject more thoroughly. Nearly *one-half* of the cases investigated are cases where the examiner is called by persons who have as yet not been able to get the notions of the coroner days out of their minds. The examiners, in consequence, are put to unnecessary trouble and the counties to unnecessary expense.

It appears, from a comparison of the tables based on the returns of the registrars and those of the medical examiners, that there are discrepancies, especially as to the numbers of deaths from homicide and suicide. The reason for this is simple, but it is fair to assume that the returns of the examiners are the more accurate, as the medical examiners presumably make the more thorough investigation.

The question of homicide, suicide or accident is often not determined until after the burial certificate has been furnished to the registrar. This is notably true in cases of hypothetical poisoning, where a long process of chemical examination is necessary for an accurate determination of the facts; and the same should be true as to alcoholism.

Table 83 sets forth the relative proportion of views and autopsies in the different counties and the whole State for the ten-year period 1895–1904.

TABLE 83. — *Views and Autopsies for Ten Years, 1895-1904, arranged by Counties, with Ratio of Autopsies to Views for the Individual Counties and the Whole State.*

COUNTIES.	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		TOTALS 10 YEARS.		RATIO OF AUTOPSIES TO VIEWS.
	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	Views.	Autopsies.	
Barnstable,	20	1	20	2	15	-	80	1	27	2	29	1	32	4	33	3	30	1	42	1	323	16	1 to 20.5
Berkshire,	56	6	65	2	61	10	70	7	68	5	91	8	77	5	104	4	94	7	78	3	764	57	1 to 13.4
Bristol,	241	24	253	16	261	13	272	11	244	12	283	8	233	15	264	17	275	19	252	9	2,573	184	1 to 13.4
Dukes,	7	1	1	-	4	-	18	-	8	-	5	-	11	1	8	1	5	1	12	1	79	5	1 to 15.8
Essex,	269	19	306	26	239	13	308	21	298	18	315	22	295	28	310	23	335	21	412	19	3,137	210	1 to 14.9
Franklin,	27	2	48	-	34	1	43	1	33	2	47	1	51	3	42	4	45	4	62	2	432	20	1 to 21.6
Hampden,	161	20	180	19	175	22	186	14	181	19	213	10	241	21	213	16	229	20	183	19	1,962	180	1 to 10.9
Hampshire,	32	2	38	-	51	5	39	1	49	2	65	5	67	2	53	1	72	8	69	6	535	32	1 to 16.7
Middlesex,	403	32	401	37	378	36	443	37	426	33	451	21	475	20	480	41	512	20	523	30	4,492	307	1 to 14.6
Nantucket,	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	5	-	3	-	25	-	0 to 25.0
Norfolk,	107	12	89	8	96	4	131	4	116	6	123	8	109	5	132	6	160	5	154	5	1,377	62	1 to 20.6
Plymouth,	51	7	52	3	58	5	99	4	73	8	68	8	82	1	80	2	101	4	81	5	735	47	1 to 15.7
Suffolk,	644	128	655	77	624	120	644	97	625	130	584	98	678	129	724	114	664	141	654	141	6,495	1,175	1 to 5.5
Worcester,	293	17	307	23	282	16	311	32	301	32	352	35	369	24	350	37	433	32	413	31	3,416	269	1 to 12.8
The State,	2,317	271	2,416	213	2,279	245	2,648	280	2,449	268	2,632	225	2,782	258	2,795	290	3,010	283	2,938	272	26,366	2,594	1 to 10.4
Ratio,	8.5		11.3		9.3		11.5		10.9		11.7		10.8		9.6		9.4		10.8		26,366		2,594

From the preceding table it appears that the county of Suffolk, having the largest population, has the highest ratio of autopsies to views for the decade 1895-1904; and the county of Hampden has the next highest ratio of autopsies to views. There has not been a single autopsy in Nantucket in the ten years 1895-1904, — indeed, an autopsy in this county is practically unknown.

The ratios are practically the same in the individual years as for the whole decade.

The total number of deaths the cause of which was investigated by the medical examiners in 1904 was 2,938. This number was less by 72 than the number reported in 1903, and 311 greater than the average for the decade 1895-1904.

Of the cases investigated in 1904, 2,124 or 72.3 per cent., were those of males; and 814, or 27.7 per cent., were those of females.

The following table gives the comparative data in the matter of sex for the ten years 1895-1904: —

TABLE 84. — *Views by Sex, Ten Years, 1895-1904.*

YEARS.	Males.	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.	Unspecified.	Percentage.	Totals.
1895, . . .	1,721	74.8	582	25.1	14	0.6	2,317
1896, . . .	1,773	73.3	638	26.4	5	0.3	2,416
1897, . . .	1,658	72.8	612	26.9	9	0.3	2,279
1898, . . .	1,961	74.0	683	25.8	4	0.2	2,648
1899, . . .	1,788	73.0	661	27.0	—	—	2,449
1900, . . .	1,928	73.2	704	26.8	—	—	2,632
1901, . . .	2,075	74.6	707	25.4	—	—	2,782
1902, . . .	2,055	73.5	740	26.5	—	—	2,795
1903, . . .	2,221	73.8	789	26.2	37	0.01	3,010
1904, . . .	2,124	72.3	814	27.7	—	—	2,938
Totals, . .	19,304	73.33	6,930	26.66	32	0.01	26,266

Homicide. — The number of deaths reported as from homicide in 1904 was 66, or 2.25 per cent. of the whole number of cases investigated during the year, as compared with 74, or 2.46 per cent., in 1903; 76, or 2.72 per cent., in 1902; 65, or 2.34 per cent., in 1901; 61, or 2.32 per cent., in 1900; and 696 or 2.65 per cent., for the decade 1895-1904.

Of the whole number, 25 were cases of homicide by shooting, and 4 by stabbing. There were 9 cases of infanticide and 13 cases of abortion. There was no case of homicide where poison was the agent.

Suicide. — The number of cases reported by the medical examiners as from suicide in 1904, was 353, or 12·02 per cent., as compared with 67, or 12·19 per cent., in 1903; 324, or 11·50 per cent., in 1902; 382, or 13·73 per cent., in 1901; and 3,282, or 12·49 per cent., for the ten-year period.

Methods of Suicide. — Of the whole number of suicides reported, 106 were committed with firearms, 24 by cutting the throat or stabbing, 56 by drowning, 52 by hanging, 82 by poison, 23 by illuminating gas and 5 by leaping in front of a railroad train.

Sex. — Of the 353 deaths from suicide, 267, or 75·4 per cent., were males, and 86, or 24·6 per cent., were females; as compared with 291, or 79·3 per cent. for males, and 20·7 for females, in 1903.

Of the suicides by illuminating gas, 16 were males and 7 were females.

Of the 82 cases of suicide by poison, 31 were by carbolic acid, 6 by arsenic and its compounds, 23 by opium in some form and 22 by other kinds of poisons.

Of the 130 cases of suicide by shooting, cutting the throat, etc., all but 8 were males. Of 56 cases of suicidal drowning, 34 were males. Of 52 cases of suicidal hanging, 42 were males.

The mortality from suicide in the different counties for the year 1904 is presented in the following order: —

Suffolk,	97	Hampden,	16
Essex,	59	Berkshire,	10
Middlesex,	49	Franklin,	6
Worcester,	47	Hampshire,	5
Norfolk,	25	Dukes,	1
Bristol,	20	Barnstable,	1
Plymouth,	17	Nantucket,	—

Table 85 shows the number of deaths from suicide by counties and for the whole State for the ten years 1895-1904, and shows the ratio of suicide to the total mortality by counties and the State for the same period.

The ratio of death by suicide to the total mortality for the year 1904 was 7·2, while the ratio for the ten-year period was 6·8.

TABLE 85. — *Deaths from Suicide, by Counties. — 1895-1904.*

COUNTIES.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	TOTALS.	
											Numbers.	Ratio to Total Mortality per 1,000. 1895-1904.
The State,	281	318	285	331	319	322	382	324	367	353	3,282	6·8
Barnstable,	4	5	2	8	5	6	3	2	-	1	31	5·9
Berkshire,	8	5	6	6	11	8	11	9	15	10	89	6·1
Bristol,	13	20	12	18	11	24	34	22	31	20	205	4·0
Dukes,	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	6	6·9
Essex,	28	41	29	34	51	36	48	41	46	59	413	6·7
Franklin,	2	9	3	4	1	6	9	6	3	6	49	7·7
Hampden,	19	15	23	19	20	22	21	25	22	16	180	5·9
Hampshire,	3	4	7	2	4	7	6	5	9	5	52	5·6
Middlesex,	46	53	37	66	38	54	58	51	61	49	513	5·6
Nantucket,	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	5	7·7
Norfolk,	16	16	11	13	14	21	24	13	20	25	173	7·9
Plymouth,	10	14	10	18	10	13	18	8	18	17	136	7·9
Suffolk,	94	108	109	105	117	92	103	98	96	97	1,021	8·5
Worcester,	36	28	36	41	36	31	45	44	45	47	389	6·9

TABLE 86. — *Recapitulation, Ten Years, 1895-1904.*

YEARS.	HOMICIDE.		SUICIDE.		ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.		NATURAL AND UNKNOWN CAUSES, INCLUDING ALCOHOLISM.		Totals.
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	
1895, .	74	3.19	281	12.13	1,019	43.98	943	40.70	2,317
1896, .	74	3.06	318	13.16	1,042	43.13	982	40.65	2,416
1897, .	70	3.07	285	12.51	961	42.17	963	42.25	2,279
1898, .	79	2.98	331	12.50	1,194	45.09	1,044	39.43	2,648
1899, .	57	2.29	319	13.03	1,001	48.69	1,072	35.99	2,449
1900, .	61	2.32	322	12.24	1,050	39.89	1,199	45.55	2,632
1901, .	*65	2.34	382	13.73	1,073	38.57	1,260	45.29	*2,782
1902, .	*76	2.72	324	11.59	1,151	41.18	1,242	44.43	*2,795
1903, .	74	2.45	367	12.19	1,187	39.44	1,382	45.91	3,010
1904, .	66	2.25	353	12.02	1,210	41.18	1,309	44.55	2,938
Totals,	696	2.65	3,282	12.50	10,888	41.46	11,396	43.39	26,262

* 2 cases of electrocution.

Accident or Negligence. — From accident or negligence there were reported in 1904 1,210, or 41.18 per cent. of all the cases investigated, as compared with 1,187, or 39.43 per cent., in 1903; 1,151, or 41.18 per cent., in 1902; 1,073, or 38.57 per cent., in 1901; 1,050, or 39.89 per cent., in 1900; and 10,888, or 41.46 per cent., for the ten-year period.

Of the deaths from accident, the principal causes were as follows: —

By steam railroad accident, .	303	By electric railroads, . . .	50
other accidents of public travel,	59	poisonous gases,	38
drowning,	264	elevators,	22
falls, blows and falling bodies,	200	poisons,	38
burns, scalds, etc., . . .	95	firearms,	14
overlying,	29	machinery,	18
		exposure,	25

There were 3 deaths from lightning during the year.

Intemperance.—The returns as to death caused by alcoholism in 1904 reflect, as in other years, largely the temperament, ideas and individuality of the respective medical examiners. It is a matter of great difficulty to arrive at an exact idea as to the number of persons who die because of over-indulgence in spirituous or malt liquors. The primary cause undoubtedly in a very large number of cases is over-indulgence; but when it comes to a definite diagnosis, it is perhaps too frequently the case that, in the absence of acute symptoms the practice is to sign the certificate "alcoholism."

It is very easy to say, "Rum did it;" but when one considers the suffering to the living because of the stigma, and of still greater moment to individuals of a certain creed who hold a large preponderance in numbers in the cities,—persons to whom it is of great moment that the burial should take place under conditions consonant with their feelings, it is well worth while for the examiner to make himself absolutely sure, by autopsy if necessary, that the death really was due to acute alcoholism at the termination of a protracted spree, or whether it was due to organic changes in the viscera induced by long over-indulgence, and a weakening of the organs to an extent that a moderate indulgence should emphasize a condition which might well have insured fatal results without the last straw.

The examiner, it seems to the editor, should, both for the accuracy of vital statistics and with a due consideration of the possible feelings of the living relatives, be exceedingly careful in giving a certificate of death from alcoholism. And not only is it a question of mental suffering on the part of friends, but in many instances a question of the receipt of money from pension or insurance, which might be endangered by a certificate of alcoholism,—money in many instances of vital importance to those left behind.

The editor has seen so many cases where the results of view and personal enquiry might have led to a diagnosis of alcoholism, where the autopsy showed quite a different cause, irrespective of former habits, that he questions the absolute accuracy of the returns in the matter of intemperance.

The number of persons who are said to have died of the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants in 1904, as stated in

the tables constructed from the returns of the medical examiners, is 112, or 42 less than the number reported in 1903, and **is** 3·81 per cent. of the whole number of cases reported, as compared with 5·12 per cent. in 1903, — a gratifying decrease, if it be anything more than a different method of sizing up the situation in the various cases.

The number of accidental deaths from illuminating gas in 1904 is practically the same as in the previous year, — 38, instead of 36 in 1903, and 39 in 1902. Until the public become aware of the danger attending the use of the so-called water gas for heating and cooking, there is likely to be a formidable roll of deaths from this agent.

There seems to have been a diminution in the popularity of this agent as a means of self-destruction, as there were but 23 suicides from gas in 1904, while there were 35 in the previous year, a falling off of nearly one-third. This seems to the initiated strange. Why a person desirous of “shuffling off this mortal coil” should choose the painful method of carbolic and other acids, the knife and pistol, when the anæsthesia of carbonic oxide is so readily at hand, is one of those things not easily to be understood.

NOSOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

[Prepared under the supervision of WILLIAM A. KING, Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, and adopted by the United States Census Office for the compilation of mortality statistics.]

I. GENERAL DISEASES.

1. Typhoid fever.
2. Erythematous typhus.
3. Recurrent fever.
4. Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia.
- 4a. Malarial cachexia.
5. Variola.
6. Measles.
7. Scarletina.
8. Whooping-cough.
9. Diphtheria and croup.
- 9a. Diphtheria.
10. Grippe.
11. Miliary fever.
12. Asiatic cholera.
13. Cholera nostras.
14. Dysentery.
- 14a. Dysentery, epidemic.
15. Pest (plague; bubonic plague).
16. Yellow fever.
17. Leprosy.
18. Erysipelas.
19. Other epidemic affections.
20. Purulent infection and septicæmia.
21. Glanders and farcy.
22. Malignant pustule and charbon (anthrax).
23. Rabies.
24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.
25. Pellagra.
26. Tubercle of the larynx.
27. Tubercle of the lungs.
28. Tubercle of the meninges.
29. Tubercle, abdominal.
30. Pott's disease.
31. Abscess, cold and by congestion.
32. Tumors, white (white swellings).
33. Tubercle of other organs.
34. Tubercle, generalized.
35. Scrofula.
36. Syphilis.
 1. Primary.
 2. Secondary.
 3. Tertiary.
 4. Hereditary.

I. GENERAL DISEASES—Con.

37. Bleorrhagia of the adult.
38. Gonococcal infections of the child.
39. *Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.*
40. *Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach and liver.*
41. *Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.*
42. *Cancer and other malignant tumors of the genital organs of the female.*
43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast.
44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin.
45. *Cancer and other malignant tumors of organs not specified.*
46. *Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted).*
47. Rheumatism, acute, articular.
48. Rheumatism, chronic and gout.
49. Scorbutus.
50. Diabetes.
51. Gout, exophthalmic.
52. Addison's disease.
53. Leukemia.
54. Anæmia and chlorosis.
55. Other general diseases.
56. Alcoholism, acute and chronic.
57. Saturnism.
58. Other trade intoxications.
59. Other chronic poisonings.

II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

60. Encephalitis.
61. Meningitis, simple.
- 61a. Meningitis, epidemic cerebro-spinal.
62. Locomotor ataxia, progressive.
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.
64. Cerebral congestion and hemorrhage.
65. Cerebral softening.
66. Paralysis without cause assigned.
67. General paralysis.
68. Other forms of mental alienation.
69. Epilepsy.

Nosological Nomenclature — Continued.

II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM
AND THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE
— Con.

- 70. Eclampsia (non-puerperal).
- 71. Convulsions of children.
- 72. Tetanus.
- 73. Chorea.
- 74. Hysteria.
- 74a. Other affections of the nervous system.
- 75. Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.
- 76. Diseases of the ear.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY
APPARATUS.

- 77. Pericarditis.
- 78. Endocarditis, acute.
- 79. Organic diseases of the heart.
- 80. Angina pectoris.
- 81. *Affections of the arteries (atheroma, aneurism, etc.).*
- 82. Embolism and thrombosis.
- 83. *Affections of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).*
- 84. *Affections of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.).*
- 85. Hemorrhages.
- 86. Other affections of the circulatory apparatus.

IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY
APPARATUS.

- 87. Diseases of the nasal fossae.
- 88. Affections of the larynx.
- 89. Affections of the thyroid body.
- 90. Bronchitis, acute.
- 91. Bronchitis, chronic.
- 92. Broncho-pneumonia.
- 93. Pneumonia.
- 94. Pleurisy.
- 95. Pulmonary congestion and apoplexy.
- 96. Gangrene of the lung.
- 97. Asthma.
- 98. Emphysema, pulmonary.
- 99. *Other diseases of the respiratory apparatus (phthisis excepted).*

V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE
APPARATUS.

- 100. Affections of the mouth and its adnexa.
- 101. Affections of the pharynx.
- 102. Affections of the œsophagus.
- 103. Ulcer of the stomach.
- 104. Other affections of the stomach (cancer excepted).
- 105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under two years).
- 105a. Diarrhœa and enteritis, chronic.
- 106. Diarrhœa and enteritis (two years and over).
- 107. Parasites, intestinal.

V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE
APPARATUS — Con.

- 108. Hernias and intestinal obstructions.
- 109. Other infections of the intestines.
- 109a. Diseases of the anus and fecal fistulas.
- 110. Icterus, grave.
- 111. Hydatid tumors of the liver.
- 112. Cirrhosis of the liver.
- 113. Biliary calculi.
- 114. Other affections of the liver.
- 115. Affections of the spleen.
- 116. Peritonitis, simple (puerperal excepted).
- 117. *Other affections of the digestive apparatus (cancer and tubercle excepted).*
- 118. Appendicitis and abscess of the iliac fossa.

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY
APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.

- 119. Nephritis, acute.
- 120. Bright's disease.
- 121. Other diseases of the kidneys and their adnexa.
- 122. Calculi of the urinary tract.
- 123. Diseases of the bladder.
- 124. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.
- 125. Diseases of the prostate.
- 126. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.
- 127. Metritis.
- 128. Hemorrhage, uterine, non-puerperal.
- 129. Tumor, uterine, non-cancerous.
- 130. Other diseases of the uterus.
- 131. Oysts and other tumors of the ovary.
- 132. Other diseases of the female genital organs.
- 133. *Diseases of the breast, non-puerperal (cancer excepted).*

VII. PUERPERAL STATE.

- 134. Accidents of pregnancy.
- 134a. Normal labor.
- 135. Hemorrhage, puerperal.
- 136. Other accidents of labor.
- 137. Septicæmia, puerperal.
- 138. Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia.
- 139. Phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal.
- 140. Other puerperal accidents — sudden death.
- 141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND
CELLULAR TISSUE.

- 142. Gangrene.
- 143. Furuncle (carbuncle).
- 144. Phlegmon, warm abscess.
- 145. Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa.

*Nosological Nomenclature—Concluded.***IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.**

- 146. Affections of the bones (non-tuberculous).
- 147. Arthritis and other affections of the joints (tubercle and rheumatism excepted).
- 148. Amputation.
- 149. Other affections of the organs of locomotion.

X. MALFORMATIONS.

- 150. Malformations, congenital (still-births excepted).

XI. EARLY INFANCY.

- 151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.
- 152. Other diseases appertaining to infancy.
- 153. Lack of care.

XII. OLD AGE.

- 154. Senile debility.

XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.

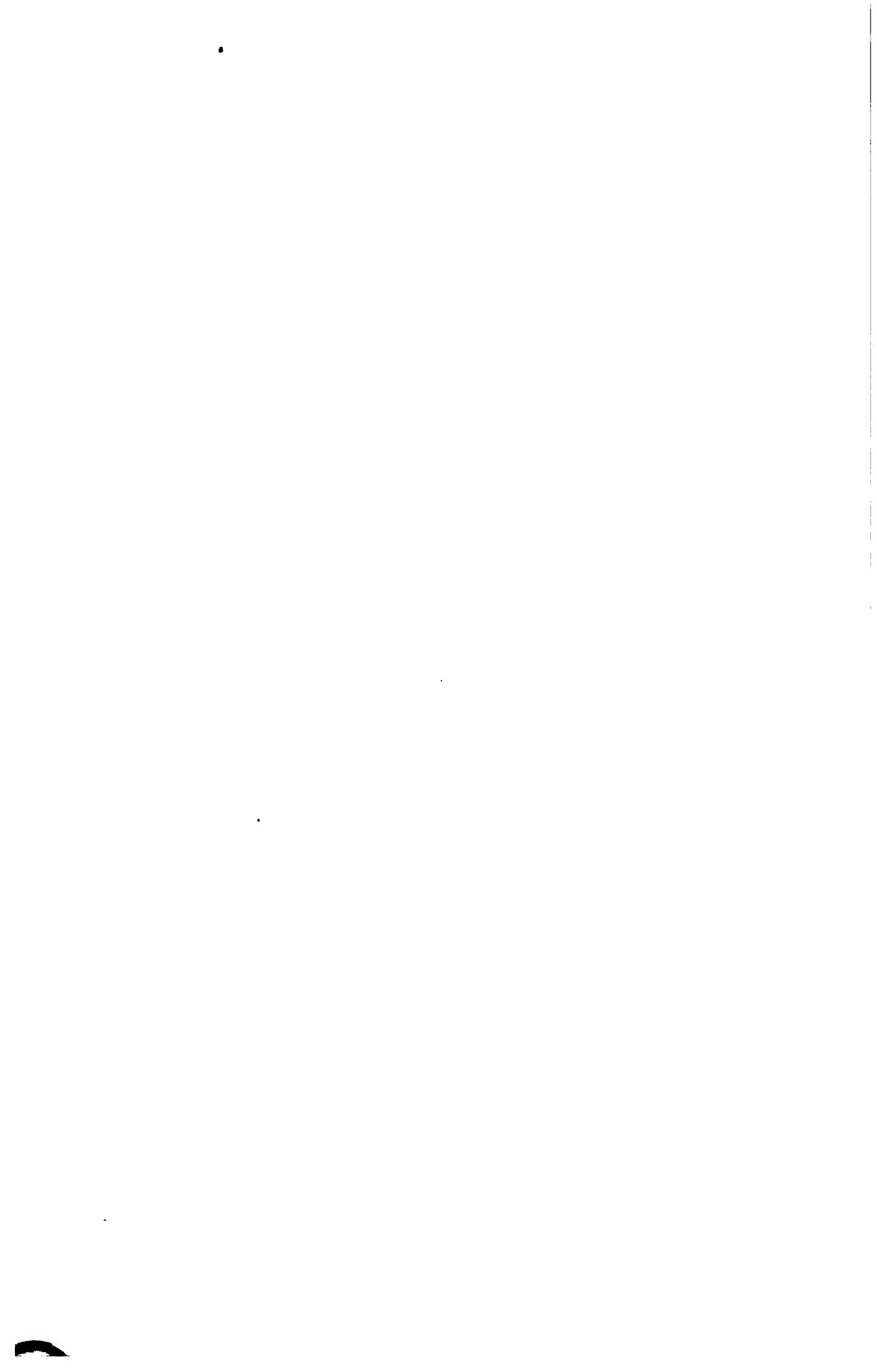
- 155. Suicide by poison.
- 156. Suicide by asphyxia.

XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES—Con.

- 157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.
- 158. Suicide by submersion.
- 159. Suicide by firearms.
- 160. Suicide by cutting instruments.
- 161. Suicide by jumping from high places.
- 162. Suicide by crushing.
- 163. Other suicides.
- 164. Fractures.
- 165. Luxations.
- 166. Other accidental traumatisms.
- 167. Burns and scalds.
- 168. Burns by corrosive substances.
- 169. Insolation.
- 170. Freezing.
- 171. Electrical disturbances.
- 172. Accidental submersion.
- 173. Prostration.
- 173a. Inanition.
- 174. Absorption of deleterious gases (suicide excepted).
- 175. Other acute poisonings.
- 176. Other external violence.

XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.

- 177. Dropsy.
- 178. Sudden death.
- 179. Non-specified or ill-defined causes of death.







PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 15.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

MARCH, 1905.



BOSTON:
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APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,
ROOMS 250-258, STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, March 6, 1905.

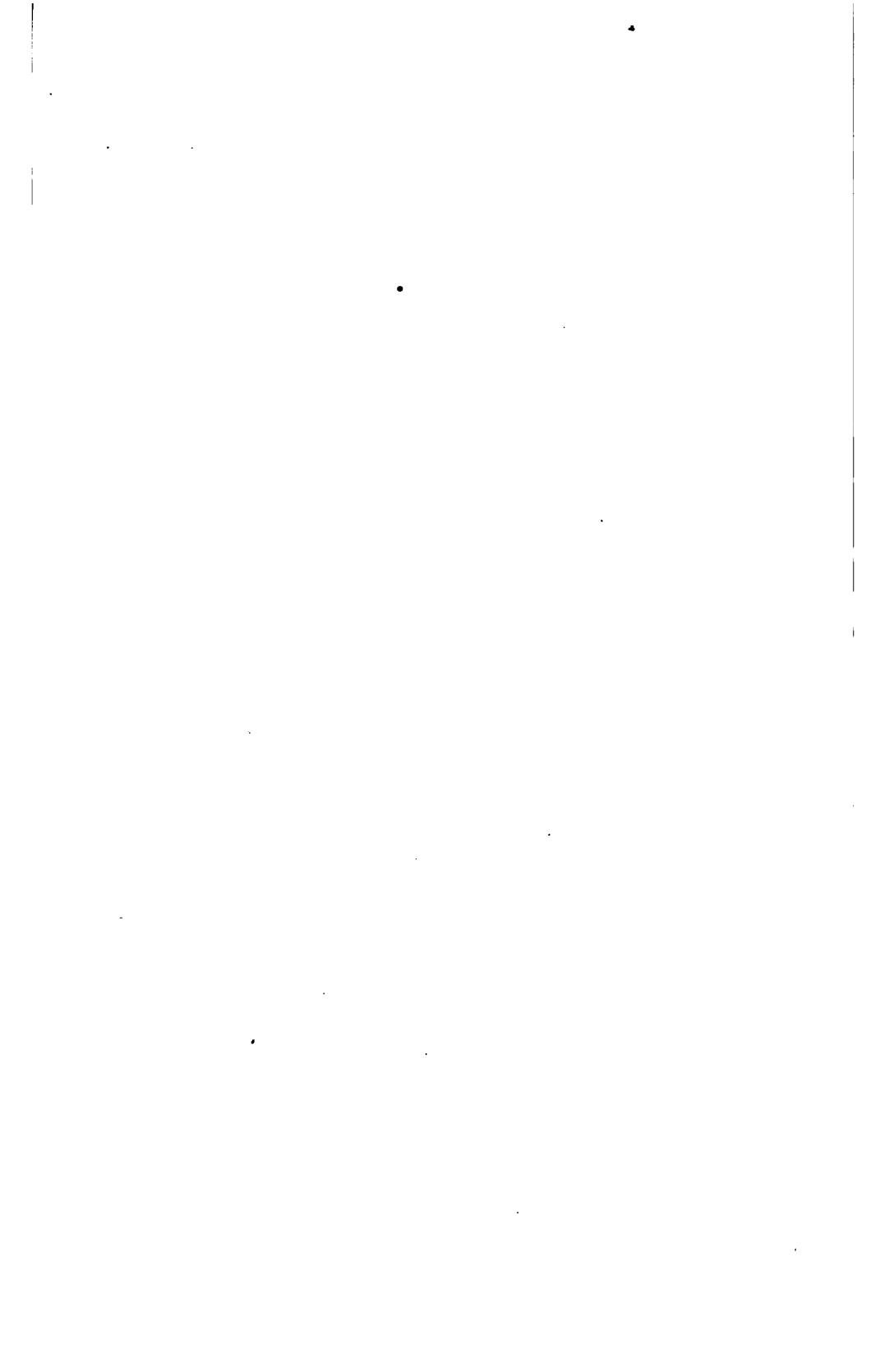
HON. WM. M. OLIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

SIR:— I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, prepared in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 107 of the Revised Laws, and to request that you will transmit the same to the Legislature, as provided by Section 7, Chapter 9, of the Revised Laws.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. F. PIDGIN,
Chief of Bureau.

[v]



INTRODUCTION:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In accordance with the law which requires the Report of this Bureau to be submitted to your honorable bodies in the month of March in each year, I present, herewith, the thirty-fifth annual issue for your consideration.

THE CURRENT REPORT.

With the view of ascertaining the variations between quotations of average weekly wages based upon a presumed full week's work at a specified rate a day, and the actual weekly earnings of a workingman, Part I, entitled "Actual Weekly Earnings," was prepared. Section I contains a digest of returns from members of trade unions, while Section II is composed of comparative statistics of actual weekly earnings from the books of manufacturers and other employers of labor. The tables presented therein are not considered conclusive, but they are indicative. The agents of the Bureau are now gathering supplemental returns to be presented in the next annual report which will cover a wide range, as regards both localities and industries, and the results will, I am confident, establish the *actual weekly earnings* as the only just basis for the consideration and comparison of the financial condition of workingmen.

The Causes of High Prices forms Part II, and contains the opinions, on the subject in question, of 151 representatives of the mercantile and manufacturing industries of the Commonwealth. The letters of inquiry were sent out at random, and no attempt is made in the analysis of the replies to prove any particular point, or sustain any particular position. The closely related questions of wages, earnings, and cost of living, are considered incidentally.

Part III, Labor and Industrial Chronology, covers the period from October 1, 1903 to September 30, 1904. The arrangement is alphabetical by cities and towns. The subjects for which data are given include Strikes and Lockouts, Wages and Hours of Labor, Trade Unions, Industrial Changes, and Workingmen's Benefits, the information being recorded in chronological order.

Forming part of the analysis is a table showing the number of industrial establishments in Massachusetts incorporated during the year ending September 30, 1904, with the name of the industry, amount of capital stock, and State in which incorporated. It is interesting to note that of the 308 corporations, 293 were incorporated under the Massachusetts law.

The closing part of the Chronology contains the Labor Legislation for 1904. The legislature of that year passed 16 acts and four resolves directly or indirectly connected with the subject of labor, and the complete text of these laws is given in the report.

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

At the time of publication of this Report, the census of manufactures, provided for by sections 5 and 6 of chapter 423 of the Acts of 1904, is being taken by the United States Bureau of the Census and this Department working in co-operation. The results as soon as obtained by the United States Bureau of the Census will allow the publication of the Annual Statistics of Manufactures for 1904, and will also supply the material for Volume III of the Decennial Census of 1905.

THE CENSUS OF 1905.

As previously stated the census of manufactures required by the Census law is being taken, work having been begun early in January. The Census Special Agents are, also, now engaged in gathering the statistics of Trade, The Fisheries, and Coastwise and Ocean Commerce. The census of the population will be taken in May and June; of schools, libraries, and reading rooms in July and August; and of agricultural property and products in November and December, 1905, and January, 1906.

THE LABOR BULLETIN.

Six numbers of the Labor Bulletin were issued in the year 1904. A summary of the contents of No. 29 (January, 1904), No. 30 (March, 1904), and No. 31 (May, 1904) was given in the Bureau Report for 1903.

The Bulletins for July, September, and December, 1904, contained the following articles, etc. :

No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor. Net Profits of Labor and Capital. The Inheritance Tax. Absence after Pay Day. Pay of Navy Yard Workmen. Industrial Agreements. Current Comment—The Eight-hour Workday. Recent Legal Labor Decisions. Excerpts. Statistical Abstracts. Labor Legislation, Massachusetts, 1904.

No. 33, September, 1904. Labor and Education. Night Work in Textile Mills. Current Comment—Immigration. Industrial Agreements. Excerpts. Recent Legal Labor Decisions. Trade Union Directory—1904.

No. 34, December, 1904. Increases in the Cost of Production. Review of Employment and Earnings—For the six months ending October 31, 1904. Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts—For the six months ending October 31, 1904. Strike of Cotton Operatives in Fall River. Average Retail Prices—April and October, 1904. Absence after Pay Day—No. 2. Current Comment—Co-operation. Recent Legal Labor Decisions. Industrial Agreements. Excerpts. Statistical Abstracts. Index to Bulletins of the Year 1904.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The number of requests for information by letter, telephone, or personal visit to the office, from June 1, 1904, to February 1, 1905, was 730. The period covered was eight months and the requests averaged 91 a month, as compared with an average of 52 given in the previous report.

THE BUREAU LIBRARY.

The number of books and pamphlets added to the library between June 1, 1904, and February 1, 1905 (a period of eight months) was 469. The total number of books and pamphlets now in the library is 17,342.

LABOR PUBLICATIONS.

The Bureau receives, reads, and collates material from 137 labor publications, 53 of which are newspapers and 84 magazines.

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS.

The number of publications of the Bureau sent out during the calendar year ending December 31, 1904, was 16,067. The distribution in 1903 was 16,671.

ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS OF AMERICA.

The Twentieth Annual Convention was held July 12-16, 1904, at Concord, N. H., 17 bureaus being represented. These conventions supply an opportunity for the interchange of opinion on industrial questions and verbal discussion of the vital labor problems of the day, and have been found to be instructive and helpful to the members, while the printed report of the proceedings has a wide distribution and influence in this and foreign countries. The twenty-first convention will be held in San Francisco during the present year. The convention has not met in Boston since June, 1885. Massachusetts is never wanting in hospitality, and I would respectfully request that your honorable bodies, by resolve, invite the convention to hold their meeting in 1906 in the city of Boston. The Census Office will then be in a state of fullest activity, and the opportunity to examine the work in progress will be appreciated by the statisticians who compose the membership of the association.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The expenditures of the Bureau for the calendar year ending December 31, 1904, were as follows :

Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

APPROPRIATIONS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Chief,	\$3,000.00	Chief, salary,	\$3,000.00
First clerk,	2,000.00	First clerk, salary,	2,000.00
Second clerk,	1,650.00	Second clerk, salary,	1,650.00
Special agents,	2,400.00	Special agents, salaries and	
Contingent (Labor Bulletin),	1,000.00	traveling expenses,	3,144.51
Contingent (Bureau),	12,800.00	Clerical services,	7,832.48
		Messenger and laborers, ser-	
		vices,	1,079.16
		Printing (Labor Bulletin),	2,190.97
		Printing (job work),	436.40
		Books, newspapers, and clip-	
		pings,	271.92
		Stationery and office supplies,	251.92
		Traveling expenses of offi-	
		cers,	35.75
		Postage,	829.10
		Expressage,	25.43
		Other contingent expenses,	101.77
		Balance remaining in treas-	
		ury, . . . . .	.59
	\$22,850.00		\$22,850.00

Annual Statistics of Manufactures.

Contingent,	\$6,500.00	Special agents, services,	\$859.00
		Special agents, traveling ex-	
		penses,	621.28
		Clerical services,	4,426.77
		Postage,	263.10
		Printing (job work),	229.31
		Other contingent expenses,	96.52
		Balance remaining in treas-	
		ury,	4.02
	\$6,500.00		\$6,500.00

*Financial Exhibit — Concluded.**Decennial Census of 1905.*

APPROPRIATIONS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Contingent,	\$15,000.00	Clerical services,	\$4,397.42
		Extra compensation of officers,	1,100.00
		Special agents, services, . .	1,175.00
		Special agents, traveling expenses,	329.54
		Traveling expenses of officers,	83.85
		Messenger and laborers, services,	48.00
		Stationery and office supplies,	358.72
		Furniture and office fittings,	393.52
		Repairs at 10 Mt. Vernon St.,	592.15
		Expressage,	8.00
		Printing (job work),	270.09
		Other contingent expenses,	103.34
		Balance on hand,	6,140.37
			\$15,000.00
	\$15,000.00		\$15,000.00

Printing of Public Documents.

Contingent,	\$4,000.00	Printing and binding P. D. 15 — 1903,	\$2,892.00
		Printing and binding P. D. 36 — 1903,	840.19
		Balance remaining in treasury,	267.81
	\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

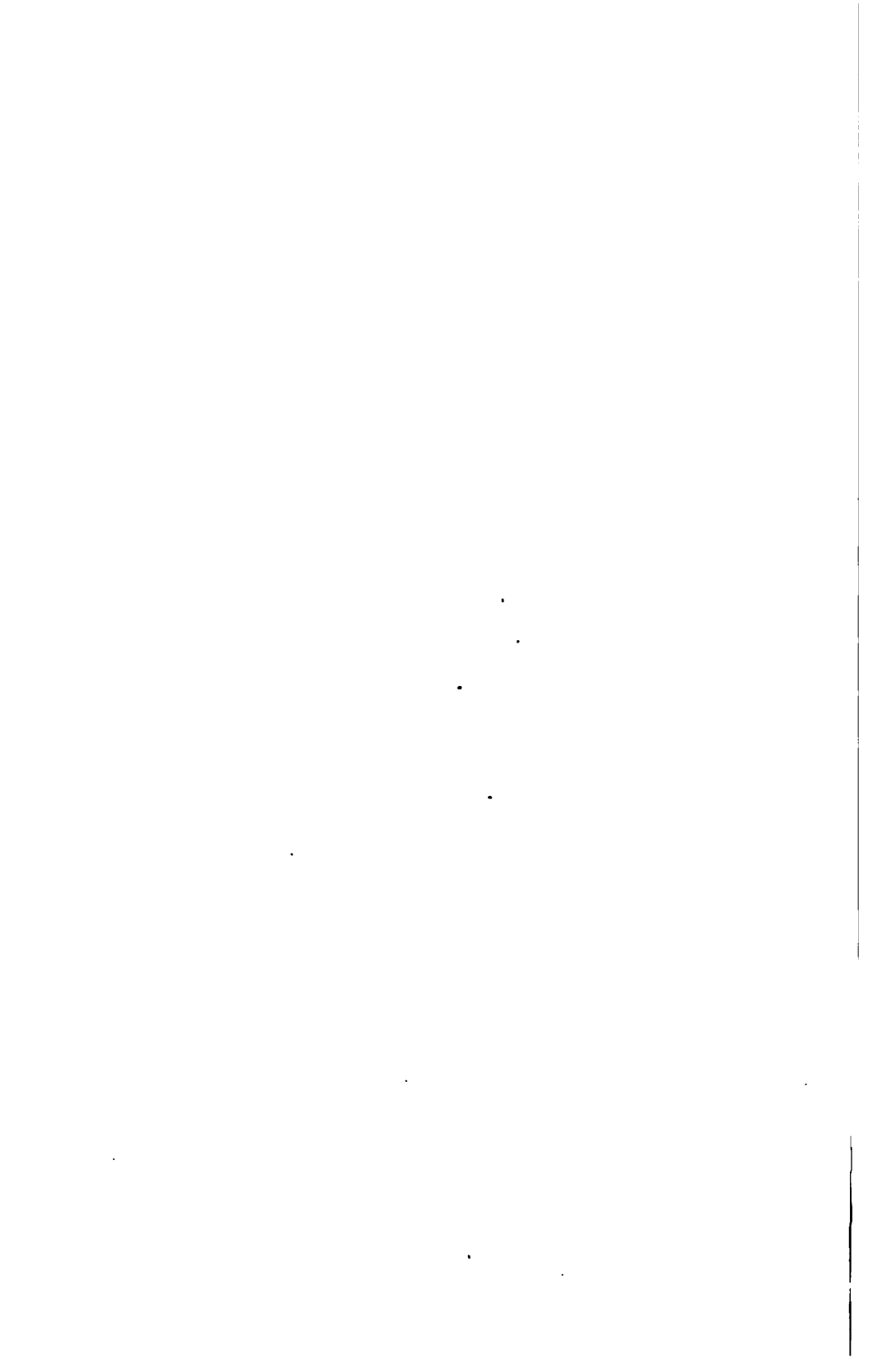
My acknowledgments are due and are cheerfully rendered to Mr. Frank H. Drown for his very efficient services during the past year as Chief Clerk and Executive Officer; to him and to Miss Helen T. McBride for their valuable co-operation in the editing of the Labor Bulletin, and to Mr. William G. Grundy, Second Clerk, upon whom has devolved many extra duties in connection with the coming Census of population. To the entire force of special agents and clerks my thanks are tendered for their conscientious and satisfactory service.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. PIDGIN,
Chief of Bureau.

PART I.

ACTUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS.



PART I.

ACTUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS.

SECTION I.

RETURNS FROM MEMBERS OF TRADES UNIONS.

The difference between average weekly wages based upon a presumed full week's work at a specified rate a day, and the actual weekly earnings of a workingman, has been so often explained in the publications of this Bureau that its repetition is not deemed necessary here.

The whole question, however, may be shown by a simple illustration: A carpenter's rate of pay, we will suppose, is 50 cents an hour, eight hours work a day, making the daily rate \$4. If he works six days in a week, the weekly rate becomes \$24, and this weekly rate is the one usually quoted.


We will now suppose that instead of working six days (48 hours), he lost one day (eight hours) from bad weather, one-half day (four hours) from being out of stock, and one-half day from lack of work. These two days (16 hours) of lost time reduce his actual working time to four days (32 hours) which at \$4 a day makes his actual weekly earnings \$16, a reduction of \$8 as compared with the average weekly rate, or wage; in other words one-third, or 33.33 per cent less.

The general rule of procedure in the past in collecting statistics of earnings has been to obtain average weekly wages, or rates. The tables in the present Part are based entirely upon *actual weekly earnings*, the lost time having been ascertained and the proper deductions made from the wage rate.

For these reliable figures we are indebted to the secretaries of trades unions and other union officials who have filled in the blank forms supplied by the Bureau in accordance with instructions furnished them. The collection of similar statistics will

be kept up each year until the multifarious branches of occupations in our Massachusetts industries have all been covered.

The blank form used for the purpose was small in size and simple in its detail. A copy of it is subjoined.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.			
Official Business.		Rooms 250-258, State House, Boston.	
		[B-65]	
City or Town		Name of Trades Union	
Branch of Occupation (in detail)			M
Material Worked Upon			F
Number of Hours Worked		Time Lost during Week Specified	
Rate per Hour	Cents	From Sickness	
		Bad Weather	
Total Weekly Earnings		Out of Stock	
		Out of Work	
For the Week ending		Total Time Lost (in hours) during Week Specified	
..... 1903	12		

As will be seen, the blank contains but few inquiries. It calls for the name of a city or town and the name of the trades union, but the name of the individual for whom the information is given is not required.

Explicit information was desired in regard to the branch of occupation followed and the material worked upon. For instance, if a form had been sent in filled out "Cotton mill operative," it would not have answered our purpose. The answer desired would have been in this form: "Weaver—four loom; material worked upon—cotton yarn."

To ascertain the actual weekly earnings, the number of hours worked was asked for, the rate per hour, and the total weekly earnings. If no time had been lost during the week, there would be no entries in the remaining sections of the

blank. If, however, time had been lost from sickness, bad weather, lack of stock, or lack of work, the number of hours so lost was entered upon the blank, as was the total time lost during the week specified. The total time lost added to the number of hours worked during the week gave the actual working time (as distinct from time worked) during the week. Each form covered a week's work and was dated on the last day of the week for which the return was made out.

In the tables which follow, each form has been considered as representing a week's work, without regard to the fact that the same man filled out one or a dozen of the blanks. The returns were not for the same week, quite a long period of time being covered by the investigation and the forms being returned in varying quantities from week to week, as the secretaries of the trades unions succeeded in obtaining the information.

The letter "M" stood for male and the letter "F" for female, but the information contained in the tables hereinafter relates exclusively to workingmen.

The number of returns sent in by the secretaries of trades unions represented 972 weeks; the returns showing weeks of partial and complete employment numbered 910, and weeks of entire unemployment, 62.

The returns are classified under the following heads :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Bricklayers. | 20. Car workers (repairers). |
| 2. Bricklayers (sewer work). | 21. Car workers (upholsterers). |
| 3. Bricklayers and plasterers. | 22. Car workers (upholsterers' helpers). |
| 4. Carpenters (cabinet makers). | 23. Car workers (washers). |
| 5. Carpenters (foremen). | 24. Loom fixers. |
| 6. Carpenters (house). | 25. Masons (stone). |
| 7. Carpenters (machine hands). | 26. Painters (house). |
| 8. Carpenters (ship). | 27. Painters and paper hangers. |
| 9. Carpenters (shop work). | 28. Paper hangers. |
| 10. Car workers (blacksmiths). | 29. Pattern makers. |
| 11. Car workers (blacksmiths' helpers). | 30. Plasterers. |
| 12. Car workers (bolt cutters). | 31. Printers (typesetters). |
| 13. Car workers (brass finishers). | 32. Section hands (worsted mill). |
| 14. Car workers (carpenters). | 33. Tailors (clothing makers, custom). |
| 15. Car workers (inspectors). | 34. Tailors (coat makers). |
| 16. Car workers (laborers). | 35. Tailors (pantaloon makers). |
| 17. Car workers (machinists). | 36. Woodworkers. |
| 18. Car workers (oilers). | |
| 19. Car workers (painters). | |

We present a condensation of the information contained in, or drawn from, the returns, which shows the aggregates for each of the points considered.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	Number of Weeks Con- sid- ered	Total Number of Hours of Full Work- ing Time	TIME LOST FROM—				Total Time Lost (Hours)	Total Time Worked (Hours)	Total Weekly Earnings
			Sick- ness	Bad Weather	Out of Stock	Out of Work			
Bricklayers:	293	14,066½	437½	862¼	1,014½	3,680¾	5,946	8,121½	\$4,086.99
Bricklayers, . . .	290	13,922½	437½	862¼	996½	3,602¼	5,899	8,023½	4,016.19
Sewer work, . . .	3	144	-	-	18	23	46	96	70.80
Bricklayers and plasterers, . . .	17	816	116	73¼	-	132	321½	494½	247.35
Carpenters:	403	19,379	592	1,118½	160	1,047	2,917½	16,461½	5,902.66
Cabinet makers, . .	6	280	-	-	-	-	-	280	102.00
Foremen, . . .	8	384	-	47	20	48	115	269	171.56
House, . . .	375	18,049	592	1,065½	140	963	2,760½	15,288½	5,468.77
Machine hands, . .	6	288	-	-	-	16	16	272	94.90
Ship, . . .	4	196	-	6	-	-	6	180	56.51
Shop work, . . .	4	192	-	-	-	20	20	172	58.82
Car workers:	65	3,900	-	-	-	100	100	3,800	734.65
Blacksmiths, . . .	6	360	-	-	-	10	10	350	83.05
Blacksmiths' helpers, . . .	6	360	-	-	-	10	10	350	56.30
Bolt cutters, . . .	5	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	53.70
Brass finishers, . .	1	60	-	-	-	10	10	50	10.50
Carpenters, . . .	13	780	-	-	-	20	20	760	157.15
Inspectors, . . .	4	240	-	-	-	10	10	230	40.80
Laborers, . . .	1	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	9.00
Machinists, . . .	8	480	-	-	-	10	10	470	98.90
Oilers, . . .	2	120	-	-	-	-	-	120	19.80
Painters, . . .	11	660	-	-	-	10	10	650	128.80
Repairers, . . .	4	240	-	-	-	10	10	230	37.95
Upholsterers, . . .	1	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	13.20
Upholsterers' helpers, . . .	1	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	9.00
Washers, . . .	2	120	-	-	-	10	10	110	16.50
Loom fixers, . . .	10	580	-	-	-	-	-	580	131.37
Masons, stone, . . .	10	480	-	69	-	62	131	349	154.10
Painters, house . .	63	3,024	16	333¼	4	230½	583¾	2,440¼	811.52
Painters and paper hangers, . . .	2	96	-	13	-	-	13	83	27.74
Paper hangers, . . .	9	444	-	-	-	20	20	424	153.98
Pattern makers, . .	30	2,145	40	-	-	-	40	2,105	768.95
Plasterers, . . .	9	432	-	20	-	69	89	343	171.50
Printers (typeset- ters), . . .	1	48	27	-	-	-	27	21	12.18
Section hands (worsted mill), . .	1	58	-	-	-	-	-	58	14.50
Tailors:	30	1,838	-	-	128	253	381	1,457	355.20
Clothing makers (custom), . . .	13	799	-	-	38	159	197	602	165.86
Coat makers, . . .	11	716	-	-	80	94	174	541	138.85
Pantaloon makers, ers, . . .	6	324	-	-	10	-	10	314	53.60
Woodworkers, . . .	20	1,061	-	2	-	31	33	1,023	304.02
TOTALS, . . .	972	48,367½	1,228½	2,491½	1,306¼	5,575¼	10,601¾	37,765¾	\$13,579.51

In the above table the whole number of weeks is considered. The number of hours of full working time was 48,367½; the total time worked amounted to 37,765¾ hours; and the total time lost, 10,601¾ hours.

The 10,601¾ hours of lost time were due to the following causes: Sickness, 1,228½ hours; bad weather, 2,491½ hours;

unemployed from lack of stock, 1,306½ hours; unemployed from lack of work, 5,575¼ hours. The total weekly earnings for the 972 weeks considered were \$13,879.51.

We next present a series of tables arranged by selected branches of occupation, and a recapitulation of all the branches considered with the number of weeks printed within brackets at the head of each table. The classification covers the total time worked and total time lost with the causes of lost time. For each of these lines of classification the number of hours is given, the percentages, and the average number of hours a week.

Bricklayers. [290 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	8,023½	57.63	27.7
Total time lost,	5,899	42.37	20.3
Sickness,	437½	3.14	1.5
Bad weather,	862¼	6.19	3.0
Out of stock,	996½	7.16	3.4
Out of work,	3,602¾	25.88	12.4
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	13,923½	100.00	48.0

Bricklayers and Plasterers. [17 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	494½	60.60	29.1
Total time lost,	321½	39.40	18.9
Sickness,	116	14.21	6.8
Bad weather,	73½	9.01	4.3
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	132	16.18	7.8
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	816	100.00	48.0

Carpenters, House. [375 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	15,288½	84.71	40.8
Total time lost,	2,760½	15.29	7.3
Sickness,	592	3.23	1.6
Bad weather,	1,065½	5.90	2.8
Out of stock,	140	0.78	0.4
Out of work,	963	5.33	2.5
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	18,049	100.00	48.1

Car Workers — Carpenters. [18 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	760	97.44	58.5
Total time lost,	20	2.56	1.5
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	20	2.56	1.5
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	780	100.00	60.0

Car Workers — Painters. [11 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	650	98.48	59.0
Total time lost,	10	1.52	1.0
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	10	1.52	1.0
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	660	100.00	60.0

Loom Fixers. [10 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	580	100.00	58.0
Total time lost,	-	-	-
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	-	-	-
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	580	100.00	58.0

Masons, Stone. [10 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	349	72.71	34.9
Total time lost,	131	27.29	13.1
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	69	14.37	6.9
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	62	12.92	6.2
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	480	100.00	48.0

Painters, House. [63 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	2,440 $\frac{1}{4}$	80.70	38.7
Total time lost,	583 $\frac{3}{4}$	19.30	9.3
Sickness,	16	0.53	0.2
Bad weather,	333 $\frac{3}{4}$	11.02	5.3
Out of stock,	4	0.13	0.1
Out of work,	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.62	3.7
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	3,024	100.00	48.0

Pattern Makers. [39 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	2,105	96.14	54.0
Total time lost,	40	1.86	1.0
Sickness,	40	1.86	1.0
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	-	-	-
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	2,145	100.00	55.0

Tailors — Clothing Makers (Custom). [13 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	602	75.34	46.3
Total time lost,	197	24.66	15.2
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	38	4.76	3.0
Out of work,	159	19.90	12.2
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	799	100.00	61.5

Tailors — Coat Makers. [11 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	541	75.66	49.2
Total time lost,	174	24.34	15.8
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	80	11.19	7.3
Out of work,	94	13.15	8.5
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	715	100.00	65.0

Woodworkers. [20 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	1,028	96.80	51.4
Total time lost,	33	3.11	1.7
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	2	0.19	0.1
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	31	2.92	1.6
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	1,061	100.00	53.1

RECAPITULATION. [972 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	37,765¾	78.08	38.9
Total time lost,	10,601¾	21.92	10.9
Sickness,	1,228½	2.54	1.3
Bad weather,	2,491½	5.15	2.6
Out of stock,	1,306½	2.70	1.3
Out of work,	6,575¾	11.53	5.7
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	48,367½	100.00	49.8

The number of hours, full time, for the 972 weeks considered, was 48,367½; this gives an average of 49.8 hours a week. The total time worked was 37,765¾ hours, or 78.08 per cent of full time. The total time lost was 10,601¾ hours, or 21.92 per cent. Of this lost time 2.54 per cent was due to sickness, 5.15 per cent to bad weather, 2.70 per cent to lack of stock, and 11.53 per cent to lack of work.

The average time worked a week was 38.9 hours; the average time lost a week was 10.9 hours, 1.3 hours being due to sickness, 2.6 hours to bad weather, 1.3 hours to lack of stock, and 5.7 hours to lack of work.

The next table shows the branches of occupation and the different rates paid an hour, the number of weeks of partial or complete employment in the specified branches, the total time worked, the total time lost, and the total weekly earnings.

Weekly Earnings, Time Worked and Lost.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION AND RATE PER HOUR.	Number of Weeks	Total Weekly Earnings	Total Time Lost (Hours)	Total Time Worked (Hours)
Bricklayers :	256	\$4,088.99	4,169	8,121½
Bricklayers,	268	4,016.19	4,123	8,023½
50 cents,	250	3,961.75	4,079	7,923½
53 cents,	1	25.44	-	48
55 cents,	1	24.20	4	44
60 cents,	1	4.80	40	8
Sewer work,	3	70.80	46	98
70 cents,	2	37.80	42	54
75 cents,	1	38.00	4	44
Bricklayers and plasterers,	14	247.25	177½	494½
50 cents,	14	247.25	177½	494½
Carpenters :	384	5,902.56	2,005½	16,461½
Cabinet makers,	6	102.00	-	280
31¼ cents,	1	15.00	-	48
37½ cents,	5	87.00	-	232
Foremen,	7	121.56	67	269
40¼ cents,	1	19.50	-	48
43¼ cents,	1	3.47	40	8
43¼ cents,	1	17.60	8	40
46¼ cents,	4	81.09	19	178
House,	367	5,468.77	1,890½	15,288½
27¼ cents,	4	58.65	-	212
28 cents,	1	15.12	-	54
28¼ cents,	12	140.63	76	500
30 cents,	1	14.40	-	48
30¼ cents,	1	16.47	-	54
31¼ cents,	52	599.85	583½	1,919½
33¼ cents,	1	18.00	8	48
34 cents,	1	12.92	10	38
34¼ cents,	1	15.11	4	44
34¼ cents,	6	79.75	8	232
35 cents,	58	824.43	180¼	2,355½
37½ cents,	230	3,879.56	1,018½	9,645½
38¼ cents,	2	39.96	-	96
40 cents,	1	21.60	-	54
40¼ cents,	1	16.20	8	40
44 cents,	1	21.12	-	48
Machine hands,	6	94.80	16	272
34¼ cents,	1	16.50	-	48
35 cents,	6	78.40	16	224
Ship,	2	56.51	-	180
28 cents,	1	26.20	-	90
31¼ cents,	1	13.07	6	42
38 cents,	1	18.24	-	48
Shop work,	4	58.82	20	172
28 cents,	1	13.44	-	48
34¼ cents,	1	12.38	12	36
37½ cents,	2	35.00	8	88
Car workers :	65	734.65	100	3,800
Blacksmiths,	6	83.05	10	350
20 cents,	1	12.00	-	60
24¼ cents,	6	71.05	10	290
Blacksmiths' helpers,	6	66.80	10	350
16 cents,	1	46.40	10	290
16¼ cents,	1	9.90	-	60
Bolt cutters,	5	53.70	-	300
16¼ cents,	3	29.70	-	180
20 cents,	2	24.00	-	120
Brass finishers,	1	10.50	10	50
21 cents,	1	10.50	10	50
Carpenters,	13	167.15	20	760
20 cents,	9	106.00	10	530
21¼ cents,	1	12.90	-	60
22¼ cents,	3	38.25	10	170
Inspectors,	4	40.80	10	230
1½ cents,	2	21.00	-	120
18 cents,	2	19.80	10	110
Laborers,	1	9.00	-	60
15 cents,	1	9.00	-	60
Machinists,	8	98.90	10	470
16¼ cents,	1	9.90	-	60
18 cents,	1	10.80	-	60
22 cents,	5	63.80	10	290
24 cents,	1	14.40	-	60

Weekly Earnings, Time Worked and Lost — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION AND RATE PER HOUR.	Number of Weeks	Total Weekly Earnings	Total Time Lost (Hours)	Total Time Worked (Hours)
Car workers — Con.				
Oilers,	2	\$19.80	-	120
16½ cents,	2	19.80	-	120
Painters,	11	128.80	10	650
18 cents,	4	48.20	-	240
19 cents,	1	11.40	-	60
20 cents,	1	10.00	10	50
21 cents,	3	37.80	-	180
22 cents,	2	26.40	-	120
Repairers,	4	37.95	10	280
16½ cents,	4	37.95	10	230
Upholsterers,	1	13.20	-	60
22 cents,	1	13.20	-	60
Upholsterers' helpers,	1	9.00	-	60
15 cents,	1	9.00	-	60
Washers,	2	16.50	10	110
15 cents,	2	16.50	10	110
Loom fixers,	10	131.87	-	580
20 cents,	1	11.60	-	58
20½ cents,	1	11.89	-	58
21½ cents,	3	37.41	-	174
24 cents,	3	41.76	-	174
24½ cents,	1	14.21	-	58
25 cents,	1	14.50	-	58
Masons, stone,	9	154.10	88	349
43¼ cents,	6	103.25	52	236
45 cents,	3	50.85	51	113
Painters, house,	62	811.52	685¼	2,440½
28½ cents,	11	128.26	89¼	458¼
30 cents,	1	.90	45	5
31¼ cents,	8	109.06	36	349
35 cents,	41	563.50	368	1,610
37 cents,	1	14.80	8	40
Painters and paper hangers,	2	27.74	13	83
31¼ cents,	1	10.94	13	35
35 cents,	1	16.80	-	48
Paper hangers,	9	153.98	20	424
—*,	9	153.98	20	424
Pattern makers,	39	768.95	40	2,105
34 cents,	6	112.20	-	330
37 cents,	83	656.75	40	1,775
Plasterers,	9	171.50	59	343
50 cents,	9	171.50	59	348
Printers (typesetters),	1	12.18	27	21
58 cents,	1	12.18	27	21
Section hands (worsted mill),	1	14.50	-	68
25 cents,	1	14.50	-	68
Tailors:	29	365.20	321	1,457
Clothing makers (custom),	12	165.85	137	602
—*,	12	165.85	137	602
Coat makers,	11	138.85	174	541
—*,	11	138.85	174	541
Pantaloon makers,	6	53.50	10	314
—*,	6	53.50	10	314
Woodworkers,	20	304.02	33	1,028
24½ cents,	1	9.70	16	40
24½ cents,	1	13.48	-	55
27¾ cents,	12	176.46	15	647
31¼ cents,	1	14.38	2	46
37½ cents,	5	90.00	-	240
TOTALS,	910	\$13,879.51	7,613¾	37,765¾

* Piece workers.

We analyze several lines in the table. Take, for instance, bricklayers employed at the rate of 50 cents an hour; reports were made for 250 weeks' work, the total weekly earnings being \$3,961.75, or an average of \$15.85 per week. The total time

worked was 7,923½ hours, and the total time lost 4,079 hours. The lost time represents 33+ per cent of the possible working time and has, of course, a marked effect upon actual weekly earnings. Instead of \$15.85, actual weekly earnings, the result of two-thirds working time, full working time should have brought an actual weekly earning of \$24, being for 48 hours' work at 50 cents an hour.

House painters employed at 35 cents an hour are represented by 41 weeks' work, for which \$563.50 was paid, or an average of \$13.74 a week in the shape of actual earnings. The time worked was 1,610 hours and the time lost 358 hours. This lost time was 18+ per cent of full working time. The remuneration for 82 per cent of possible working time was \$13.74, when full working time should have brought \$16.80, that being the actual weekly earnings for a full week's work, at the rate of 35 cents an hour:

There were 910 weeks reported for all branches of occupation, the weekly earnings being \$13,879.51, or an average of \$15.25 a week. The total time worked was 37,765¾ hours, and the total time lost 7,613¾ hours. The lost time represents 16.78 per cent of the total working time. If \$15.25 represents the actual weekly earnings for 83.22 per cent of total working time, the actual weekly earnings for full working time would be \$18.28. From these figures, the loss to workmen on account of lost time, and the degree that their possible weekly earnings are reduced thereby, can be easily seen.

The following table shows the branches of occupation, and the number of weeks of employment and unemployment, the total time considered being 972 weeks :

Weeks Employed and Unemployed.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	Weeks Employed	Weeks Unemployed	Total Weeks Considered
Bricklayers :	256	37	293
Bricklayers,	253	37	290
Sewer work,	3	-	3
Bricklayers and plasterers,	14	3	17
Carpenters :	384	19	403
Cabinet makers,	6	-	6
Foremen,	7	1	8
House,	367	18	375
Machine hands,	6	-	6
Ship,	4	-	4
Shop work,	4	-	4

Weeks Employed and Unemployed — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	Weeks Employed	Weeks Unemployed	Total Weeks Considered
Car workers:	65	-	65
Blacksmiths,	6	-	6
Blacksmiths' helpers,	6	-	6
Bolt cutters,	5	-	5
Brass finishers,	1	-	1
Carpenters,	13	-	13
Inspectors,	4	-	4
Laborers,	1	-	1
Machinists,	8	-	8
Oilers,	2	-	2
Painters,	11	-	11
Repairers,	4	-	4
Upholsterers,	1	-	1
Upholsterers' helpers,	1	-	1
Washers,	2	-	2
Loom fixers,	10	-	10
Masons, stone,	9	1	10
Painters, house,	62	1	63
Painters and paper hangers,	2	-	2
Paper hangers,	9	-	9
Pattern makers,	39	-	39
Plasterers,	9	-	9
Printers (typesetters),	1	-	1
Section hands (worsted mill),	1	-	1
Tailors:	29	1	30
Clothing makers (custom),	12	1	13
Coat makers,	11	-	11
Pantaloon makers,	6	-	6
Woodworkers,	20	-	20
TOTALS,	910	62	972

The tables so far presented, with one exception (pages 11, 12), have been analyzed on a basis representing 972 weeks, but the one given above brings out the fact that there were 910 weeks of partial or complete employment, and 62 weeks of entire unemployment. If we examine the line for bricklayers, we find 253 weeks reported as being employed and 37 weeks, or about 13 per cent, as not employed. House carpenters reported 357 weeks employed and 18 weeks, or about five per cent, unemployed. These two branches of occupation represent 55 of the 62 weeks of unemployment.

The subjoined table represents the actual weekly earnings for each branch of occupation, based upon 910 weeks' partial or complete employment, the 62 weeks of complete unemployment being omitted from the calculation. In it are given the branches of occupation, the number of weeks considered, the total weekly earnings, and the actual weekly earnings.

Actual Weekly Earnings.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	Number of Weeks Considered	Total Weekly Earnings	Actual Weekly Earnings
Bricklayers:	256	\$4,086.99	\$15.96
Bricklayers,	253	4,016.19	15.87
Sewer work,	3	70.80	23.60
Bricklayers and plasterers,	14	247.25	17.66
Carpenters:	384	5,902.56	15.37
Cabinet makers,	6	102.00	17.00
Foremen,	7	121.56	17.37
House,	357	5,468.77	15.32
Machine hands,	6	94.90	15.82
Ship,	4	56.51	14.13
Shop work,	4	58.82	14.71
Car workers:	65	734.65	11.80
Blacksmiths,	6	83.05	13.84
Blacksmiths' helpers,	6	56.30	9.38
Bolt cutters,	5	53.70	10.74
Brass finishers,	1	10.50	10.50
Carpenters,	13	157.15	12.09
Inspectors,	4	40.80	10.20
Laborers,	1	9.00	9.00
Machinists,	8	96.90	12.36
Others,	2	19.80	9.90
Painters,	11	128.80	11.71
Repairs,	4	37.95	9.49
Upholsterers,	1	13.20	13.20
Upholsterers' helpers,	1	9.00	9.00
Washers,	2	16.50	8.25
Loom fixers,	10	131.37	13.14
Masons, stone,	9	154.10	17.12
Painters, house,	62	811.62	13.09
Painters and paper hangers,	2	27.74	13.87
Paper hangers,	9	153.98	*17.11
Pattern makers,	30	768.95	19.72
Plasterers,	9	171.50	19.06
Printers (typesetters),	1	12.18	12.18
Section hands (worsted mill),	1	14.50	14.50
Tailors:	29	358.20	*17.35
Clothing makers (custom),	12	165.85	13.82
Coat makers,	11	138.85	12.62
Pantaloon makers,	6	53.50	8.92
Woodworkers,	20	304.02	15.20
TOTALS,	910	\$13,879.51	†\$15.25

* Piece workers.

† Includes some piece workers.

In seven of the 36 branches of occupation considered, the actual weekly earnings were under \$10; in 17 branches, \$10 but under \$15; in 11 branches, \$15 but under \$20, while in one branch, bricklayers employed in sewer work, the actual weekly earnings were in excess of \$20.

For the 910 weeks' work considered, the total amount paid by way of compensation was \$13,879.51, or an average of \$15.25 a week.

From previous tables we have learned, considering the 972 weeks, which included 62 weeks of unemployment, that the average working hours for a week, considering all the branches of occupation, was 49.8. Of this amount, 38.9 represented time worked, and 10.9 time lost. Reduced to percentages, time worked represented 78 per cent of full working time, and

time lost, 22 per cent. The effect of unemployed time, resulting from various causes, is thus traced and made apparent. By way of illustration, we will suppose a workingman employed at the rate of \$2.50 a day; for six working days, full time, he would receive \$15. If, from various causes, his period of unemployed time during the week represented 10.9 hours, there would be a reduction of 22 per cent in his possible weekly earnings, and he would receive, instead of \$15, but \$11.70.

So also in the case of a workingman employed at the rate of \$3 a day which, for a full week's work, should bring him in \$18, if he were subjected to a 22 per cent reduction on account of lost time, he would receive but \$14.04 actual weekly earnings.

We think that the tables presented and the deductions drawn therefrom show plainly the variations between average weekly wages, as usually given in statistical reports, and actual weekly earnings, as shown in the tables presented.

We do not consider the tables herewith presented as conclusive, but they are indicative. This is, in fact, but a tentative investigation to be followed by others which we intend to make more complete in every way. From year to year the number of branches of occupation considered will be enlarged, until finally we shall be able to present all the principal branches of occupation in the industries of the State, the actual period of employment, the actual period of unemployment, and the actual weekly earnings.

Contemporaneous with this investigation, another will be carried on, as shown in Section II of this Part, the information in which is drawn from the books of the manufacturers. That, too, is a tentative investigation, but its scope will be broadened until eventually we shall be able to bring into direct comparison the actual weekly earnings as reported by workingmen, and the actual amounts paid each week, in the same branches of occupation, as drawn from the books of manufacturers and other employers. These figures should verify each other, and show conclusively what our working men and women are receiving as a return for their labor.

We close this section by presenting a table relating to piece workers, including paper hangers, tailors (custom clothing

makers), tailors (coat makers), and tailors (pantaloon makers). The number of hours worked a week is stated, the actual weekly earnings, and the average earnings for an hour.

Piece Workers.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION AND OFFICE NUMBER.		Number of Hours Worked	Actual Weekly Earnings	Average Earnings per Hour
<i>Paper Hangers.</i>				
1,		48	\$20.00	\$0.42
2,		48	14.42	0.30
3,		48	20.00	0.42
4,		40	12.00	0.30
5,		48	19.68	0.41
6,		60	12.00	0.20
7,		36	15.00	0.42
8,		48	20.88	0.44
9,		48	20.00	0.42
<i>Tailors — Clothing Makers (Custom).</i>				
1,		60	15.00	0.25
2,		62	15.50	0.25
3,		36	9.00	0.25
4,		45	11.25	0.25
5,		45	8.75	0.19
6,		30	8.50	0.28
7,		70	24.50	0.35
8,		22	7.00	0.32
9,		60	20.00	0.33
10,		45	12.50	0.28
11,		67	19.75	0.29
12,		60	17.00	0.28
<i>Tailors — Coat Makers.</i>				
1,		30	8.50	0.28
2,		45	12.50	0.28
3,		30	23.75	0.80
4,		60	12.25	0.20
5,		70	17.50	0.25
6,		10	2.75	0.28
7,		40	10.00	0.25
8,		75	18.75	0.25
9,		35	8.75	0.25
10,		70	17.50	0.25
11,		25	6.50	0.26
<i>Tailors — Pantaloon Makers.</i>				
1,		54	8.25	0.15
2,		50	6.75	0.14
3,		40	5.00	0.13
4,		50	7.50	0.15
5,		60	12.00	0.20
6,		60	14.00	0.23

Paper hangers, working by the piece, earn from 20 to 44 cents an hour; custom clothing makers, from 19 to 35 cents an hour; coat makers, from 20 to 30 cents an hour; and pantaloons makers, from 13 to 23 cents an hour. Paper hangers, working by the piece, 48 hours a week, earn from \$9.60 to \$21.12 a week; custom clothing makers, working by the piece, 54 hours a week, earn from \$10.26 to \$18.90; coat makers, on the 54 hours a week basis, earn from \$10.80 to \$16.20; pantaloons makers, on the 54 hours a week basis, earn from \$7.02 to \$12.42.

SECTION II.

ACTUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS

FROM THE

BOOKS OF EMPLOYERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Contemporaneous with the investigation, the results of which have been given in Section I of this Part of the Report, another inquiry was carried on, its purpose being to obtain comparative statistics of actual weekly earnings from the books of manufacturers and other employers of labor.

Our agents were given every facility (in many cases clerical assistance) to prosecute the inquiry, and the thanks of the Bureau are due, and are given, to all who extended courtesies and help to our agents.

Eleven cities were visited: Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Salem, Springfield, and Worcester.

The number of establishments supplying quotations was 358, distributed as follows: Boot and shoe factories, 26; builders and building contractors, 238; cotton mills, 13; leather factories, 6; machine shops and machinery builders, 31; metallic goods makers, 19; paper mills, 2; stone workers, 2; woolen and worsted mills, 21.

The branches of occupation for which quotations of actual weekly earnings were obtained aggregated 694, the representation by industries being as follows: Boot and shoe factories, 166; builders and building contractors, 105; cotton mills, 127; leather factories, 16; machine shops and machinery builders, 83; metallic goods makers, 38; paper mills, 31; stone workers, 6; woolen and worsted mills, 122.

The total number of persons comprehended in the tables which follow was 44,606, of which 28,422 were males, and 16,184 females. Their distribution by industries is shown in the subjoined table.

INDUSTRIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Boots and shoes,	3,601	1,709	5,310
Building,	7,828	3	7,831
Cotton goods,	7,389	9,739	17,128
Leather,	449	-	449
Machines and machinery,	2,705	13	2,718
Metals and metallic goods,	710	300	1,010
Paper and paper goods,	174	262	436
Stone,	66	-	66
Woolen goods,	3,133	1,478	4,611
Worsted goods,	2,367	2,680	5,047
TOTALS,	28,422	16,184	44,606

An examination of the table shows that 60 per cent (26,786) were employed in cotton, woolen, and worsted mills. The boot and shoe and building industries are well represented by more than 13,000 employees.

We next present a table which gives the respective numbers, by sex, employed by private firms and by corporations.

INDUSTRIES.	PRIVATE FIRMS			CORPORATIONS			PERCENTAGES	
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	Private Firms	Corpo- rations
Boots and shoes,	1,802	1,006	2,807	1,799	704	2,503	52.86	47.14
Building,	7,088	3	7,091	740	-	740	90.55	9.45
Cotton goods,	-	-	-	7,389	9,739	17,128	-	100.00
Leather,	326	-	326	123	-	123	72.61	27.39
Machines and machinery,	482	-	482	2,223	13	2,236	17.73	82.27
Metals and metallic goods,	415	166	581	295	134	429	57.52	42.48
Paper and paper goods,	-	-	-	174	262	436	-	100.00
Stone,	66	-	66	-	-	-	100.00	-
Woolen goods,	-	-	-	3,133	1,478	4,611	-	100.00
Worsted goods,	6	24	30	2,361	2,656	5,017	0.59	99.41
TOTALS,	10,185	1,198	11,383	18,237	14,986	33,223	25.52	74.48

The industry totals do not require repetition in text. The aggregates for all the industries considered show as regards 44,606 employees that 11,383, or 25.52 per cent, worked for private firms, and 33,223, or 74.48 per cent, for corporations.

The classified ages of the employees, by industries and sex, are next presented.

INDUSTRIES.	MALES			FEMALES			BOTH SEXES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over
Boots and shoes, . . .	5	311	3,285	5	98	1,906	10	409	4,891
Building, . . .	-	157	7,671	-	1	2	-	158	7,673
Cotton goods, . . .	88	848	6,453	11	1,090	8,039	99	2,537	14,482
Leather, . . .	1	14	434	-	-	-	1	14	434
Machines and machinery, . . .	-	135	2,570	-	10	3	-	145	2,573
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	10	75	625	18	179	103	28	254	728
Paper and paper goods, . . .	-	1	173	-	29	233	-	30	406
Stone, . . .	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	66
Woolen goods, . . .	10	261	2,862	21	347	1,110	31	608	2,972
Worsted goods, . . .	9	190	2,168	23	455	2,197	37	645	4,365
TOTALS, . . .	123	1,992	26,307	83	2,808	13,293	206	4,800	39,600

But 206, less than half of one per cent (0.46), were under 16 years of age; 4,800, or 10.76 per cent, were 16 but under 21 years of age; and 39,600, or 88.78 per cent, 21 years of age and over.

The comparative number of employees working by hand or machine, and by the day, week, or piece, are given in the following table, with specification of industry and sex:

INDUSTRIES.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Boots and shoes, . . .	1,926	514	1,675	1,195	1,437	300	2,164	1,409
Building, . . .	7,745	-	83	3	7,593	3	235	-
Cotton goods, . . .	3,141	1,095	4,243	8,644	5,270	2,740	2,119	6,999
Leather, . . .	256	-	193	-	410	-	39	-
Machines and machinery, . . .	1,493	13	1,212	-	2,692	13	13	-
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	521	213	189	87	620	94	90	206
Paper and paper goods, . . .	85	197	89	65	174	159	-	103
Stone, . . .	65	-	1	-	66	-	-	-
Woolen goods, . . .	788	455	2,345	1,023	1,891	472	1,242	1,006
Worsted goods, . . .	1,098	353	1,269	2,327	1,557	1,002	810	1,573
TOTALS, . . .	17,118	2,840	11,304	13,344	21,710	4,783	6,712	11,401

Of the 44,606 employees considered, 19,958, or 44.74 per cent, did work by hand, while 24,648, or 55.26 per cent, ran machines of various kinds. The number working by the day or week was 26,493, or 59.39 per cent; by the piece, 18,113, or 40.61 per cent.

THE INDUSTRY PRESENTATIONS.

For each industry four tables are given. Table I is in text form and shows the branches of occupation, the respective

number of males and females employed therein, the number receiving each variation of actual weekly earnings, and the average actual weekly earnings.

Table II is in tabular form. In it are given by branches of occupation the average weekly earnings, by sex, of employees of private firms and corporations, similar quotations for all employees, together with the average number of hours worked a week.

Table III shows the branches of occupation, with designations of sex and the following age periods: under 16, 16 but under 21, and 21 years of age and over.

Table IV retains the classification by branches of occupation, and correlated therewith are shown, by sex, the number of employees engaged respectively in hand or machine work, and employed by the day or week, or by the piece.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "blackers" includes two females at \$5 a week; four at \$6; three at \$7.50, making a total of nine females with an average wage of \$6.28 a week. "Bottom finishers" include one male at \$9 a week; two at \$10.50; two at \$11; one at \$15; one at \$15.14; one at \$19.31; two at \$20.27, making a total of 10 males with an average wage of \$14.20 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

All-round hands (cutting room). *Males*: 2, \$8.25; 70, \$10.63; total, 72; average per week, \$10.56. *Females*: 4, \$10.63; total, 4; average per week, \$10.63.

Assemblers (lasting machines). *Males*: 3, \$8; 5, \$9; total, 8; average per week, \$8.63.

Barriers. *Females*: 1, \$4.97; 1, \$5.21; 1, \$8; 2, \$9.21; total, 5; average per week, \$7.32.

Beaters-out. *Males*: 1, \$9; 1, \$12; 4, \$13; 11, \$13.50; 4, \$14.61; 4, \$15; 4, \$18; 3, \$18.99; 1, \$20.10; 1, \$21; 2, \$22.90; total, 36; average per week, \$15.44.

Beaters-out (turn work). *Males*: 10, \$12; 8, \$14; 9, \$15; 12, \$16; 4, \$18; 3, \$20; total, 46; average per week, \$15.02.

Blackers. *Females*: 2, \$5; 4, \$6; 3, \$7.50; total, 9; average per week, \$6.28.

Bottom fillers. *Males*: 1, \$12; 21, \$21.05; total, 22; average per week, \$20.64.

Bottom finishers. *Males*: 1, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 1, \$15; 1, \$15.14; 1, \$19.31; 2, \$20.27; total, 10; average per week, \$14.20.

Bottom polishers. *Males*: 2, \$10; 15, \$20; total, 17; average per week, \$18.82.

Boys (cutting room). *Males*: 1, \$3; 2, \$5.75; 6, \$6.03; total, 9; average per week, \$5.63.

Boys (general work). *Males*: 1, \$3.50; 8, \$4.06; 2, \$6; 2, \$6.50; total, 13; average per week, \$4.69.

Boys (heel and bottom finishing). *Males*: 2, \$6; 1, \$7; total, 3; average per week, \$6.33.

Boys (stitching room). *Males*: 1, \$4.50; 1, \$7; 60, \$7.50; total, 62; average per week, \$7.44.

Brensters. *Males*: 1, \$6; 3, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$16; 1, \$20; total, 8; average per week, \$12.

Brushers. *Males*: 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 3, \$14; 15, \$16.80; 1, \$23; total, 33; average per week, \$14.

Butters. *Males*: 1, \$9; 3, \$9.19; 1, \$10; 3, \$13; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$14; 1, \$14.19; 8, \$15; 4, \$15.95; 1, \$16; 4, \$16.50; 1, \$17; 1, \$17.21; 2, \$17.77; 2, \$18; 3, \$22; 1, \$25; total, 34; average per week, \$15.56.

Burnishers. *Males*: 4, \$9; 1, \$12; 1, \$16; 2, \$16.02; 6, \$16.62; 1, \$18; 1, \$19.75; 1, \$20; total, 17; average per week, \$14.91. *Females*: 1, \$6; total, 1; average per week, \$6.

Buttoners. *Females*: 6, \$5.39; 1, \$6.14; 2, \$6.50; 3, \$8.23; total, 12; average per week, \$6.36.

Button-hole makers. *Males*: 1, \$19; total, 1; average per week, \$19. *Females*:

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Continued.

1, \$4.23; 1, \$6.14; 2, \$7.60; 3, \$8.99; 3, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$14.05; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; total, 14; average per week, \$9.60.

Button sewers. *Females:* 1, \$4.56; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$7.73; 1, \$8.44; 1, \$9; total, 6; average per week, \$7.46.

Carpenters. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Casers (outer sole). *Males:* 7, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 8; average per week, \$15.19.

Cementers. *Males:* 6, \$6; 7, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 15; average per week, \$8.10. *Females:* 5, \$6; 3, \$7; 2, \$8; 5, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 19; average per week, \$8.11.

Channel burnishers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 5, \$18.33; total, 7; average per week, \$16.52.

Channellers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 14, \$9.61; 1, \$11.01; 1, \$12; 1, \$15; 8, \$16.50; 1, \$16.62; 13, \$18; total, 40; average per week, \$14.06.

Channel turners. *Males:* 9, \$12; 1, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 11; average per week, \$12.82.

Cleaners. *Males:* 1, \$6; 4, \$8.25; 1, \$8.88; 9, \$9; 1, \$10; 2, \$10.33; 5, \$11; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 26; average per week, \$9.75. *Females:* 2, \$5; 11, \$6; 4, \$6.45; 1, \$6.50; 2, \$7.50; total, 20; average per week, \$6.17.

Closers. *Females:* 3, \$3.66; 1, \$6.82; 1, \$6.85; 3, \$7; 1, \$7.10; 2, \$8; 8, \$9; 7, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$11.01; 4, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$16.29; total, 37; average per week, \$9.23.

Closers-on. *Females:* 2, \$6.81; 1, \$7.50; 5, \$8; 3, \$8.66; 2, \$9; 5, \$9.54; 8, \$10; 3, \$10.32; 8, \$12; total, 37; average per week, \$9.72.

Corders. *Females:* 2, \$6.69; 5, \$8; 1, \$9.62; 5, \$10; 1, \$10.25; 1, \$10.50; 3, \$11.05; 5, \$12; 3, \$12.50; 2, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 29; average per week, \$10.77.

Cordwainers (turned workmen). *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 4, \$9; 3, \$10; 2, \$11; 2, \$12; total, 15; average per week, \$9.33.

Cutters (lift). *Males:* 4, \$10; 4, \$12; 1, \$13; 13, \$13.50; total, 22; average per week, \$12.67.

Cutters (linings). *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 3, \$9; 3, \$10.50; 29, \$12; 1, \$13; 11, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 13, \$14.10; 1, \$15; total, 63; average per week, \$12.50.

Cutters (soles). *Males:* 11, \$11.89; 13, \$12; 7, \$13.50; 18, \$15; 8, \$16.50; 1, \$19.50; total, 58; average per week, \$13.54.

Cutters (tops). *Males:* 39, \$13.84; 7, \$15; total, 46; average per week, \$14.02.

Cutters (trimmings). *Males:* 1, \$4; 1, \$5; 4, \$6; 1, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 6, \$10; 23, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 12, \$13.80; total, 56; average per week, \$11.25.

Cutters (upperleather). *Males:* 13, \$9.10; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 1, \$16; 12, \$16.66; total, 28; average per week, \$12.92.

Cutters, n. s. *Males:* 5, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 4, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 21, \$10.66; 13, \$12; 5,

\$13.50; 10, \$13.93; 13, \$14.09; 15, \$14.49; 11, \$14.89; 115, \$15; 93, \$15.63; 41, \$15.79; 1, \$16; 3, \$16.50; 3, \$17; 9, \$18; 1, \$19; 3, \$20; total, 370; average per week, \$14.71.

Cutters-down (heels). *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$19.11; 1, \$19.16; total, 3; average per week, \$15.09.

Dressers. *Males:* 1, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 2; average per week, \$16.50. *Females:* 34, \$4.06; 4, \$7; 10, \$9; 6, \$9.42; 3, \$10; 2, \$12; total, 59; average per week, \$6.21.

Edge blackers. *Males:* 1, \$5; 2, \$6; 1, \$8; 3, \$10.25; total, 7; average per week, \$7.96. *Females:* 1, \$8; total, 1; average per week, \$8.

Edge setters. *Males:* 2, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 5, \$12; 5, \$13.50; 2, \$14; 6, \$15; 3, \$15.67; 3, \$16; 2, \$16.08; 2, \$16.50; 5, \$16.70; 3, \$17; 2, \$18; 1, \$18.16; 4, \$20; 1, \$21.63; 5, \$22; 2, \$22.10; 45, \$23; 5, \$24; 1, \$25; 3, \$27.96; 1, \$28; total, 109; average per week, \$19.95.

Edge trimmers. *Males:* 1, \$8.50; 3, \$9.66; 12, \$12; 2, \$13; 1, \$14; 1, \$14.44; 12, \$15; 1, \$16; 4, \$16.09; 5, \$16.20; 1, \$17; 2, \$17.50; 6, \$18; 6, \$18.33; 1, \$20; 1, \$21; 1, \$22; 45, \$24; 1, \$25; 1, \$25.55; total, 107; average per week, \$19.07.

Elevator tenders. *Males:* 1, \$7; 2, \$9; 3, \$12; total, 6; average per week, \$10.17.

Engineers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 2, \$14; 1, \$14.50; 4, \$15; 2, \$18; 1, \$21; total, 12; average per week, \$15.29.

Eyeteers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$12.70; total, 3; average per week, \$12.23. *Females:* 1, \$7.71; 2, \$8; 2, \$9; 1, \$9.53; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.18; 3, \$11.24; 3, \$12; 3, \$15; total, 17; average per week, \$10.95.

Finishers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$9.23; 11, \$9.45; 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 5, \$14.65; 2, \$15; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 15, \$23.42; total, 43; average per week, \$15.95.

Firemen. *Males:* 1, \$10; 1, \$14; 1, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$13.

Fitters, n. s. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$12; 1, \$22; total, 3; average per week, \$14.33.

Folders. *Males:* 1, \$14; 1, \$17; total, 2; average per week, \$15.50. *Females:* 2, \$7.50; 2, \$8.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$14; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; total, 9; average per week, \$11.22.

Foremen (bottoming room). *Males:* 1, \$15; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 2, \$21; 1, \$22; 2, \$23; total, 8; average per week, \$20.88.

Foremen (cutters). *Males:* 1, \$15; 4, \$18; 3, \$20; 1, \$24; 2, \$25; 1, \$30; 1, \$33.50; total, 13; average per week, \$21.83.

Foremen (finishers). *Males:* 3, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$25; total, 5; average per week, \$19.80.

Foremen (heel makers). *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$18; total, 2; average per week, \$15.75.

Foremen (lasters). *Males:* 1, \$14; 1, \$15; 2, \$18; total, 4; average per week, \$16.25.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Continued.

Foremen (packing room). Males: 1, \$10; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$14; 3, \$18; total, 7; average per week, \$15.07. **Females:** 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50.

Foremen (sole leather room). Males: 3, \$18; 1, \$21; total, 4; average per week, \$18.75.

Foremen (stitching room). Males: 2, \$18; 1, \$21; 3, \$25; total, 6; average per week, \$22. **Females:** 1, \$10; 3, \$15; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$21.65; total, 7; average per week, \$16.38.

Foremen, n. s. Males: 1, \$9; 1, \$15; 1, \$17; 1, \$18; 2, \$20; 1, \$22; 3, \$25; 1, \$25.50; 2, \$30; total, 13; average per week, \$21.65. **Females:** 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9.

Foremen, assistant (stitching room). Males: 1, \$12; 2, \$18; total, 3; average per week, \$16. **Females:** 1, \$7; 1, \$8; 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 8; average per week, \$11.50.

Foremen, assistant, n. s. Males: 1, \$12; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$19.20; 1, \$20; 3, \$21; 2, \$25; total, 13; average per week, \$19.05.

Gammers (inner sole). Females: 2, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 5; average per week, \$10.20.

General helpers. Males: 9, \$6; 3, \$7.50; 2, \$8; 6, \$9; 5, \$9.18; 3, \$10.80; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 12, \$12.42; total, 42; average per week, \$9.38.

Heel blackers. Males: 2, \$5; 4, \$6; 1, \$8; total, 7; average per week, \$6.

Heel brensters. Males: 1, \$7; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; 11, \$18; total, 15; average per week, \$16.37.

Heel burnishers. Males: 1, \$4; 1, \$11; 5, \$12.16; 1, \$13.50; 4, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$22; total, 16; average per week, \$14.11.

Heelers. Males: 19, \$7; 1, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 1, \$13; 1, \$15; 4, \$18; 19, \$19; 1, \$22.46; total, 51; average per week, \$13.40.

Heel finishers. Males: 1, \$10; 1, \$11.50; 2, \$12.50; 1, \$16.91; total, 5; average per week, \$12.68.

Heel makers. Males: 1, \$6; 9, \$7.50; 15, \$9; 1, \$10; 6, \$11; total, 32; average per week, \$8.80. **Females:** 2, \$7; total, 2; average per week, \$7.

Heel makers (dinkers). Males: 3, \$10; 3, \$12; 6, \$13.50; 3, \$15; total, 20; average per week, \$12.60.

Heel mailers. Males: 1, \$5; 4, \$15; 1, \$16; 1, \$18; 1, \$22; 1, \$24; total, 9; average per week, \$16.11.

Heel seccurers. Males: 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 3, \$12; 2, \$13; 2, \$15; 1, \$16.09; 1, \$18; 9, \$19.50; 3, \$20.72; 1, \$22; total, 20; average per week, \$17.53.

Heel sent mailers. Males: 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$19.50; total, 4; average per week, \$13.50.

Heel shavers. Males: 1, \$12; 1, \$15; 2, \$16; 1, \$16.48; 1, \$17; 1, \$18.03; 1, \$19.16; 3, \$19.40; 1, \$20; 2, \$20.12; 13, \$22; 2, \$24; 1, \$25; 1, \$25.08; total, 31; average per week, \$20.30.

Heel sorters. Males: 5, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$13.50; total, 7; average per week, \$7.29.

Heel stayers. Females: 2, \$14; 1, \$16; total, 3; average per week, \$14.67.

Ironers. Males: 1, \$8; 5, \$9; 1, \$9.83; 5, \$10; 3, \$11.75; 10, \$12; 9, \$13.50; 6, \$13.72; 3, \$15; 1, \$15.07; 2, \$18; total, 46; average per week, \$12.36.

Laborers. Males: 4, \$9; 3, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 14; average per week, \$11.14.

Lacers. Females: 2, \$4; 3, \$6; 3, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 12, \$9; total, 23; average per week, \$7.74.

Lasters. Males: 4, \$7.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 10, \$10.61; 5, \$11; 4, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 14, \$13; 4, \$13.07; 6, \$13.50; 19, \$14; 8, \$14.07; 2, \$14.61; 30, \$15; 7, \$16; 3, \$16.09; 2, \$16.18; 9, \$16.50; 2, \$17; 11, \$18; 28, \$19.45; 4, \$20; 1, \$20.07; 76, \$20.98; 1, \$24; total, 253; average per week, \$16.92.

Lasters (McKay). Males: 2, \$7.94; 5, \$12; 7, \$14; 4, \$16; total, 18; average per week, \$13.22.

Lasters (turn work). Males: 6, \$12; 9, \$14; 14, \$15; 12, \$16; 6, \$18; 4, \$20; total, 61; average per week, \$15.45.

Last fitters (custom). Males: 1, \$10.50; 1, \$13.50; total, 2; average per week, \$12.

Last pullers. Males: 1, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 2, \$9; 1, \$10; 11, \$12.90; 1, \$14; total, 17; average per week, \$11.61.

Leather handlers. Males: 2, \$6; 3, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 7, \$9; 2, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 22; average per week, \$8.77.

Leather sorters. Males: 1, \$8; 1, \$9; total, 2; average per week, \$8.50.

Levellers. Males: 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$18; 12, \$19; 1, \$21.53; total, 17; average per week, \$17.77.

Limers. Males: 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 5; average per week, \$11.60. **Females:** 2, \$5; 4, \$6; 3, \$6.24; 2, \$6.92; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8.50; 2, \$9; total, 15; average per week, \$6.70.

Lining makers. Females: 4, \$5.12; 13, \$5.74; 12, \$6; 4, \$7; 15, \$8; 4, \$8.43; 1, \$8.76; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.40; 4, \$9.80; 21, \$10; 2, \$11.50; 10, \$12; 74, \$12.08; 3, \$13; 4, \$14; total, 179; average per week, \$10.12.

Lining stampers. Males: 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9. **Females:** 1, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 2, \$9; total, 4; average per week, \$7.88.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Continued.

Machinists. *Males:* 1, \$16; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$21; total, 4; average per week, \$17.13.

Molders. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 6; average per week, \$9.83.

Nailers. *Males:* 1, \$3.50; 1, \$5; 1, \$9; 1, \$12; 1, \$13; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.75; 1, \$21.17; 2, \$25.69; 1, \$27; 1, \$32.83; total, 12; average per week, \$17.14.

Nail stickers. *Males:* 1, \$5; 7, \$6; 1, \$7; total, 9; average per week, \$6. *Females:* 2, \$4; 2, \$4.50; 1, \$7; total, 5; average per week, \$4.80.

Operators (Goodyear). *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 1, \$22; 1, \$28; total, 6; average per week, \$18.08.

Packers. *Males:* 1, \$5; 3, \$6; 2, \$7; 1, \$8; 4, \$8.51; 8, \$9; 3, \$9.26; 16, \$10; 6, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; 8, \$12.60; 2, \$12.75; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 3, \$16.07; total, 62; average per week, \$10.30. *Females:* 2, \$5; 10, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$7.50; 5, \$8; 1, \$10; total, 20; average per week, \$6.73.

Packers and cleaners. *Females:* 1, \$5; 4, \$6; 19, \$7.50; 2, \$9; total, 26; average per week, \$7.29.

Pasters. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 2, \$13; total, 9; average per week, \$10.78. *Females:* 4, \$4; 3, \$5; 1, \$6; 3, \$7; 1, \$7.50; 3, \$8; 2, \$8.50; 8, \$9; 3, \$9.50; 2, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 31; average per week, \$7.71.

Perforators. *Females:* 1, \$5; 1, \$5.25; 1, \$5.54; 1, \$6; 2, \$6.31; 1, \$8.90; 1, \$9; 1, \$10; total, 9; average per week, \$6.92.

Pressers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 3, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$11.25. *Females:* 2, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 11, \$7.86; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.71; 10, \$9; 2, \$10; 4, \$10.38; 4, \$10.75; 1, \$10.86; 3, \$11; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14; total, 45; average per week, \$9.38.

Pullers-off. *Males:* 2, \$8.25; 1, \$8.50; 1, \$9; 1, \$17; total, 5; average per week, \$10.20.

Pullers-over. *Males:* 9, \$9; 26, \$10; 6, \$10.69; 21, \$12; 12, \$13; 4, \$13.50; 11, \$14; 13, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 104; average per week, \$12.01.

Pullers-over (lasters). *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 2, \$11; 10, \$11.25; 41, \$12.12; 1, \$12.50; 9, \$13.06; 2, \$13.60; 2, \$14.61; 1, \$16; 165, \$18.23; 1, \$20.07; total, 236; average per week, \$16.48.

Pullers-over (turn work). *Males:* 9, \$12; 6, \$15; total, 15; average per week, \$13.20.

Randers. *Males:* 1, \$8; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$11.

Rand tackers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$12; total, 2; average per week, \$10.50.

Re-lasters. *Males:* 1, \$7; 6, \$8.25; 1, \$10; 4, \$11.96; 4, \$12; 1, \$12.84; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$16.02; 1, \$17; total, 20; average per week, \$11.09.

Repairers. *Males:* 1, \$8; 2, \$15.75; total, 3; average per week, \$13.17.

Rollers. *Males:* 3, \$9; 4, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$12; 5, \$13.50; total, 15; average per week, \$11.17.

Rough rounders. *Males:* 1, \$8; 2, \$18; 1, \$20; 15, \$21.60; 1, \$22; 2, \$24.50; total, 22; average per week, \$20.86.

Rounders. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$16.50; 1, \$20.67; total, 4; average per week, \$16.42.

Securers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$8; 1, \$9; 9, \$12; 4, \$14.63; 1, \$15; 1, \$18; 3, \$19.34; 15, \$19.50; 1, \$22.06; 1, \$24.62; 1, \$24.98; total, 39; average per week, \$16.56.

Seam rubbers. *Males:* 2, \$6; 10, \$9; total, 12; average per week, \$8.50. *Females:* 1, \$12; total, 1; average per week, \$12.

Sewing machine operators. *Males:* 2, \$11; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; 3, \$18; 1, \$19; 5, \$21.26; 1, \$22; 1, \$26; 1, \$27; total, 16; average per week, \$19.20.

Shank blackers. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 2, \$18.07; total, 3; average per week, \$14.55. *Females:* 2, \$6; 3, \$7; total, 5; average per week, \$6.60.

Shank burnishers. *Males:* 5, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 2, \$10; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 16; average per week, \$11.16.

Shankers. *Males:* 3, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$13.88.

Shank makers. *Males:* 1, \$16.50; 1, \$20; total, 2; average per week, \$18.25.

Shippers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 11; average per week, \$12.41.

Skivers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 25, \$13.44; 6, \$13.50; 1, \$14.97; 3, \$15; 1, \$18; 2, \$20; total, 40; average per week, \$13.97. *Females:* 2, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$10.12; 1, \$11.95; 1, \$11.97; 2, \$12.70; 1, \$13; 2, \$13.44; 2, \$15; total, 16; average per week, \$11.46.

Sluggers. *Males:* 2, \$10; 1, \$11.09; 1, \$14; 1, \$14.20; 5, \$15; 1, \$19.16; 12, \$21; 1, \$21.58; 1, \$22; 1, \$22.37; total, 26; average per week, \$18.13.

Sole layers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 7, \$10; 1, \$10.14; 6, \$12.50; 1, \$14; 2, \$14.63; 2, \$15; 3, \$18; 1, \$22.01; 1, \$23; 12, \$23.07; 1, \$24; total, 38; average per week, \$17.03.

Sole leather workers. *Males:* 6, \$10.33; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$16.50; total, 9; average per week, \$11.72.

Sole rounders. *Males:* 2, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 3; average per week, \$16.

Sole sorters. *Males:* 2, \$10; 3, \$13.50; 5, \$15; total, 10; average per week, \$13.55.

Sole stampers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$15; total, 6; average per week, \$10.75.

Sole vemeerers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$13.50.

Sorters. *Males:* 12, \$9; 1, \$15; total, 13; average per week, \$9.46.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Continued.

Splitters. *Males:* 1, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 5; average per week, \$10.20.

Stampers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$9; 1, \$13; 4, \$18; total, 7; average per week, \$14.43. *Females:* 2, \$7; total, 2; average per week, \$7.

Stayers. *Females:* 10, \$4.98; 5, \$6.47; 6, \$7; 1, \$7.50; 3, \$7.56; 1, \$7.80; 1, \$8.10; 16, \$9; 3, \$9.47; 1, \$9.84; 8, \$10; 1, \$10.47; 1, \$10.50; 3, \$11; 4, \$12; 1, \$13; 1, \$15; total, 66; average per week, \$8.52.

Stitchers (back strap). *Females:* 10, \$5.91; 3, \$6.03; 4, \$7.25; 2, \$10.74; total, 19; average per week, \$6.72.

Stitchers (fair). *Males:* 2, \$15.07; 2, \$16; 1, \$16.05; 1, \$18; 4, \$20; 1, \$25; 1, \$30; 2, \$30.80; total, 14; average per week, \$20.93.

Stitchers (fancy). *Females:* 5, \$6; 3, \$8; 9, \$9; 1, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 1, \$11.65; 7, \$12; 4, \$13; 1, \$13.40; 4, \$16; total, 40; average per week, \$10.48.

Stitchers (foxing). *Females:* 3, \$9.33; 1, \$10.20; total, 4; average per week, \$9.55.

Stitchers (Goodyear). *Males:* 2, \$20; 45, \$23; 2, \$24; 1, \$27; total, 50; average per week, \$23.

Stitchers (McKay). *Males:* 5, \$12; 1, \$14; 3, \$15; 2, \$16.06; 3, \$18; 4, \$18.65; 1, \$23.34; 1, \$26.67; total, 20; average per week, \$16.49.

Stitchers (Romeo). *Females:* 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$16; total, 5; average per week, \$12.

Stitchers (sole). *Males:* 1, \$16; 3, \$18; 2, \$20; total, 6; average per week, \$18.33.

Stitchers, n. s. *Males:* 1, \$7.30; 5, \$11.70; 7, \$12.11; 1, \$21.58; 4, \$28.90; total, 18; average per week, \$15.98. *Females:* 1, \$7.50; 22, \$8.07; 2, \$8.25; 2, \$9; 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$12.50; total, 32; average per week, \$8.63.

Stitch separators. *Males:* 1, \$8; 3, \$15; 16, \$18; 1, \$21.42; 1, \$21.53; total, 21; average per week, \$17.57. *Females:* 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50.

Stock fitters. *Males:* 2, \$5; 1, \$6; 1, \$9; 2, \$9; 2, \$11; 5, \$11.01; 7, \$11.64; 13, \$11.75; 3, \$12; 2, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$16.57; 2, \$17.40; 1, \$18; total, 43; average per week, \$11.75.

Stock-room men. *Males:* 4, \$10.70; 1, \$18; total, 5; average per week, \$12.16.

Sweepers. *Males:* 2, \$5; 1, \$12; total, 3; average per week, \$7.33. *Females:* 2, \$4; total, 2; average per week, \$4.

Table workers. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50. *Females:* 3, \$5.92; 2, \$4; 20, \$4.20; 1, \$5.46; 1, \$5.50; 13, \$6; 2, \$6.42; 13, \$7; 2, \$7.60; 1, \$7.60; 3, \$7.62; 1, \$8.90; 4, \$9; 90, \$9.67; 2, \$11; total, 137; average per week, \$8.11.

Tack pullers. *Males:* 5, \$6; 1, \$8.36; 1, \$9; 22, \$18.09; 1, \$30.81; total, 30; average per week, \$15.37.

Tap trimmers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$13.50.

Tip fixers. *Males:* 3, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$16; total, 5; average per week, \$11.40. *Females:* 1, \$4; 1, \$6; 3, \$7.67; total, 5; average per week, \$6.60.

Tip menders. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$9.63. *Females:* 2, \$6; 3, \$7; 7, \$7.50; 3, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 16; average per week, \$7.60.

Tip stitchers. *Males:* 1, \$12.44; total, 1; average per week, \$12.44. *Females:* 4, \$7; 2, \$7.35; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8.80; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$10.86; 2, \$11; 4, \$11.67; 1, \$12; 2, \$13; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$13.60; 20, \$14.64; 1, \$18; total, 52; average per week, \$11.83.

Toe closers (liners). *Females:* 1, \$5.10; 2, \$7.14; 2, \$7.50; total, 5; average per week, \$6.38.

Toe-piece stitchers. *Females:* 2, \$6.11; 1, \$7; total, 3; average per week, \$6.41.

Top stitchers. *Males:* 15, \$12.16; total, 15; average per week, \$12.16. *Females:* 2, \$7; 4, \$7.75; 2, \$8; 2, \$8.17; 2, \$8.50; 3, \$8.88; 11, \$9; 8, \$10; 6, \$10.51; 2, \$11; 2, \$11.05; 10, \$12; 1, \$12.10; 235, \$12.16; 36, \$13.97; 2, \$14; total, 328; average per week, \$11.97.

Troers. *Males:* 10, \$8.53; 1, \$9.16; 1, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 2, \$13; 5, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 80, \$16.69; 8, \$17.46; 2, \$19.18; total, 116; average per week, \$15.69.

Trimmers. *Males:* 6, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$13; 1, \$14; total, 9; average per week, \$7.83. *Females:* 6, \$5; 29, \$6; 2, \$7; 6, \$7.50; 3, \$8; 2, \$8.50; 1, \$9; 2, \$10; total, 51; average per week, \$6.63.

Trimmers (seams). *Males:* 1, \$11; 7, \$12; 38, \$16.10; 2, \$23.77; 3, \$28.72; total, 51; average per week, \$16.48.

Turners. *Females:* 2, \$5.42; 5, \$9.04; 1, \$10.44; 2, \$10.53; 1, \$11; total, 11; average per week, \$8.96.

Vampers. *Males:* 1, \$11; 3, \$12; 5, \$15; 3, \$15.03; 31, \$16.64; 2, \$18; total, 45; average per week, \$15.98. *Females:* 1, \$7; 4, \$7.96; 34, \$8.55; 11, \$9; 14, \$10; 1, \$10.20; 6, \$10.50; 4, \$10.75; 22, \$11.07; 3, \$11.50; 22, \$12; 1, \$12.15; 4, \$13; 6, \$13.50; 2, \$14; 9, \$15; 1, \$15.20; 8, \$15.50; 2, \$16.50; 60, \$16.64; 2, \$17; 1, \$18; 5, \$24.19; total, 223; average per week, \$12.91.

Watchmen. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$12.38.

Welters. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 7, \$12; 1, \$14; 1, \$18; 1, \$20.30; 1, \$25; 34, \$28.80; 1, \$49.18; total, 51; average per week, \$24.25.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Concluded.

Welt fitters. *Males:* 2, \$6; 3, \$7.50; 1, \$9; total, 6; average per week, \$7.25.

Welt lasters. *Males:* 6, \$8; 1, \$12; 1, \$18; total, 8; average per week, \$9.75.

Welt stitchers. *Males:* 1, \$15; 1, \$20; 1, \$21; 1, \$23; 1, \$25; 1, \$30; total, 6; average per week, \$22.33.

Welt tackers. *Males:* 2, \$10; 2, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$11.

Wood heelers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$24; 2, \$25.50; total, 8; average per week, \$19.50.

Wingaggers. *Females:* 2, \$9.05; total, 2; average per week, \$9.05.

Boots and Shoes. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
All-round hands (cutting room),	-	-	\$10.56	\$10.63	\$10.56	\$10.63	54.00
Assemblers (lasting machines),	\$8.63	-	-	-	8.63	-	58.00
Barrers,	-	\$7.80	-	6.61	-	7.32	58.00
Beaters-out,	15.86	-	14.77	-	15.44	-	56.86
Beaters-out (turn work),	15.02	-	-	-	15.02	-	58.20
Blackers,	-	6.50	-	6.17	-	6.28	57.66
Bottom fillers,	-	-	20.64	-	20.64	-	54.18
Bottom finishers,	16.17	-	11.25	-	14.20	-	56.70
Bottom polishers,	10.00	-	20.00	-	18.82	-	54.59
Boys (cutting room),	5.63	-	-	-	5.63	-	58.44
Boys (general work),	5.50	-	4.45	-	4.09	-	58.62
Boys (heel and bottom finishing),	6.33	-	-	-	6.33	-	54.67
Boys (stitching room),	5.75	-	7.50	-	7.44	-	54.06
Breasters,	12.50	-	11.50	-	12.00	-	58.50
Brushers,	11.91	-	16.22	-	14.00	-	55.82
Buffers,	15.42	-	16.17	-	15.56	-	58.00
Burnishers,	16.63	6.00	13.97	-	14.91	6.00	57.56
Buttoners,	-	6.33	-	6.50	-	6.36	58.58
Button-hole makers,	19.00	9.95	-	7.50	19.00	9.60	57.60
Button sewers,	-	7.25	-	8.44	-	7.46	58.50
Carpenters,	13.50	-	15.00	-	14.25	-	56.00
Casers (outer sole),	-	-	15.19	-	15.19	-	54.00
Cementers,	6.75	8.18	9.00	7.50	8.10	8.11	57.09
Channel burnishers,	-	-	16.52	-	16.52	-	59.00
Channellers,	10.87	-	16.93	-	14.05	-	56.60
Channel turners,	15.00	-	12.00	-	12.82	-	55.09
Cleaners,	10.07	6.81	8.40	5.33	9.75	6.17	57.43
Closers,	-	8.98	-	10.55	-	9.23	57.84
Closers-on,	-	9.77	-	9.49	-	9.72	58.11
Corders,	-	10.85	-	10.29	-	10.77	57.93
Cordwalners (turned workmen),	9.33	-	-	-	9.33	-	58.20
Cutters (lift),	11.45	-	13.50	-	12.57	-	56.14
Cutters (linings),	12.15	-	13.08	-	12.50	-	57.49
Cutters (soles),	12.82	-	15.39	-	13.84	-	56.24
Cutters (tops),	-	-	14.02	-	14.02	-	54.00
Cutters (trimmings),	10.91	-	11.98	-	11.25	-	58.32
Cutters (upper leather),	10.11	-	16.66	-	12.92	-	56.57
Cutters, n. s.,	14.40	-	15.18	-	14.71	-	56.64
Cutters-down (heels),	15.09	-	-	-	15.09	-	57.33
Dressers,	16.50	5.71	-	9.00	16.50	6.21	54.61
Edge blackers,	6.25	8.00	10.25	-	7.96	8.00	56.13
Edge setters,	17.29	-	22.13	-	19.95	-	56.19
Edge trimmers,	14.96	-	23.42	-	19.07	-	56.06
Elevator tenders,	9.25	-	12.00	-	10.17	-	58.00
Engineers,	14.79	-	16.00	-	15.29	-	60.83
Eyeleters,	12.23	10.20	-	12.03	12.23	10.95	58.00
Finishers,	16.11	-	9.00	-	15.95	-	55.23
Firemen,	10.00	-	14.50	-	13.00	-	70.00
Fitters, n. s.,	14.33	-	-	-	14.33	-	56.67
Folders,	15.50	11.20	-	11.25	15.50	11.22	58.09
Foremen (bottoming room),	20.17	-	23.00	-	20.88	-	57.88
Foremen (cutters),	21.28	-	23.25	-	21.88	-	57.62
Foremen (finishers),	20.33	-	19.00	-	19.80	-	58.40
Foremen (heel makers),	15.75	-	-	-	15.75	-	58.50
Foremen (lasters),	16.67	-	15.00	-	16.25	-	59.00
Foremen (packing room),	13.88	7.50	16.67	-	15.07	7.50	58.38
Foremen (sole leather room),	18.00	-	19.50	-	18.75	-	57.00
Foremen (stitching room),	22.67	16.61	21.33	15.00	22.00	16.38	57.77

Boots and Shoes. — Table II — Continued.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
Foremen, n. s.,	\$22.35	\$9.00	\$19.33	-	\$21.65	\$9.00	57.14
Foremen, assistant (stitching room),	12.00	10.40	18.00	\$13.83	16.00	11.60	57.18
Foremen, assistant, n. s.,	-	-	19.05	-	19.05	-	54.38
Gemmers (inner sole),	-	10.20	-	-	-	10.20	58.00
General helpers,	7.91	-	11.53	-	9.38	-	56.07
Heel blackers,	6.00	-	6.00	-	6.00	-	58.29
Heel breakers,	14.63	-	17.00	-	16.37	-	55.33
Heel burnishers,	15.19	-	10.88	-	14.11	-	58.44
Heelers,	13.56	-	13.37	-	13.40	-	55.00
Heel finishers,	13.35	-	10.00	-	12.68	-	58.20
Heel makers,	8.98	-	7.50	7.00	8.89	7.00	58.88
Heel makers (dinkers),	12.60	-	-	-	12.60	-	58.00
Heel nailers,	17.50	-	5.00	-	16.11	-	58.22
Heel scourers,	14.21	-	19.28	-	17.53	-	55.69
Heel seat nailers,	12.00	-	15.00	-	13.50	-	57.00
Heel shavers,	19.50	-	21.35	-	20.39	-	56.10
Heel sorters,	7.29	-	-	-	7.29	-	58.14
Heel stayers,	-	14.67	-	-	-	14.67	58.00
Ironers,	12.18	-	13.54	-	12.36	-	58.15
Laborers,	-	-	11.14	-	11.14	-	54.00
Lacers,	-	6.93	-	9.00	-	7.74	56.43
Lasters,	14.24	-	19.15	-	16.92	-	56.54
Lasters (McKay),	13.22	-	-	-	13.22	-	58.00
Lasters (turn work),	15.45	-	-	-	15.45	-	58.18
Last fitters (custom),	-	-	12.00	-	12.00	-	58.00
Last pullers,	11.00	-	11.74	-	11.61	-	55.47
Leather handlers,	8.47	-	10.13	-	8.77	-	58.18
Leather sorters,	8.56	-	-	-	8.56	-	59.00
Levellers,	15.00	-	18.14	-	17.77	-	55.00
Liners,	11.60	6.82	-	6.38	11.60	6.70	57.75
Lining makers,	-	8.47	-	11.72	-	10.12	56.34
Lining stampers,	9.00	7.88	-	-	9.00	7.88	58.20
Machinists,	16.25	-	18.00	-	17.13	-	57.00
Molders,	10.00	-	9.00	-	9.83	-	57.88
Nailers,	14.83	-	24.94	-	17.14	-	57.75
Nail stickers,	6.00	-	-	4.80	6.00	4.80	58.29
Operators (Goodyear),	18.08	-	-	-	18.08	-	57.88
Packers,	10.02	6.88	11.13	5.83	10.30	6.73	57.44
Packers and cleaners,	-	7.60	-	6.95	-	7.29	58.00
Pasters,	10.78	7.52	-	8.70	10.78	7.71	57.63
Perforators,	-	7.18	-	6.42	-	6.92	58.11
Pressers,	9.00	9.33	12.00	9.55	11.25	9.38	58.16
Pullers-off,	10.20	-	-	-	10.20	-	56.00
Pullers-over,	11.06	-	14.38	-	12.01	-	57.57
Pullers-over (lasters),	12.13	-	18.01	-	16.48	-	55.24
Pullers-over (turn work),	13.20	-	-	-	13.20	-	58.00
Randers,	11.00	-	11.00	-	11.00	-	58.25
Rand tackers,	10.50	-	-	-	10.50	-	59.00
Re-lasters,	11.37	-	8.50	-	11.09	-	57.10
Repairers,	8.00	-	15.75	-	13.17	-	55.33
Rollers,	9.94	-	13.00	-	11.17	-	56.87
Rough rounders,	19.50	-	21.38	-	20.86	-	54.95
Rounders,	15.00	-	20.67	-	16.42	-	55.00
Scourers,	16.84	-	16.48	-	16.56	-	55.23
Seam rubbers,	6.00	-	9.00	12.00	8.50	12.00	55.00
Sewing machine operators,	18.33	-	20.32	-	19.20	-	58.56
Shank blackers,	7.50	7.00	18.07	6.00	14.55	6.60	57.13
Shank burnishers,	11.67	-	9.63	-	11.16	-	57.06
Shankers,	-	-	13.88	-	13.88	-	54.00
Shank makers,	18.25	-	-	-	18.25	-	58.50
Shippers,	12.25	-	12.60	-	12.41	-	57.09
Skivers,	16.16	12.25	13.59	10.67	13.97	11.46	55.50
Sluggers,	15.33	-	20.18	-	18.13	-	55.92
Sole layers,	14.16	-	20.58	-	17.03	-	56.79
Sole leather workers,	10.35	-	16.50	-	11.72	-	54.00
Sole rounders,	16.00	-	-	-	16.00	-	58.00
Sole sorters,	12.10	-	15.00	-	13.55	-	56.00
Sole stampers,	11.00	-	10.50	-	10.75	-	56.00
Sole veneers,	13.60	-	-	-	13.50	-	58.00
Sorters,	-	-	9.46	-	9.46	-	54.00
Splitters,	10.20	-	-	-	10.20	-	58.00

Boots and Shoes. — Table II — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Stampers,	\$9.67	\$7.00	\$18.00	-	\$14.43	\$7.00	56.44
Stayers,	-	8.41	-	\$9.00	-	8.52	58.24
Stitchers (back strap),	-	5.94	-	8.41	-	6.72	58.74
Stitchers (fair),	21.90	-	16.07	-	20.93	-	58.07
Stitchers (fancy),	-	10.48	-	-	-	10.48	57.80
Stitchers (foxing),	-	10.20	-	9.33	-	9.56	57.75
Stitchers (Goodyear),	23.00	-	23.00	-	23.00	-	54.40
Stitchers (McKay),	15.34	-	22.34	-	16.49	-	57.95
Stitchers (Romeo),	-	12.00	-	-	-	12.00	58.00
Stitchers (sole),	18.33	-	-	-	18.33	-	58.00
Stitchers, n. s.,	18.14	8.52	13.29	12.00	15.98	8.63	54.40
Stitch separators,	14.86	-	18.21	7.50	17.57	7.50	54.77
Stock fitters,	12.06	-	10.75	-	11.75	-	58.30
Stock-room men,	-	-	12.16	-	12.16	-	58.00
Sweepers,	5.00	4.00	12.00	-	7.33	4.00	57.20
Table workers,	7.50	5.85	-	9.44	7.50	8.11	55.70
Tack pullers,	10.64	-	17.18	-	15.87	-	54.80
Tap trimmers,	13.50	-	-	-	13.50	-	58.00
Tip fixers,	10.00	6.60	13.50	-	11.40	6.60	58.00
Tip menders,	9.63	7.70	-	7.50	9.63	7.69	58.15
Tip stitchers,	-	10.48	12.44	13.07	12.44	11.83	56.38
Toe closers (liners),	-	6.46	-	7.50	-	6.88	60.00
Toe-piece stitchers,	-	6.11	-	7.00	-	6.41	55.67
Top stitchers,	-	11.77	12.16	12.04	12.16	11.97	54.60
Trees,	12.93	-	16.25	-	15.59	-	57.29
Trimmers,	7.14	6.44	10.25	8.00	7.83	6.53	57.95
Trimmers (seams),	24.12	-	15.46	-	16.48	-	54.18
Turners,	-	8.31	-	10.69	-	8.96	58.00
Vampers,	14.78	11.28	16.46	15.51	15.98	12.91	56.07
Watchmen,	9.75	-	15.00	-	12.38	-	83.00
Welters,	14.53	-	28.69	-	24.25	-	54.82
Welt fitters,	7.25	-	-	-	7.25	-	58.00
Welt lasters,	9.75	-	-	-	9.75	-	60.00
Welt stitchers,	22.50	-	22.00	-	22.33	-	58.50
Welt tackers,	11.00	-	-	-	11.00	-	58.00
Wood heelers,	17.50	-	25.50	-	19.50	-	60.00
Zigzaggers,	-	9.05	-	-	-	9.05	59.00

Boots and Shoes. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
All-round hands (cutting room),	2	70	-	-	4	-	72	4	76
Assemblers (lasting machines),	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Barrers,	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5
Beaters-out,	-	-	36	-	-	-	36	-	36
Beaters-out (turn work),	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Blackers,	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	9	9
Bottom fillers,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Bottom finishers,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Bottom polishers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Boys (cutting room),	1	8	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Boys (general work),	1	12	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Boys (heel and bottom finishing),	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Boys (stitching room),	1	61	-	-	-	-	62	-	62
Breasters,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Brushers,	-	2	31	-	-	-	33	-	33
Buffers,	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	-	34
Burnishers,	-	4	13	-	-	1	17	1	18
Buttoners,	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12
Button-hole makers,	-	-	1	-	-	14	1	14	15
Button sewers,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Carpenters,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2

Boots and Shoes.—Table III—Continued.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Casers (outer sole),	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Cementers,	-	14	1	-	4	15	15	19	34
Channel burnishers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Channellers,	-	1	20	-	-	-	40	-	40
Channel turners,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Cleaners,	-	1	25	-	5	15	26	20	46
Closers,	-	-	-	-	4	33	-	37	37
Closers-on,	-	-	-	-	1	36	-	37	37
Corders,	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	29
Cordwainers (turned workmen),	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Cutters (lift),	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Cutters (linings),	-	-	63	-	-	-	63	-	63
Cutters (soles),	-	-	58	-	-	-	58	-	58
Cutters (tops),	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Cutters (trimmings),	-	7	49	-	-	-	56	-	56
Cutters (upper leather),	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	28
Cutters, n. s.,	-	5	365	-	-	-	370	-	370
Cutters-down (heels),	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Dressers,	-	-	2	-	-	59	2	59	61
Edge blackers,	-	7	-	-	-	1	7	1	8
Edge setters,	-	-	109	-	-	-	109	-	109
Edge trimmers,	-	-	107	-	-	-	107	-	107
Elevator tenders,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Engineers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Eyeleters,	-	-	3	-	-	17	3	17	20
Finishers,	-	-	43	-	-	-	43	-	43
Firer men,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Fitters, n. s.,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Folders,	-	-	2	-	-	9	2	9	11
Foremen (bottoming room),	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Foremen (cutters),	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Foremen (finishers),	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Foremen (heel makers),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen (lasters),	-	-	7	-	-	1	7	-	8
Foremen (packing room),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen (sole leather room),	-	-	6	-	-	7	6	7	13
Foremen (stitching room),	-	-	13	-	-	1	13	1	14
Foremen, n. s.,	-	-	3	-	-	8	3	8	11
Foremen, assistant (stitching room),	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Foremen, assistant, n. s.,	-	-	38	-	-	5	42	5	47
General helpers,	-	9	38	-	-	-	47	-	47
Heel blackers,	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Heel breakers,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Heel burnishers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Heelers,	-	19	32	-	-	-	51	-	51
Heel finishers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Heel makers,	-	1	31	-	-	2	32	2	34
Heel makers (dinkers),	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Heel nallers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Heel scourers,	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	29
Heel seat nallers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Heel shavers,	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	-	31
Heel sorters,	-	4	3	-	-	-	7	-	7
Heel stayers,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Ironers,	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Labors,	-	4	10	-	-	-	14	-	14
Lacers,	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	23	23
Lasters,	-	-	253	-	-	-	253	-	253
Lasters (McKay),	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18
Lasters (turn work),	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	51
Last fitters (custom),	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Last pullers,	-	1	16	-	-	-	17	-	17
Leather handlers,	-	2	20	-	-	-	22	-	22
Leather sorters,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Levellers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Liners,	-	-	5	-	5	10	5	15	20
Lining makers,	-	-	-	-	13	166	-	179	179
Lining stampers,	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	4	5
Machinists,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Molders,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Nallers,	-	1	11	-	-	-	12	-	12
Nail stickers,	-	9	-	-	4	1	9	5	14

Boots and Shoes.— Table III— Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Operators (Goodyear),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Packers,	-	5	57	-	6	14	62	20	82
Packers and cleaners,	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	26	26
Pasters,	-	-	9	-	-	31	9	31	40
Perforators,	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	9
Pressers,	-	-	4	-	2	43	4	45	49
Pullers-off,	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	5
Pullers-over,	-	-	104	-	-	-	104	-	104
Pullers-over (lasters),	-	-	236	-	-	-	236	-	236
Pullers-over (turn work),	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Randers,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Rand tackers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Re-lasters,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Repairers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Rollers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	15	-	15
Rough rounders,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Rounders,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Scourers,	-	2	37	-	-	-	39	-	39
Seam rubbers,	-	12	-	-	-	1	12	1	13
Sewing machine operators,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Shank blackers,	-	-	3	-	1	4	3	6	9
Shank burnishers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Shankers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Shank makers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Shippers,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Skivers,	-	-	40	-	-	16	40	16	56
Sluggers,	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26
Sole layers,	-	-	38	-	-	-	38	-	38
Sole leather workers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Sole rounders,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sole sorters,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Sole stampers,	-	3	3	-	-	-	6	-	6
Sole veneers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sorters,	-	12	1	-	-	-	13	-	13
Splitters,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Stampers,	-	-	7	-	-	2	7	2	9
Stayers,	-	-	-	-	2	64	-	66	66
Stitchers (back strap),	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	19
Stitchers (fair),	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Stitchers (fancy),	-	-	-	-	5	35	-	40	40
Stitchers (foxing),	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
Stitchers (Goodyear),	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	50
Stitchers (McKay),	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Stitchers (Romeo),	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5
Stitchers (sole),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Stitchers, n. s.,	-	-	18	-	-	32	18	32	50
Stitch separators,	-	-	21	-	-	1	21	1	22
Stock fitters,	-	6	37	-	-	-	43	-	43
Stock-room men,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Sweepers,	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	2	5
Table workers,	-	1	-	3	15	189	1	157	158
Tack pullers,	-	5	25	-	-	-	30	-	30
Tap trimmers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Tip fixers,	-	-	5	-	-	5	5	5	10
Tip menders,	-	1	3	-	3	13	4	14	20
Tip stitchers,	-	1	-	-	1	51	1	52	53
Toe closers (liners),	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5
Toe piece stitchers,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Top stitchers,	-	-	15	-	2	326	15	328	343
Trees,	-	-	115	-	-	-	115	-	115
Trimmers,	-	6	3	-	11	40	9	51	60
Trimmers (seams),	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	51
Turners,	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11
Vampers,	-	-	45	-	-	223	45	223	268
Watchmen,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Welters,	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	51
Welt fitters,	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	-	6
Welt lasters,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Welt stitchers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Welt tackers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Wood heelers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Zigzaggers,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
TOTALS,	5	311	3,285	5	98	1,606	3,601	1,709	5,310

Boots and Shoes. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
All-round hands (cutting room),	72	4	-	-	72	4	-	-
Assemblers (lasting machines),	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Barrers,	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Beaters-out,	1	-	35	-	10	-	26	-
Beaters-out (turn work),	37	-	9	-	9	-	37	-
Blackers,	-	9	-	-	-	8	-	1
Bottom fillers,	22	-	-	-	1	-	21	-
Bottom finishers,	-	-	10	-	2	-	8	-
Bottom polishers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-
Boys (cutting room),	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Boys (general work),	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Boys (heel and bottom finishing),	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Boys (stitching room),	62	-	-	-	62	-	-	-
Breasters,	-	-	8	-	1	-	7	-
Brushers,	-	-	33	-	5	-	28	-
Buffers,	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	-
Burnishers,	-	-	17	1	4	-	18	-
Buttoners,	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	10
Button-hole makers,	-	-	1	14	-	-	1	14
Button sewers,	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	4
Carpenters,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Casers (outer sole),	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Cementers,	15	16	-	4	15	2	-	17
Channel burnishers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Channellers,	-	-	40	-	14	-	26	-
Channel turners,	-	-	11	-	10	-	1	-
Cleaners,	24	16	2	4	14	15	12	5
Closers,	-	-	-	37	-	2	-	35
Closers-on,	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	37
Corders,	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	29
Cordwainers (turned workmen),	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Cutters (lift),	22	-	-	-	18	-	4	-
Cutters (linings),	63	-	-	-	52	-	11	-
Cutters (soles),	-	-	58	-	58	-	-	-
Cutters (tops),	39	-	7	-	46	-	-	-
Cutters (trimmings),	56	-	-	-	46	-	10	-
Cutters (upper leather),	28	-	-	-	15	-	13	-
Cutters, n. s.,	*361	-	9	-	248	-	122	-
Cutters-down (heels),	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Dressers,	2	59	-	-	-	47	2	12
Edge blackers,	7	1	-	-	3	1	4	-
Edge setters,	-	-	109	-	7	-	102	-
Edge trimmers,	-	-	107	-	9	-	98	-
Elevator tenders,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Engineers,	11	-	1	-	12	-	-	-
Eyeleters,	-	1	3	16	-	5	3	12
Finishers,	*18	-	25	-	19	-	24	-
Firemen,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Fitters, n. s.,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Folders,	-	-	2	9	-	-	2	9
Foremen (bottoming room),	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Foremen (cutters),	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Foremen (finishers),	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Foremen (heel makers),	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Foremen (lasters),	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen (packing room),	7	1	-	-	7	1	-	-
Foremen (sole leather room),	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen (stitching room),	6	7	-	-	6	7	-	-
Foremen, n. s.,	13	1	-	-	13	1	-	-
Foremen, assistant (stitching room),	1	8	-	-	3	8	-	-
Foremen, assistant, n. s.,	7	-	6	-	13	-	-	-
Gemmers (inner sole),	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
General helpers,	*42	-	-	-	41	-	1	-
Heel blackers,	7	-	-	-	6	-	1	-
Heel breasters,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-
Heel burnishers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-
Heelers,	1	-	50	-	23	-	28	-
Heel finishers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
Heel makers,	32	2	-	-	6	-	26	2
Heel makers (dinkers),	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Heel nallers,	4	-	5	-	4	-	5	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Boots and Shoes.—Table IV—Continued.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Heel scourers,	-	-	29	-	1	-	28	-
Heel seat nailers,	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
Heel shavers,	-	-	31	-	3	-	28	-
Heel sorters,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Heel stayers,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Ironers,	32	-	14	-	16	-	30	-
Laborers,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Lacers,	-	23	-	-	-	11	-	12
Lasters,	76	-	177	-	6	-	247	-
Lasters (McKay),	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-
Lasters (turn work),	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-
Last fitters (custom),	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Last pullers,	17	-	-	-	4	-	13	-
Leather handlers,	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Leather sorters,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Levellers,	-	-	17	-	2	-	15	-
Liners,	5	15	-	-	-	6	5	9
Lining makers,	-	-	179	-	-	4	-	175
Lining stampers,	1	3	1	-	1	4	-	-
Machinists,	*4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Molders,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Nailers,	4	-	8	-	3	-	9	-
Nail stickers,	9	5	-	-	7	4	2	1
Operators (Goodyear),	-	-	6	-	2	-	4	-
Packers,	62	20	-	-	54	19	8	1
Packers and cleaners,	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	-
Pasters,	9	31	-	-	-	7	9	24
Perforators,	-	-	9	-	-	3	-	6
Pressers,	1	16	3	29	4	-	-	45
Pullers-off,	5	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
Pullers-over,	103	-	1	-	8	-	96	-
Pullers-over (lasters),	236	-	-	-	-	-	236	-
Pullers-over (turn work),	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Randers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
Rand tackers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Re-lasters,	20	-	-	-	7	-	13	-
Repairs,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Rollers,	2	-	13	-	15	-	-	-
Rough rounders,	-	-	22	-	2	-	20	-
Rounders,	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
Scourers,	-	-	39	-	9	-	30	-
Seam rubbers,	2	-	10	1	12	-	-	1
Sewing machine operators,	-	-	16	-	9	-	7	-
Shank blackers,	3	5	-	-	1	2	2	3
Shank burnishers,	14	-	2	-	5	-	11	-
Shankers,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Shank makers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Shippers,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Skivers,	-	-	40	16	36	6	4	10
Sluggers,	-	-	26	-	1	-	25	-
Sole layers,	11	-	27	-	4	-	34	-
Sole leather workers,	*9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Sole rounders,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Sole sorters,	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Sole stampers,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Sole veneerers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sorters,	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Splitters,	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Stampers,	3	2	4	-	2	2	5	-
Stayers,	-	-	-	66	-	3	-	63
Stitchers (back strap),	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19
Stitchers (fair),	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-
Stitchers (fancy),	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40
Stitchers (foxing),	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Stitchers (Goodyear),	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-
Stitchers (McKay),	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-
Stitchers (Romeo),	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Stitchers (sole),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
Stitchers, n. s.,	1	-	18	32	12	3	6	29
Stitch separators,	1	1	20	-	1	1	20	-
Stock fitters,	18	-	25	-	27	-	16	-
Stock-room men,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Boots and Shoes.—Table IV—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Sweepers,	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-
Table workers,	1	167	-	-	1	32	-	126
Tack pullers,	30	-	-	-	6	-	26	-
Tap trimmers,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Tip fixers,	4	6	1	-	5	6	-	-
Tip menders,	4	16	-	-	4	13	-	3
Tip stitchers,	-	-	1	52	-	-	1	52
Toe closers (liners),	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Toe-piece stitchers,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Top stitchers,	-	-	16	328	-	-	16	328
Treeers,	-	-	115	-	32	-	63	-
Trimmers,	8	51	1	-	6	39	3	12
Trimmers (seams),	4	-	47	-	6	-	46	-
Turners,	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
Vampers,	-	-	46	223	-	3	46	230
Watchmen,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Walters,	7	-	44	-	6	-	46	-
Welt fitters,	-	-	6	-	6	-	6	-
Welt lasters,	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Welt stitchers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
Welt tackers,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Wood heelers,	6	-	2	-	-	-	8	-
Zigzaggers,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS,	1,926	514	1,675	1,195	1,437	300	2,164	1,409

Building.

Building.—Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "apprentices (carpenters)" includes two males at \$4.50 a week; one at \$5; four at \$6; three at \$7.50; 10 at \$9; one at \$10; four at \$10.50; four at \$12, making a total of 29 with an average wage of \$8.64 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Apprentices (carpenters). Males: 2, \$4.50; 1, \$5; 4, \$6; 3, \$7.50; 10, \$9; 1, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 4, \$12; total, 29; average per week, \$8.64.

Apprentices (cornice makers). Males: 1, \$4.50; 1, \$6; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; total, 4; average per week, \$7.75.

Apprentices (electricians). Males: 1, \$3; 6, \$6; 5, \$7.50; 3, \$9; 5, \$10.50; total, 20; average per week, \$7.80.

Apprentices (painters). Males: 1, \$5; 2, \$6; 1, \$7; 3, \$7.50; 5, \$9; 2, \$12; total, 14; average per week, \$8.25.

Apprentices (plumbers). Males: 3, \$5; 7, \$6; 1, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; total, 14; average per week, \$6.21.

Apprentices (steam and gasfitters). Males: 1, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$8; total, 3; average per week, \$7.

Apprentices (tinmiths). Males: 1, \$4; 5, \$6; total, 6; average per week, \$5.67.

Apprentices, n. e. Males: 1, \$4.50; 5, \$6; 1, \$8.10; 3, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; total, 12; average per week, \$7.51.

Blacksmiths. Males: 6, \$8.25; 1, \$15; 1, \$16.80; 3, \$18; total, 11; average per week, \$12.30.

Bricklayers. Males: 25, \$20.16; 15, \$21; 159, \$21.60; 20, \$22.56; 10, \$23.86; 57, \$24; total, 286; average per week, \$22.07.

Bricklayers' helpers. Males: 2, \$11.42; 53, \$12; 4, \$13.50; total, 59; average per week, \$12.08.

Bricklayers' tenders. Males: 40, \$12; 15, \$13.44; 7, \$13.50; 20, \$15; total, 82; average per week, \$13.12.

Building laborers. Males: 29, \$10.50; 10, \$12; 78, \$14.40; total, 112; average per week, \$13.18.

Cabinet makers. Males: 2, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 9, \$13.50; 14, \$15; 6, \$16.20; 6, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 7, \$21.60; total, 49; average per week, \$15.63.

Carpenters. Males: 10, \$10.50; 15, \$10.80; 37, \$12; 35, \$12.15; 154, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 10, \$14.10; 33, \$14.40; 16, \$14.58; 1, \$14.85; 404, \$15; 50, \$16.20; 199, \$16.50; 147, \$16.80; 24, \$18; 1, \$18.09; 3, \$19.50; 1, \$21; 2, \$24; total, 1,143; average per week, \$15.13.

Carpenters' helpers. Males: 10, \$8.10; 1, \$9; 10, \$9.45; total, 21; average per week, \$8.79.

Cement workers. Males: 2, \$15; 2,

Building. — Table I — Continued

\$16.50; 4, \$19.50; 1, \$25.50; total, 9; average per week, \$18.50.

Concrete men. *Males:* 5, \$10.50; 23, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 13, \$18; total, 42; average per week, \$13.71.

Concrete men's helpers. *Males:* 25, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 2, \$10.80; total, 28; average per week, \$7.79.

Cornice makers. *Males:* 3, \$10.50; 14, \$16.50; 9, \$18; 1, \$21; 2, \$22.50; total, 29; average per week, \$16.91.

Cornice makers' helpers. *Males:* 6, \$6; 6, \$7.50; total, 12; average per week, \$6.75.

Decorators. *Males:* 13, \$21; 4, \$24; 2, \$30; total, 19; average per week, \$22.58.

Derrikmen. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 4, \$10.80; 2, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 2, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 13; average per week, \$12.90.

Door, sash, and blind makers. *Males:* 6, \$6; 6, \$7.50; 6, \$9; 6, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 12, \$13.50; 12, \$15; 6, \$16.50; total, 60; average per week, \$11.85.

Drainpipe layers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 8, \$13.50; total, 16; average per week, \$12.19.

Electricians. *Males:* 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 15, \$12; 5, \$13.50; 26, \$15; 11, \$16.50; 2, \$17; 28, \$18; 4, \$19.50; 1, \$20; 1, \$21; total, 95; average per week, \$15.75.

Electricians' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$9; 1, \$12; total, 6; average per week, \$8.50.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; 2, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$14.17.

Engineers (hoisting). *Males:* 3, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 31, \$15; 2, \$16.50; 2, \$18; total, 39; average per week, \$14.96.

Finishers. *Males:* 5, \$13.50; total, 5; average per week, \$13.50.

Floor layers. *Males:* 15, \$15; 6, \$16.50; 2, \$18; total, 23; average per week, \$15.65.

Foremen (bricklayers). *Males:* 1, \$24; 1, \$25.50; 2, \$27; total, 4; average per week, \$25.88.

Foremen (carpenters). *Males:* 4, \$16.50; 12, \$18; 1, \$19.50; 15, \$21; 9, \$24; 1, \$26; 2, \$27; 3, \$30; total, 47; average per week, \$21.33.

Foremen (masons). *Males:* 1, \$15; 6, \$24; 5, \$27; 2, \$28.50; 14, \$30; 1, \$35; 2, \$36; total, 31; average per week, \$28.32.

Foremen (painters). *Males:* 1, \$16.33; 6, \$16.50; 8, \$18; 2, \$19.50; total, 17; average per week, \$17.55.

Foremen (plumbers). *Males:* 4, \$22.50; 1, \$24; total, 5; average per week, \$22.80.

Foremen (roofers). *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$19.50; 1, \$21; total, 6; average per week, \$17.

Foremen (special). *Males:* 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 1, \$30; total, 4; average per week, \$24.

Foremen (steamfitters). *Males:* 1, \$18; 1, \$21; 1, \$23.50; 1, \$24; total, 4; average per week, \$21.38.

Foremen, n. e. *Males:* 4, \$16.50; 7, \$18; 5, \$19.50; 2, \$20; 4, \$21; 2, \$24; 1, \$25; 4, \$30; 1, \$42; total, 30; average per week, \$21.62.

Gasfitters. *Males:* 7, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 19, \$15; 6, \$16.50; 16, \$18; 1, \$21; total, 52; average per week, \$15.72.

Gasfitters' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$5; 2, \$6; 3, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 5, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$13.50; total, 14; average per week, \$8.32.

Gas-fixture men. *Males:* 3, \$12; 3, \$16.50; total, 6; average per week, \$14.25.

General helpers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 3; average per week, \$8.50.

Glassiers. *Males:* 10, \$12; 6, \$13.50; 2, \$14.40; 1, \$15; 1, \$25; total, 20; average per week, \$13.49.

Head carriers. *Males:* 30, \$13.44; 7, \$14.88; total, 37; average per week, \$13.71.

Kaleseminers. *Males:* 3, \$15; 2, \$16.50; 3, \$24; total, 8; average per week, \$18.75.

Kettlemen. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 1, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$12.75.

Laborers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 10, \$6.30; 9, \$7.50; 227, \$9; 6, \$9.45; 17, \$9.60; 1, \$10; 258, \$10.50; 9, \$10.80; 127, \$12; 230, \$13.44; 14, \$13.50; total, 909; average per week, \$11.02.

Leathers. *Males:* 17, \$15; 5, \$15.75; 8, \$16.20; 2, \$16.50; 88, \$18; 7, \$18.36; 2, \$18.90; 5, \$21; total, 134; average per week, \$17.55.

Lumber handlers. *Males:* 14, \$9; 2, \$10.50; total, 16; average per week, \$9.19.

Machinists. *Males:* 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 2, \$15; total, 7; average per week, \$14.

Masons. *Males:* 53, \$21.60; 68, \$24; total, 121; average per week, \$22.95.

Masons (brick). *Males:* 2, \$18; 32, \$19.50; 16, \$21; 27, \$21.60; 2, \$22.50; 2, \$23.04; 193, \$24; total, 274; average per week, \$23.

Masons (stone). *Males:* 1, \$13.44; 3, \$14.40; 3, \$16.80; 44, \$18; 1, \$19.20; 40, \$19.50; 22, \$21; 8, \$21.60; 17, \$21.60; 10, \$22.68; 94, \$24; total, 243; average per week, \$21.31.

Masons' helpers. *Males:* 20, \$9; 18, \$10.50; 7, \$13.44; 5, \$16.57; total, 50; average per week, \$10.63.

Masons' helpers (stone). *Males:* 6, \$11.88; 7, \$12; 16, \$13.20; 5, \$15.12; 5, \$18.90; total, 39; average per week, \$13.76.

Masons' tenders. *Males:* 50, \$12; 65, \$13.44; 1, \$14.40; 6, \$15; 12, \$18.90; total, 134; average per week, \$13.47.

Masons' tenders (brick). *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 41, \$13.50; 28, \$14.40; 28, \$15; 5, \$24; total, 109; average per week, \$14.49.

Masons' tenders (stone). *Males:* 10, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 1, \$13.20; 4, \$13.50; total, 21; average per week, \$11.63.

Building.—Table I—Continued.

Millmen. *Males:* 5, \$9; 6, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 4, \$16.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$19.50; 1, \$22.50; total, 25; average per week, \$13.20.

Molders. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 4, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 6, \$16.50; 5, \$18; total, 19; average per week, \$15.71.

Painters. *Males:* 57, \$12; 131, \$13.50; 39, \$14.40; 490, \$15; 5, \$15.84; 2, \$16; 9, \$16.50; 3, \$16.80; 5, \$18; 3, \$18.24; 1, \$19.18; 3, \$27; total, 748; average per week, \$14.60.

Paper hangers. *Males:* 6, \$12; 13, \$13.50; 12, \$13.80; 2, \$14; 9, \$14.40; 47, \$15; 1, \$15.84; 2, \$16; 30, \$16.50; 2, \$17; 56, \$18; 1, \$18.72; 2, \$19.50; 15, \$20; 8, \$21; 1, \$21.60; 1, \$24; 1, \$24.60; 4, \$25; 1, \$25.50; 2, \$27; 2, \$30; 1, \$30.60; 1, \$35.02; 1, \$45; total, 221; average per week, \$17.22.

Paving cutters. *Males:* 4, \$12; 5, \$13.50; total, 9; average per week, \$12.83.

Pipe cutters. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 4, \$15; total, 12; average per week, \$12.75.

Pipe fitters. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$13.88.

Pipe fitters' helpers. *Males:* 10, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 6, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 18; average per week, \$9.92.

Plamers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$14.40.

Plasterers. *Males:* 2, \$15; 31, \$18; 29, \$19.50; 3, \$20.84; 69, \$21; 5, \$21.60; 3, \$23.04; 31, \$24; total, 173; average per week, \$20.73.

Plasterers' helpers. *Males:* 3, \$10.50; 3, \$11.52; 1, \$12; total, 7; average per week, \$11.15.

Plasterers' tenders. *Males:* 7, \$13.44; 20, \$13.50; 15, \$14.40; 44, \$15; total, 86; average per week, \$14.42.

Plumbers. *Males:* 7, \$12; 3, \$14.40; 5, \$15; 5, \$15.75; 13, \$16.50; 63, \$18; 7, \$19; 53, \$19.50; 69, \$21; 24, \$22.50; 4, \$24; total, 233; average per week, \$19.39.

Plumbers' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$3; 4, \$4; 5, \$4.50; 7, \$5; 66, \$6; 13, \$7; 50, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 26, \$9; 8, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 10, \$12; total, 192; average per week, \$7.27.

Quarrymen. *Males:* 15, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 3, \$15; total, 25; average per week, \$11.58.

Roofers (gravel and slate). *Males:* 8, \$9; 5, \$10; 43, \$10.50; 22, \$12; 2, \$12.50; 19, \$13.50; 26, \$14; 59, \$15; 9, \$16.50; 26, \$18; 2, \$21; total, 221; average per week, \$13.69.

Roofers, n. s. *Males:* 3, \$13.50; 4, \$15; 2, \$15.12; 10, \$16.50; 13, \$18; total, 32; average per week, \$16.55.

Roofers' helpers (gravel and slate). *Males:* 33, \$9; 21, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 56; average per week, \$9.67.

Roofers' helpers, n. s. *Males:* 3, \$6; 3, \$8; 8, \$9; 13, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 6, \$10.60; 6, \$11.88; 13, \$12; total, 55; average per week, \$10.32.

Sash makers. *Males:* 3, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 4, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 13; average per week, \$13.04.

Sawyers (builders' finish). *Males:* 1, \$7.20; 2, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 1, \$18; total, 13; average per week, \$11.63.

Sawyers (doors, sashes, and blinds). *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 8, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 16; average per week, \$13.

Sheet-metal workers. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 11, \$13.50; 19, \$15; 10, \$16.50; 3, \$18; 4, \$19.50; 2, \$21; 1, \$24; total, 56; average per week, \$15.48.

Sheet-metal workers' helpers. *Males:* 2, \$7.50; 2, \$8.10; 11, \$9; 2, \$10; 3, \$10.50; total, 20; average per week, \$9.09.

Sorters (brick). *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 8; average per week, \$12.56.

Stair builders. *Males:* 11, \$15; 29, \$16.50; 7, \$18; 1, \$21; 5, \$21.60; total, 53; average per week, \$16.96.

Steam and gasfitters. *Males:* 1, \$9; 11, \$15; 4, \$16.50; 20, \$18; 10, \$21; total, 46; average per week, \$17.61.

Steam and gasfitters' helpers. *Males:* 5, \$7.50; 13, \$9; 4, \$10.50; 2, \$15; total, 24; average per week, \$9.44.

Steamfitters. *Males:* 2, \$7.50; 1, \$9.60; 1, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 31, \$15; 21, \$16.50; 62, \$18; 18, \$19.50; 2, \$20; 63, \$21; 10, \$22.50; total, 221; average per week, \$18.22.

Steamfitters' helpers. *Males:* 3, \$6; 18, \$7.50; 49, \$9; 44, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 51, \$12; total, 166; average per week, \$10.11.

Stone cutters. *Males:* 25, \$10.80; 3, \$16.50; 6, \$16.80; 1, \$18; total, 35; average per week, \$12.52.

Stucco workers. *Males:* 5, \$19.50; 5, \$21; 2, \$24; total, 12; average per week, \$20.88.

Teamsters. *Males:* 23, \$9; 12, \$10; 29, \$10.50; 2, \$10.80; 9, \$11; 28, \$12; 1, \$13; 3, \$13.50; total, 107; average per week, \$10.67.

Tile layers (mantels). *Males:* 1, \$15; 3, \$16.50; 3, \$18; 2, \$19.50; 1, \$21; 1, \$24; total, 11; average per week, \$18.41.

Tile layers' helpers. *Males:* 7, \$9; 2, \$10.50; total, 9; average per week, \$9.33.

Timsmiths. *Males:* 6, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 9, \$13; 10, \$13.50; 2, \$14.40; 61, \$15; 26, \$16.50; 23, \$18; 2, \$24; total, 151; average per week, \$15.32.

Timsmiths' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 3, \$8; 1, \$8.10; 11, \$9; 6, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 25; average per week, \$9.42.

Turners. *Males:* 3, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$16.75; 1, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$16.04.

Watchmen. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$12.25; 1, \$14; total, 4; average per week, \$12.56.

Whitemen. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$14.50.

Building. — Table I — Concluded.

Whitewashers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 3, \$13.50; total, 4; average per week, \$13.18.

Winders (telephones). *Females:* 2, \$0; 1, \$7.50; total, 3; average per week, \$6.50.

Window frame makers. *Males:* 2, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 3; average per week, \$15.50.

Wires (electrical). *Males:* 2, \$13.50; 5, \$15; 3, \$16.50; 6, \$16.50; 3, \$16.80; 5, \$18; total, 24; average per week, \$16.18.

Wires' helpers (electrical). *Males:* 1, \$7.98; 2, \$8; 2, \$9; 4, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 11; average per week, \$9.82.

Building. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Apprentices (carpenters),	\$8.64	-	-	-	\$8.64	-	50.62
Apprentices (cornice makers),	7.75	-	-	-	7.75	-	48.00
Apprentices (electricians),	7.80	-	-	-	7.80	-	50.80
Apprentices (painters),	8.63	-	\$6.00	-	8.25	-	50.14
Apprentices (plumbers),	6.05	-	6.63	-	6.21	-	48.00
Apprentices (steam and gasfitters),	7.00	-	-	-	7.00	-	48.00
Apprentices (tinmiths),	6.67	-	-	-	6.67	-	48.00
Apprentices, n. s.,	7.51	-	-	-	7.51	-	52.67
Blacksmiths,	11.73	-	18.00	-	12.80	-	54.64
Bricklayers,	22.07	-	-	-	22.07	-	48.17
Bricklayers' helpers,	12.08	-	-	-	12.08	-	48.00
Bricklayers' tenders,	13.12	-	-	-	13.12	-	48.00
Building laborers,	13.18	-	-	-	13.18	-	50.09
Cabinet makers,	16.63	-	-	-	16.63	-	52.22
Carpenters,	16.23	-	12.50	-	16.13	-	49.29
Carpenters' helpers,	8.79	-	-	-	8.79	-	54.24
Cement workers,	18.50	-	-	-	18.50	-	54.00
Concreters,	13.71	-	-	-	13.71	-	54.00
Concreters' helpers,	7.79	-	-	-	7.79	-	54.00
Cornice makers,	16.91	-	-	-	16.91	-	51.21
Cornice makers' helpers,	6.75	-	-	-	6.75	-	54.00
Decorators,	22.81	-	24.00	-	22.68	-	48.68
Derrickmen,	12.90	-	-	-	12.90	-	52.15
Door, sash, and blind makers,	-	-	11.85	-	11.85	-	60.00
Drainpipe layers,	10.50	-	12.95	-	12.19	-	54.00
Electricians,	15.40	-	17.38	-	15.75	-	50.89
Electricians' helpers,	7.80	-	12.00	-	8.50	-	56.33
Engineers,	12.50	-	15.00	-	14.17	-	56.17
Engineers (hoisting),	14.96	-	-	-	14.96	-	53.64
Finishers,	18.50	-	-	-	18.50	-	56.40
Floor layers,	15.65	-	-	-	15.65	-	48.00
Foremen (bricklayers),	25.88	-	-	-	25.88	-	48.00
Foremen (carpenters),	21.40	-	18.00	-	21.33	-	49.32
Foremen (masons),	28.32	-	-	-	28.32	-	48.77
Foremen (painters),	17.29	-	19.50	-	17.55	-	48.35
Foremen (plumbers),	22.80	-	-	-	22.80	-	48.00
Foremen (roofers),	18.00	-	12.00	-	17.00	-	50.00
Foremen (special),	24.00	-	-	-	24.00	-	54.00
Foremen (steamfitters),	21.38	-	-	-	21.38	-	52.50
Foremen, n. s.,	21.66	-	21.40	-	21.62	-	52.27
Gasfitters,	15.49	-	16.88	-	15.72	-	51.35
Gasfitters' helpers,	8.32	-	-	-	8.32	-	48.86
Gas-fixture men,	14.25	-	-	-	14.25	-	48.00
General helpers,	8.50	-	-	-	8.50	-	55.33
Glaziers,	13.38	-	13.60	-	13.49	-	52.60
Hod carriers,	14.88	-	13.44	-	13.71	-	48.00
Kalsominers,	18.75	-	-	-	18.75	-	48.00
Kettlemen,	12.75	-	-	-	12.75	-	52.00
Laborers,	11.06	-	8.46	-	11.02	-	51.78
Lathers,	17.55	-	-	-	17.55	-	48.00
Lumber handlers,	9.30	-	9.00	-	9.19	-	56.88
Machinists,	14.67	-	13.50	-	14.00	-	54.57
Masons,	23.45	-	21.60	-	22.95	-	48.00
Masons (brick),	23.00	-	-	-	23.00	-	48.24
Masons (stone),	21.32	-	21.06	-	21.31	-	49.68
Masons' helpers,	10.63	-	-	-	10.63	-	48.42
Masons' helpers (stone),	13.76	-	-	-	13.76	-	51.23
Masons' tenders,	13.47	-	-	-	13.47	-	48.49
Masons' tenders (brick),	14.49	-	-	-	14.49	-	48.00

Building. — Table II— Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Masons' tenders (stone),	\$11.63	-	-	-	\$11.63	-	50.86
Millmen,	18.50	-	\$11.00	-	13.20	-	56.20
Molders,	15.23	-	16.75	-	15.71	-	58.00
Painters,	14.47	-	15.15	-	14.60	-	48.79
Paper hangers,	16.87	-	19.81	-	17.22	-	49.68
Paving cutters,	12.83	-	-	-	12.83	-	54.00
Pipe cutters,	13.20	-	12.43	-	12.75	-	51.00
Pipe fitters,	13.88	-	-	-	13.88	-	54.00
Pipe fitters' helpers,	9.92	-	-	-	9.92	-	49.33
Planers,	16.00	-	12.00	-	14.40	-	55.20
Plasterers,	20.73	-	-	-	20.73	-	48.07
Plasterers' helpers,	11.15	-	-	-	11.15	-	48.00
Plasterers' tenders,	14.42	-	-	-	14.42	-	48.00
Plumbers,	19.30	-	19.18	-	19.29	-	50.04
Plumbers' helpers,	7.21	-	8.79	-	7.27	-	50.72
Quarrymen,	12.30	-	10.50	-	11.58	-	54.00
Roofers (gravel and slate),	13.87	-	9.67	-	13.69	-	52.75
Roofers, n. s.,	16.55	-	-	-	16.55	-	49.50
Roofers' helpers (gravel and slate),	9.67	-	-	-	9.67	-	51.75
Roofers' helpers, n. s.,	10.32	-	-	-	10.32	-	52.04
Sash makers,	13.04	-	-	-	13.04	-	54.62
Sawyers (builders' finish),	11.63	-	-	-	11.63	-	55.69
Sawyers (doors, sashes, and blinds),	12.00	-	13.07	-	13.00	-	59.60
Sheet-metal workers,	14.97	-	17.59	-	15.48	-	51.54
Sheet-metal workers' helpers,	8.98	-	9.40	-	9.09	-	50.10
Sorters (brick),	12.56	-	-	-	12.56	-	50.25
Stair builders,	16.95	-	-	-	16.95	-	51.77
Steam and gasfitters,	17.61	-	-	-	17.61	-	51.13
Steam and gasfitters' helpers,	9.44	-	-	-	9.44	-	52.50
Steamfitters,	17.24	-	19.20	-	18.22	-	52.56
Steamfitters' helpers,	9.39	-	10.97	-	10.11	-	52.34
Stone cutters,	12.52	-	-	-	12.52	-	49.03
Stucco workers,	20.88	-	-	-	20.88	-	48.00
Teamsters,	10.72	-	10.36	-	10.67	-	56.04
Tile layers (mantels),	18.00	-	19.50	-	18.41	-	48.00
Tile layers' helpers,	9.43	-	9.00	-	9.33	-	48.00
Tinsmiths,	15.32	-	15.00	-	15.32	-	50.66
Tinsmiths' helpers,	9.42	-	-	-	9.42	-	50.40
Turners,	16.56	-	15.00	-	16.04	-	57.67
Watchmen,	12.08	-	14.00	-	12.66	-	78.50
Whitewashers,	14.50	-	-	-	14.50	-	54.00
Whitewashers,	13.13	-	-	-	13.13	-	48.00
Winders (telephones),	-	\$6.50	-	-	-	\$6.50	54.00
Window frame makers,	15.50	-	-	-	15.50	-	56.67
Wires (electrical),	16.18	-	-	-	16.18	-	48.00
Wires' helpers (electrical),	9.82	-	-	-	9.82	-	48.00

Building. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Apprentices (carpenters),	-	15	14	-	-	-	29	-	29
Apprentices (cornice makers),	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
Apprentices (electricians),	-	8	12	-	-	-	20	-	20
Apprentices (painters),	-	6	8	-	-	-	14	-	14
Apprentices (plumbers),	-	11	3	-	-	-	14	-	14
Apprentices (steam and gasfitters),	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
Apprentices (tinsmiths),	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Apprentices, n. s.,	-	8	4	-	-	-	12	-	12
Blacksmiths,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Bricklayers,	-	-	286	-	-	-	286	-	286
Bricklayers' helpers,	-	-	59	-	-	-	59	-	59

Building.—Table III—Continued.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both sexes
Bricklayers' tenders,	-	-	82	-	-	-	82	-	82
Building laborers,	-	-	112	-	-	-	112	-	112
Cabinet makers,	-	-	49	-	-	-	49	-	49
Carpenters,	-	-	1,148	-	-	-	1,148	-	1,148
Carpenters' helpers,	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	21
Cement workers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Concreters,	-	-	42	-	-	-	42	-	42
Concreters' helpers,	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	28
Cornice makers,	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	29
Cornice makers' helpers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Decorators,	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
Derrickmen,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Door, sash, and blind makers,	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	-	60
Drainpipe layers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Electricians,	-	-	95	-	-	-	95	-	95
Electricians' helpers,	-	1	5	-	-	-	6	-	6
Engineers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Engineers (hoisting),	-	-	39	-	-	-	39	-	39
Finishers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Floor layers,	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23
Foremen (bricklayers),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen (carpenters),	-	-	47	-	-	-	47	-	47
Foremen (masons),	-	2	29	-	-	-	31	-	31
Foremen (painters),	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Foremen (plumbers),	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Foremen (roofers),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Foremen (special),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen (steamfitters),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen, n. s.,	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	30
Gasfitters,	-	-	52	-	-	-	52	-	52
Gasfitters' helpers,	-	6	8	-	-	-	14	-	14
Gas-fixture men,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
General helpers,	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Glaziers,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Hod carriers,	-	-	37	-	-	-	37	-	37
Kalsomners,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Kettlemen,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Laborers,	-	1	908	-	-	-	909	-	909
Lathers,	-	-	184	-	-	-	184	-	184
Lumber handlers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Machinists,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Masons,	-	-	121	-	-	-	121	-	121
Masons (brick),	-	-	274	-	-	-	274	-	274
Masons (stone),	-	-	243	-	-	-	243	-	243
Masons' helpers,	-	-	59	-	-	-	59	-	59
Masons' helpers (stone),	-	-	39	-	-	-	39	-	39
Masons' tenders,	-	-	134	-	-	-	134	-	134
Masons' tenders (brick),	-	-	109	-	-	-	109	-	109
Masons' tenders (stone),	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	21
Millmen,	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
Molders,	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
Painters,	-	1	747	-	-	-	748	-	748
Paper hangers,	-	-	221	-	-	-	221	-	221
Paving cutters,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Pipe cutters,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Pipe fitters,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Pipe fitters' helpers,	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18
Planers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Plasterers,	-	-	173	-	-	-	173	-	173
Plasterers' helpers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Plasterers' tenders,	-	2	84	-	-	-	86	-	86
Plumbers,	-	-	253	-	-	-	253	-	253
Plumbers' helpers,	-	60	182	-	-	-	192	-	192
Quarrymen,	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
Roofers (gravel and slate),	-	-	221	-	-	-	221	-	221
Roofers, n. s.,	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	32
Roofers' helpers (gravel and slate),	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	56
Roofers' helpers, n. s.,	-	6	49	-	-	-	55	-	55
Sash makers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Sawyers (builders' finish),	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Sawyers (doors, sashes, and blinds),	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Sheet-metal workers,	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	56

Building. — Table III—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Sheet-metal workers' helpers,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Sorters (brick),	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Stair builders,	-	-	53	-	-	-	53	-	53
Steam and gasfitters,	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Steam and gasfitters' helpers,	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	24
Steamfitters,	-	-	221	-	-	-	221	-	221
Steamfitters' helpers,	-	13	153	-	-	-	166	-	166
Stone cutters,	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
Stucco workers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Teamsters,	-	1	106	-	-	-	107	-	107
Tile layers (mantels),	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Tile layers' helpers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Tinsmiths,	-	-	151	-	-	-	151	-	151
Tinsmiths' helpers,	-	5	20	-	-	-	25	-	25
Turners,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Watchmen,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Whiteners,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Whitewashers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Winders (telephones),	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3	3
Window frame makers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Wires (electrical),	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	24
Wires' helpers (electrical),	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
TOTALS,	-	157	7,671	-	1	2	7,828	3	7,831

Building. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Apprentices (carpenters),	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Apprentices (cornice makers),	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Apprentices (electricians),	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Apprentices (painters),	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Apprentices (plumbers),	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Apprentices (steam and gasfitters),	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Apprentices (tinsmiths),	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Apprentices, n. s.,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Blacksmiths,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Bricklayers,	286	-	-	-	286	-	-	-
Bricklayers' helpers,	59	-	-	-	59	-	-	-
Bricklayers' tenders,	82	-	-	-	82	-	-	-
Building laborers,	112	-	-	-	112	-	-	-
Cabinet makers,	*49	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
Carpenters,	1,148	-	-	-	1,148	-	-	-
Carpenters' helpers,	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Cement workers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Concreters,	42	-	-	-	42	-	-	-
Concreters' helpers,	28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
Cornice makers,	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Cornice makers' helpers,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Decorators,	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Derrickmen,	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Door, sash, and blind makers,	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
Drainpipe layers,	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Electricians,	95	-	-	-	95	-	-	-
Electricians' helpers,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Engineers,	5	-	1	-	6	-	-	-
Engineers (hoisting),	*39	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
Finishers,	3	-	2	-	5	-	-	-
Floor layers,	23	-	-	-	21	-	2	-
Foremen (bricklayers),	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen (carpenters),	47	-	-	-	47	-	-	-
Foremen (masons),	31	-	-	-	31	-	-	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Building. — Table IV — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Foremen (painters),	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Foremen (plumbers),	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Foremen (roofers),	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Foremen (special),	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen (steamfitters),	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen, n. s.,	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Gasfitters,	52	-	-	-	52	-	-	-
Gasfitters' helpers,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Gas-fixture men,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
General helpers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Glaziers,	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Hod carriers,	37	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
Kalsomniers,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Kettlemen,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Laborers,	909	-	-	-	909	-	-	-
Lathers,	134	-	-	-	29	-	106	-
Lumber handlers,	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Machinists,	*6	-	1	-	7	-	-	-
Masons,	121	-	-	-	121	-	-	-
Masons (brick),	274	-	-	-	274	-	-	-
Masons (stone),	243	-	-	-	243	-	-	-
Masons' helpers,	59	-	-	-	59	-	-	-
Masons' helpers (stone),	39	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
Masons' tenders,	134	-	-	-	134	-	-	-
Masons' tenders (brick),	109	-	-	-	109	-	-	-
Masons' tenders (stone),	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Millmen,	*7	-	18	-	26	-	-	-
Molders,	2	-	17	-	19	-	-	-
Painters,	748	-	-	-	748	-	-	-
Paper hangers,	221	-	-	-	97	-	124	-
Paving cutters,	9	-	-	-	6	-	4	-
Pipe cutters,	10	-	2	-	12	-	-	-
Pipe fitters,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Pipe fitters' helpers,	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Planers,	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Plasterers,	173	-	-	-	173	-	-	-
Plasterers' helpers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Plasterers' tenders,	86	-	-	-	86	-	-	-
Plumbers,	253	-	-	-	253	-	-	-
Plumbers' helpers,	192	-	-	-	192	-	-	-
Quarrymen,	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Roofers (gravel and slate),	221	-	-	-	221	-	-	-
Roofers, n. s.,	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Roofers' helpers (gravel and slate),	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-
Roofers' helpers, n. s.,	55	-	-	-	55	-	-	-
Sash makers,	*13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Sawyers (builders' finish),	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Sawyers (doors, sashes, and blinds),	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers,	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers' helpers,	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Sorters (brick),	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Stair builders,	*53	-	-	-	53	-	-	-
Steam and gasfitters,	46	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
Steam and gasfitters' helpers,	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
Steamfitters,	219	-	2	-	221	-	-	-
Steamfitters' helpers,	166	-	-	-	166	-	-	-
Stone cutters,	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Stucco workers,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Teamsters,	107	-	-	-	107	-	-	-
Tile layers (mantels),	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Tile layers' helpers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Tinsmiths,	161	-	-	-	161	-	-	-
Tinsmiths' helpers,	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Turners,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Watchmen,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Whiteners,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Whitewashers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Winders (telephones),	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Window frame makers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Wires (electrical),	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
Wires' helpers (electrical),	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
TOTALS,	7,745	-	83	3	7,593	3	235	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Cotton Goods.

Cotton Goods.—Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "back boys" includes 22 males at \$4.14 a week; two at \$4.50; 55 at \$4.68; five at \$5.43; one at \$5.54; five at \$5.81; three at \$6.80; three at \$6.72; one at \$7.23; two at \$7.80, making a total of 99 with an average wage of \$4.87 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Back boys. *Males:* 22, \$4.14; 2, \$4.50; 55, \$4.68; 5, \$5.43; 1, \$5.54; 5, \$5.81; 3, \$6.60; 3, \$6.72; 1, \$7.23; 2, \$7.80; total, 99; average per week, \$4.87.

Back tenders. *Males:* 13, \$5.14; 4, \$6.86; 4, \$7.70; 13, \$9.11; 1, \$10.16; total, 35; average per week, \$7.25. *Females:* 19, \$3.30; 5, \$5.44; total, 24; average per week, \$3.75.

Balers. *Males:* 1, \$5.25; 2, \$10.16; 1, \$10.25; total, 4; average per week, \$8.96.

Band boys. *Males:* 1, \$3; 6, \$3.90; 1, \$4.20; 1, \$5.06; 1, \$7.60; total, 10; average per week, \$4.32.

Banders. *Males:* 1, \$5; 2, \$5.50; 5, \$7; 1, \$8; 1, \$9.00; total, 10; average per week, \$6.99. *Females:* 5, \$6.10; total, 5; average per week, \$6.10.

Beamers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$8.50; 2, \$8.96; 7, \$11.25; 30, \$11.34; 1, \$12.50; 16, \$13.34; total, 58; average per week, \$11.09. *Females:* 7, \$2.10; total, 7; average per week, \$2.10.

Beamers, ballers, and winders. *Males:* 2, \$7.54; 27, \$12.27; total, 29; average per week, \$11.94. *Females:* 11, \$6.86; total, 11; average per week, \$6.86.

Blacksmiths. *Males:* 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.10; 1, \$13.18; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$13.54; 1, \$13.92; 1, \$14; 1, \$15.87; 1, \$16.50; total, 11; average per week, \$13.47.

Blacksmiths' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$8; 4, \$9; total, 5; average per week, \$8.80.

Bleachery operatives, n. s. *Males:* 23, \$6.99; 14, \$10; total, 37; average per week, \$8.13.

Bobbin boys. *Males:* 2, \$3.60; 2, \$3.90; 3, \$4; 1, \$4.25; 3, \$4.83; 1, \$5; 4, \$5.80; 1, \$6.06; 3, \$6.19; 2, \$6.38; 69, \$6.71; 10, \$6.75; 12, \$7; total, 113; average per week, \$6.42. *Females:* 7, \$4; 1, \$6.10; total, 8; average per week, \$4.26.

Bobbin winders. *Females:* 10, \$6; 24, \$7.50; 1, \$8.40; 1, \$9; total, 34; average per week, \$7.13.

Boilers-out. *Males:* 1, \$4.48; 2, \$8.55; total, 3; average per week, \$7.19.

Brushers. *Males:* 3, \$5; 1, \$6.50; total, 4; average per week, \$5.83.

Butters. *Males:* 4, \$3; 1, \$4.80; total, 5; average per week, \$3.86.

Bundlers. *Males:* 1, \$9.25; 1, \$9.50; total, 2; average per week, \$9.38.

Can boys. *Males:* 6, \$5.41; 2, \$5.80; 1,

\$5.90; 2, \$6; 1, \$6.50; 1, \$6.54; total, 13; average per week, \$5.77.

Card grinders. *Males:* 1, \$7.59; 1, \$8.40; 1, \$8.80; 1, \$8.85; 8, \$9; 21, \$9.37; 11, \$9.49; 11, \$9.59; 4, \$9.94; 1, \$10; 8, \$10.03; 2, \$10.30; 23, \$10.34; 1, \$10.40; 1, \$10.59; 1, \$10.84; 2, \$10.89; 2, \$11.42; 3, \$11.55; 2, \$11.99; 2, \$12; 1, \$12.30; total, 108; average per week, \$9.93.

Card room operatives, n. s. *Males:* 8, \$4.74; 12, \$5.87; 42, \$5.99; 10, \$6.73; 32, \$8.09; 1, \$10; total, 108; average per week, \$6.63. *Females:* 136, \$5.99; 29, \$6.73; 2, \$7.50; 32, \$8.09; total, 199; average per week, \$6.45.

Card strippers. *Males:* 1, \$4.90; 13, \$5.70; 1, \$6.70; 26, \$6.73; 3, \$6.84; 20, \$6.97; 13, \$7.11; 56, \$7.19; 10, \$7.62; 8, \$7.92; 10, \$7.98; 6, \$8.67; 3, \$8.77; 1, \$8.80; 2, \$9.80; total, 173; average per week, \$7.18.

Card tenders. *Males:* 7, \$4.15; 5, \$5.83; 3, \$6; 2, \$6.60; 8, \$7.23; 7, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 2, \$8.20; total, 35; average per week, \$6.40.

Carpenters. *Males:* 2, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 18, \$11.11; 7, \$11.62; 12, \$12; 17, \$12.23; 7, \$12.47; 3, \$12.50; 6, \$12.90; 2, \$13.20; 15, \$13.50; 1, \$14.40; 1, \$14.55; 13, \$15; 1, \$15.60; 2, \$16.30; 3, \$18.33; total, 111; average per week, \$12.81.

Carpenters' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 2; average per week, \$9.75.

Carriers (bobbins, etc.). *Males:* 4, \$4; 1, \$6; 2, \$6.00; 3, \$7.60; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.90; total, 13; average per week, \$6.55.

Case makers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 2, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 4; average per week, \$8.63.

Cleaners and sweepers. *Males:* 10, \$3; 1, \$3.30; 1, \$3.45; 1, \$3.60; 3, \$3.63; 3, \$3.85; 7, \$3.99; 6, \$4; 12, \$4.23; 15, \$4.32; 6, \$4.50; 1, \$5.88; 1, \$6; 1, \$6.45; total, 68; average per week, \$4.06. *Females:* 1, \$3.45; 4, \$3.60; 3, \$3.96; 1, \$5; 1, \$6; total, 10; average per week, \$4.07.

Cloth inspectors. *Males:* 2, \$7.06; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$7.91; 3, \$8.47; 3, \$8.50; 12, \$9.31; 1, \$10; total, 25; average per week, \$8.70. *Females:* 14, \$5.63; 19, \$5.72; 2, \$7.08; 5, \$7.25; 2, \$7.91; total, 42; average per week, \$6.04.

Cloth room employees. *Males:* 1, \$5; 3, \$5.12; 26, \$5.70; 2, \$6.86; 28, \$6.99; 2, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 16, \$7.70; 1, \$7.86; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.12; 1, \$9.07; 1, \$10.89; 1, \$11.22; 1, \$12.60; 1, \$14.52; total, 89; average per week, \$6.97.

Cotton Goods. — Table I — Continued.

Females: 40, \$5.70; 33, \$6.99; 2, \$7.50; total, 75; average per week, \$6.32.

Comber tenders. *Males:* 7, \$6.50; 2, \$9.06; total, 9; average per week, \$7.07. *Females:* 1, \$6; 25, \$6.50; 2, \$9.06; total, 28; average per week, \$6.67.

Compositors. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 1, \$14; total, 2; average per week, \$12.25.

Cotton handlers. *Males:* 3, \$7.13; 3, \$7.26; 1, \$7.40; 1, \$7.96; 3, \$8.32; 2, \$8.97; 1, \$10.21; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$12.86; total, 16; average per week, \$8.44.

Cotton openers. *Males:* 1, \$5.94; 11, \$6.06; 2, \$6.53; 4, \$7.26; 1, \$7.32; 3, \$8.47; total, 22; average per week, \$6.70.

Cutters. *Males:* 2, \$6.60; 1, \$9; total, 3; average per week, \$7.40.

Designers. *Males:* 2, \$14.50; 1, \$18; 1, \$24; 5, \$24.04; total, 9; average per week, \$21.24.

Doffers. *Males:* 2, \$3.48; 6, \$3.99; 16, \$4; 8, \$4.20; 7, \$4.36; 71, \$4.50; 2, \$4.62; 40, \$5; 24, \$5.05; 11, \$5.14; 38, \$5.20; 62, \$5.27; 24, \$5.61; 4, \$5.83; 7, \$6; 3, \$6.20; 2, \$6.43; 1, \$6.53; 3, \$6.54; 19, \$6.55; 1, \$6.77; 1, \$6.80; 3, \$6.86; 3, \$6.93; 4, \$7; 67, \$7.26; 12, \$7.30; 11, \$7.46; 3, \$7.50; 3, \$7.73; 7, \$7.78; 4, \$7.86; 4, \$8.40; 1, \$9.77; 1, \$9.90; total, 476; average per week, \$5.67. *Females:* 11, \$3.50; 1, \$3.60; 1, \$3.70; 6, \$3.85; 47, \$4; 5, \$4.12; 4, \$4.20; 19, \$4.25; 2, \$4.29; 3, \$4.32; 13, \$4.36; 25, \$4.50; 12, \$4.72; 4, \$4.84; 4, \$5.06; 60, \$5.14; 39, \$5.20; 5, \$5.21; 5, \$5.44; 22, \$5.50; 25, \$5.51; 1, \$5.17; 19, \$6.55; 12, \$7.30; total, 345; average per week, \$4.94.

Doublers. *Males:* 1, \$6.48; 4, \$6.80; 2, \$6.90; 1, \$7; 2, \$7.32; 2, \$7.50; total, 12; average per week, \$7.03.

Draughtsmen. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$23; total, 2; average per week, \$18.25.

Drawers. *Males:* 65, \$5.54; total, 65; average per week, \$5.54. *Females:* 17, \$5.90; total, 17; average per week, \$5.90.

Drawers-in. *Males:* 44, \$6.17; total, 44; average per week, \$6.17. *Females:* 13, \$5.10; 1, \$5.94; 27, \$6; 34, \$6.13; 25, \$6.18; 2, \$6.50; 25, \$7.02; 40, \$7.08; 14, \$8.97; 1, \$9.16; total, 187; average per week, \$6.57.

Drawing frame tenders. *Males:* 5, \$4.65; 5, \$5.81; 5, \$5.88; 5, \$6.14; 1, \$6.25; 3, \$6.53; 5, \$6.65; 4, \$7.26; total, 33; average per week, \$6.08. *Females:* 16, \$4.35; 10, \$5.20; 1, \$5.80; 5, \$5.81; 6, \$5.88; 2, \$6.14; 6, \$6.40; 9, \$6.80; 10, \$9.10; 1, \$10; 34, \$10.12; total, 100; average per week, \$7.49.

Dressers. *Males:* 5, \$9.92; 16, \$9.94; 11, \$10.14; 6, \$12.55; total, 38; average per week, \$10.41. *Females:* 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9.

Dresser tenders. *Males:* 5, \$13.34; 31, \$13.50; 5, \$14; 3, \$14.55; 1, \$15; total, 45; average per week, \$13.64.

Dryers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 5, \$8.01; 1, \$8.30;

5, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 13; average per week, \$8.95.

Dyeworks operatives, n. s. *Males:* 1, \$7.25; 1, \$7.50; 3, \$7.51; 8, \$7.63; 21, \$7.69; 6, \$7.95; 2, \$8; 24, \$8.44; 1, \$8.57; 10, \$8.70; 18, \$8.79; 33, \$9.26; 18, \$10; 1, \$28.65; 1, \$30; total, 148; average per week, \$8.95.

Elevator tenders. *Males:* 1, \$5.50; 19, \$5.94; 10, \$6; 1, \$6.50; 2, \$6.53; 1, \$7; 10, \$7.01; 3, \$7.26; 7, \$7.33; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$7.70; 1, \$7.80; 3, \$7.92; 2, \$7.94; 15, \$8.02; 2, \$8.71; 6, \$9; 1, \$9.19; 1, \$9.24; total, 88; average per week, \$7.14.

Electricians. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$17.68; total, 3; average per week, \$13.89.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$13; 2, \$14.14; 5, \$14.25; 4, \$14.63; 1, \$15.25; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.30; 5, \$16.60; 3, \$18; 2, \$20; 2, \$20.43; 1, \$21; 1, \$22.10; 1, \$23.50; 3, \$24; total, 33; average per week, \$17.43.

Engineers, assistant. *Males:* 3, \$7.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$13; 1, \$14.81; 1, \$15; 1, \$15.07; total, 9; average per week, \$11.26.

Fasteners. *Females:* 18, \$7; total, 18; average per week, \$7.

Filling boys. *Males:* 1, \$3.96; 3, \$4.42; 3, \$5.21; 7, \$6; 1, \$6.60; 5, \$7.13; 3, \$7.26; 8, \$7.67; 2, \$8.03; 1, \$8.12; 4, \$8.45; 2, \$8.70; 3, \$9.77; 3, \$9.90; total, 46; average per week, \$7.27.

Finishers. *Males:* 3, \$6.68; 2, \$7.31; 1, \$8; total, 6; average per week, \$7.11.

Firemen. *Males:* 1, \$9.50; 2, \$9.63; 2, \$9.80; 11, \$10.16; 2, \$10.58; 9, \$10.64; 2, \$11; 1, \$11.08; 1, \$11.11; 8, \$11.87; 2, \$12; 1, \$12.28; 2, \$12.50; 1, \$12.60; 1, \$13; 1, \$13.04; 1, \$13.31; 1, \$13.38; 1, \$13.40; 1, \$13.65; 3, \$13.87; 8, \$14; 2, \$15; 1, \$15.13; 5, \$15.21; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$16.63; 1, \$19.40; total, 74; average per week, \$12.34.

Fly frame tenders. *Females:* 44, \$6.33; 57, \$6.78; 17, \$8.10; 11, \$8.54; 30, \$10; total, 159; average per week, \$7.53.

Folders. *Males:* 1, \$5; 3, \$6; 4, \$6.27; 3, \$6.60; 1, \$6.67; 1, \$6.86; 2, \$6.96; 3, \$7; 1, \$7.02; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$7.56; 2, \$7.98; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.36; 1, \$8.47; 1, \$8.52; 1, \$8.70; 2, \$8.80; 2, \$9; 2, \$9.11; 2, \$9.25; 3, \$9.32; 10, \$9.47; 1, \$9.60; 4, \$9.98; 1, \$10.44; 9, \$13.55; total, 64; average per week, \$8.96. *Females:* 2, \$6.67; 1, \$6.86; 4, \$9.47; 6, \$10.89; total, 13; average per week, \$9.49.

Foremen. *Males:* 34, \$13.54; 1, \$23; total, 35; average per week, \$13.81. *Females:* 1, \$10; total, 1; average per week, \$10.

Frame cleaners and fixers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$9.15; total, 3; average per week, \$7.55.

Grinders. *Males:* 1, \$6.80; 6, \$9.31; total, 7; average per week, \$8.95.

Meddle boys. *Males:* 1, \$4.14; 1, \$6.72; total, 2; average per week, \$5.43.

Cotton Goods. — Table I — Continued.

Inspectors. Males: 1, \$6.89; 1, \$7.26; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.25; 11, \$8.40; 1, \$8.80; 2, \$9.27; total, 19; average per week, \$8.30.

Females: 1, \$5.40; 13, \$6; 2, \$6.86; 46, \$7; 13, \$7.50; 1, \$7.80; 2, \$8.16; 2, \$8.40; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.06; 2, \$9.27; 2, \$10.50; total, 87; average per week, \$7.17.

Intermediates. Females: 4, \$5.25; 3, \$6.50; 25, \$7.84; 8, \$8; 3, \$8.22; 9, \$8.30; 7, \$9; 18, \$9.80; 10, \$10; 8, \$10.50; total, 95; average per week, \$8.67.

Jack frame tenders. Females: 16, \$7.75; 3, \$8; 12, \$8.40; 18, \$9.15; total, 49; average per week, \$8.44.

Laborers. Males: 3, \$6; 2, \$6.60; 21, \$6.66; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$7.86; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.86; 22, \$8.98; 22, \$9; 2, \$9.07; 1, \$9.20; 7, \$9.76; 1, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$10.65; total, 90; average per week, \$8.39.

Lappers and lapper tenders. Males: 1, \$5; 10, \$5.70; 1, \$6.30; 1, \$6.63; 1, \$6.98; 2, \$7; 1, \$7.20; 1, \$7.26; 1, \$8; 6, \$8.85; total, 25; average per week, \$6.85. **Females:** 2, \$4.75; 9, \$5.40; 7, \$5.70; 2, \$6.30; total, 20; average per week, \$5.53.

Loom fixers. Males: 1, \$9.23; 34, \$10.65; 2, \$11; 30, \$11.46; 50, \$11.75; 27, \$11.80; 1, \$12; 65, \$12.04; 36, \$12.06; 16, \$12.55; 2, \$12.60; 1, \$13; 20, \$13.31; 4, \$13.48; 39, \$13.60; 2, \$13.75; 4, \$14.09; 3, \$14.25; 2, \$14.45; 6, \$14.73; 2, \$15; 1, \$15.25; 2, \$15.50; 1, \$15.71; total, 350; average per week, \$12.24.

Loom harness cleaners and makers. Males: 1, \$3; 6, \$3.60; 1, \$4.50; 4, \$5.50; 2, \$5.96; 1, \$7.08; 5, \$7.50; 1, \$9.28; total, 21; average per week, \$5.59. **Females:** 4, \$3.64; 5, \$5.31; 2, \$5.96; 1, \$6.38; 1, \$7.08; total, 13; average per week, \$5.11.

Machinists. Males: 1, \$5; 1, \$6.96; 1, \$8; 1, \$9.06; 1, \$9.50; 25, \$9.63; 1, \$10; 6, \$10.20; 2, \$10.50; 15, \$10.63; 2, \$10.80; 3, \$11; 1, \$11.11; 1, \$11.45; 7, \$11.86; 10, \$12; 2, \$12.26; 32, \$12.70; 13, \$12.78; 4, \$13; 3, \$13.06; 3, \$13.20; 5, \$13.50; 1, \$13.72; 1, \$14.40; 21, \$15; 1, \$15.18; 1, \$16; 6, \$16.50; 1, \$16.70; 1, \$17.25; 6, \$17.69; 2, \$18; 1, \$19.80; 1, \$23.12; total, 183; average per week, \$12.56.

Machinists (apprentices). Males: 1, \$4.50; 1, \$6; 1, \$6.00; 1, \$6.82; total, 4; average per week, \$5.98.

Machinists' helpers. Males: 3, \$4.50; 3, \$6; 6, \$7.60; 3, \$7.62; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.60; 1, \$10.50; total, 24; average per week, \$7.60.

Mangle men. Males: 1, \$7.50; 2, \$8.25; 1, \$9; total, 4; average per week, \$8.25.

Master mechanics. Males: 1, \$28.80; 1, \$23.84; 1, \$38; total, 3; average per week, \$31.21.

Nappers. Males: 64, \$9.70; 32, \$9.92; 2, \$10.21; 18, \$10.24; total, 116; average per week, \$9.85.

Oilers. Males: 1, \$3.90; 2, \$3.99; 2, \$4.20; 3, \$5; 2, \$5.50; 6, \$5.70; 2, \$5.80; 6, \$5.88; 8, \$6; 2, \$6.05; 1, \$6.53; 8, \$6.60; 9, \$6.67; 1, \$6.73; 1, \$6.78; 1, \$6.96; 1, \$7.20; 4, \$7.26; 1, \$7.27; 1, \$7.31; 25, \$7.34; 6, \$7.50; 1, \$7.54; 8, \$7.58; 1, \$7.92; 1, \$7.94; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.08; 1, \$8.31; 2, \$8.44; 1, \$10.50; 4, \$12.61; total, 115; average per week, \$6.96.

Operatives, n.s. Males: 150, \$6.39; 60, \$8.55; total, 210; average per week, \$6.98. **Females:** 7, \$5.13; 91, \$6.39; 35, \$8.55; total, 133; average per week, \$6.89.

Overseers. Males: 1, \$7.50; 3, \$15; 2, \$16; 2, \$16.50; 7, \$18; 2, \$19.50; 2, \$20; 11, \$21; 1, \$21.42; 9, \$21.50; 1, \$21.60; 2, \$22; 1, \$22.50; 2, \$23; 12, \$24; 1, \$24.40; 10, \$24.90; 2, \$25; 27, \$25.39; 20, \$26; 1, \$27; 14, \$27.61; 10, \$27.93; 8, \$30; 1, \$38.45; total, 152; average per week, \$24.28.

Packers and shippers. Males: 3, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 7, \$7.79; 1, \$8.10; 3, \$8.28; 1, \$8.40; 1, \$8.50; 7, \$8.52; 25, \$8.86; 5, \$9; 2, \$9.50; 2, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 1, \$13.20; 2, \$16.50; total, 65; average per week, \$9.01. **Females:** 20, \$6; 8, \$7.20; 3, \$8.40; total, 31; average per week, \$6.54.

Fainters. Males: 1, \$4.10; 2, \$4.80; 1, \$6; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.64; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$11.11; 7, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 1, \$12.85; 1, \$13.20; 1, \$14.52; 2, \$16.50; total, 24; average per week, \$10.87.

Paper box makers. Males: 1, \$3; 1, \$4.80; 1, \$5.10; 2, \$6.60; 1, \$7.50; 2, \$8.40; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 10; average per week, \$7.50. **Females:** 42, \$7.50; total, 42; average per week, \$7.50.

Pattern makers. Males: 1, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 2; average per week, \$15.75. **Females:** 1, \$6.33; total, 1; average per week, \$6.33.

Pickers. Males: 20, \$6.34; 2, \$6.50; 12, \$6.69; 36, \$6.86; 3, \$6.98; 2, \$7; 16, \$7.11; 1, \$7.26; 16, \$7.27; 8, \$7.49; 58, \$7.54; 28, \$7.60; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.25; 7, \$8.56; 1, \$8.82; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.67; 1, \$9.90; 1, \$10.89; total, 217; average per week, \$7.29.

Piecers. Males: 36, \$5.25; 10, \$7.80; total, 46; average per week, \$5.80.

Pipers. Males: 1, \$9.60; 2, \$12.25; 1, \$13.50; 3, \$13.52; 1, \$13.60; 3, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 12; average per week, \$13.61.

Pipers' helpers. Males: 2, \$9; 2, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$10.50.

Quillers. Males: 1, \$5; 4, \$5.40; 1, \$8; 1, \$10.50; total, 7; average per week, \$6.44. **Females:** 4, \$4.72; 10, \$5.15; 11, \$6.31; 2, \$10.50; total, 27; average per week, \$6.33.

Railway hands. Males: 23, \$4.61; 4, \$4.78; 4, \$5; 13, \$5.21; 4, \$7.62; total, 48; average per week, \$5.07.

Reelers. Males: 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50. **Females:** 1, \$5.40; 4,

Cotton Goods. — Table I — Continued.

\$7; 1, \$7.25; 20, \$7.47; 11, \$7.80; 4, \$7.93; 1, \$8.40; 10, \$8.60; 8, \$9; total, 60; average per week, \$7.90.

Roll coverers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$9; 6, \$9.35; 1, \$13; 2, \$15; 1, \$19; total, 12; average per week, \$11.18.

Reving boys. *Males:* 33, \$3.75; 5, \$3.95; 7, \$4.50; 1, \$4.55; 1, \$4.78; 10, \$5.45; 9, \$5.50; 2, \$5.70; 2, \$5.84; 1, \$5.87; 1, \$6.17; 1, \$6.53; 3, \$6.63; 5, \$6.80; 3, \$6.93; 2, \$6.95; 1, \$7.08; 3, \$7.25; 1, \$8; 2, \$9.27; total, 93; average per week, \$5.10.

Reving carriers. *Males:* 2, \$5; 2, \$5.80; 3, \$6; 2, \$6.45; 2, \$6.80; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$7.60; 1, \$9; total, 14; average per week, \$6.44.

Reving strippers. *Males:* 32, \$6.78; total, 32; average per week, \$6.78.

Reving tenders. *Females:* 3, \$5; 4, \$7.50; 10, \$8.50; 7, \$8.60; total, 24; average per week, \$7.93.

Scrubbers. *Males:* 2, \$3.35; 1, \$5; 2, \$5.04; 1, \$5.08; 5, \$5.21; 1, \$5.80; 5, \$6; 1, \$6.40; 2, \$6.53; 1, \$6.54; 1, \$6.65; 1, \$6.68; 1, \$7.20; 3, \$7.25; total, 27; average per week, \$5.82. *Females:* 1, \$2.58; 5, \$3; 1, \$3.60; 1, \$4.84; 2, \$5.10; 14, \$5.14; 5, \$5.99; 1, \$6; 6, \$6.30; 1, \$7; total, 37; average per week, \$5.11.

Second hands. *Males:* 2, \$7.10; 1, \$8.50; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 1, \$11.49; 1, \$11.71; 3, \$11.76; 4, \$12; 1, \$12.10; 3, \$12.25; 1, \$12.67; 1, \$12.95; 2, \$13; 1, \$13.10; 3, \$13.20; 1, \$13.31; 15, \$13.50; 1, \$13.60; 1, \$13.88; 1, \$14; 1, \$14.09; 2, \$14.10; 1, \$14.12; 1, \$14.30; 34, \$14.34; 1, \$14.40; 17, \$14.51; 4, \$14.52; 9, \$15; 1, \$15.11; 1, \$15.82; 1, \$16.05; 4, \$16.50; 6, \$18; 1, \$19; 1, \$21; total, 137; average per week, \$13.97.

Section hands. *Males:* 4, \$6; 1, \$6.73; 1, \$7.62; 1, \$7.79; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.70; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.15; 1, \$9.28; 19, \$9.41; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$9.77; 4, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 15, \$11; 3, \$11.13; 1, \$11.40; 1, \$11.60; 2, \$11.75; 1, \$11.85; 8, \$12; 1, \$12.67; 1, \$13; 3, \$13.31; 1, \$14.50; 1, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$18.30; total, 87; average per week, \$10.40. *Females:* 1, \$9.86; 1, \$11; total, 2; average per week, \$10.43.

Sizers. *Males:* 2, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.12; 1, \$8.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$13.50; total, 9; average per week, \$8.57.

Slashers. *Males:* 8, \$8.82; 16, \$11; 7, \$11.10; 8, \$11.54; total, 39; average per week, \$10.68.

Slasher tenders. *Males:* 10, \$10; 7, \$11.02; 5, \$11.76; 3, \$11.99; 2, \$13.36; 3, \$13.51; total, 30; average per week, \$11.31.

Slasher tenders' helpers. *Males:* 4, \$6.80; 1, \$7.34; total, 5; average per week, \$6.91.

Slubbers. *Males:* 13, \$5.69; 5, \$5.70; 6, \$9.12; 2, \$10.18; 11, \$10.27; 9, \$11.01;

total, 46; average per week, \$8.47. *Females:* 38, \$5.60; 7, \$7.43; total, 45; average per week, \$5.89.

Slubber tenders. *Males:* 1, \$8.80; 1, \$10.71; 1, \$10.81; 3, \$11; 2, \$11.45; 3, \$12.10; 1, \$13.20; 1, \$14; total, 13; average per week, \$11.52. *Females:* 1, \$5.94; 3, \$7.40; 5, \$7.70; 4, \$7.74; 2, \$8.20; 3, \$8.80; 4, \$9; 1, \$9.49; 3, \$9.85; 1, \$10.90; total, 27; average per week, \$8.38.

Speeders. *Males:* 5, \$7.96; total, 5; average per week, \$7.96. *Females:* 66, \$5.50; 34, \$6.84; 36, \$6.98; 25, \$7.57; 34, \$7.73; 50, \$7.96; total, 245; average per week, \$6.93.

Speeder tenders. *Females:* 10, \$3.80; 16, \$4; 1, \$5; 15, \$8; 2, \$8.25; 1, \$10.35; 1, \$11.20; 1, \$11.50; 1, \$11.80; 1, \$12.30; 3, \$12.74; total, 52; average per week, \$6.54.

Spinners (filling). *Males:* 2, \$7.86; 1, \$8.16; 3, \$9.19; 1, \$9.54; total, 7; average per week, \$8.71. *Females:* 1, \$6.90; 1, \$8.16; 3, \$9.19; 2, \$9.54; total, 7; average per week, \$8.82.

Spinners (frame). *Males:* 47, \$5.80; 17, \$6.75; 1, \$7.10; total, 65; average per week, \$6.07. *Females:* 12, \$6; 27, \$6.20; 85, \$6.82; 16, \$8; total, 140; average per week, \$6.77.

Spinners (mule). *Males:* 39, \$4.90; 24, \$7.44; 12, \$9.30; 23, \$10.16; 1, \$12.11; 36, \$12.60; 41, \$13.00; 34, \$13.73; 12, \$18.50; \$20.50; total, 242; average per week, \$11.72. *Females:* 24, \$7.20; 42, \$14; total, 66; average per week, \$11.53.

Spinners (ring). *Males:* 182, \$6.58; 2, \$7.62; 1, \$14; total, 185; average per week, \$6.63. *Females:* 85, \$4.67; 175, \$5.02; 104, \$5.80; 168, \$5.98; 212, \$6.67; 19, \$7.65; total, 763; average per week, \$5.82.

Spinners (warp). *Males:* 1, \$7.53; 3, \$7.93; 1, \$8.26; 2, \$8.86; total, 7; average per week, \$8.19. *Females:* 2, \$3.63; 1, \$4.35; 1, \$5.80; 2, \$6.90; 5, \$7.93; 3, \$8.85; total, 14; average per week, \$6.96.

Spinners, n.e. *Males:* 4, \$3.93; 1, \$4.74; 8, \$5.67; 3, \$6; 15, \$6.50; 23, \$10.84; 14, \$13; 20, \$13.80; total, 88; average per week, \$10.10. *Females:* 2, \$4.50; 198, \$4.73; 1, \$5.30; 6, \$5.60; 1, \$5.70; 94, \$5.71; 123, \$6; 1, \$6.10; 10, \$6.19; 13, \$6.30; 3, \$6.40; 60, \$6.49; 12, \$6.52; 7, \$6.60; 2, \$6.85; 1, \$6.90; 7, \$6.96; 1, \$7; 1, \$7.30; 16, \$7.50; 60, \$7.60; 8, \$7.74; 7, \$7.90; 2, \$7.96; 8, \$8; 19, \$8.16; 4, \$8.22; 1, \$8.94; 2, \$9; 5, \$9.13; total, 665; average per week, \$6.02.

Spoolers. *Males:* 5, \$8.48; total, 5; average per week, \$8.48. *Females:* 79, \$4.56; 52, \$4.97; 1, \$5.25; 15, \$5.50; 1, \$5.55; 33, \$5.69; 61, \$5.70; 2, \$5.75; 16, \$5.92; 103, \$6; 1, \$6.05; 21, \$6.10; 3, \$6.30; 1, \$6.40; 25, \$6.50; 1, \$6.70; 25, \$6.75; 77, \$6.80; 70, \$6.87; 1, \$7; 1, \$7.10; 68, \$7.23; 1, \$7.35;

Cotton Goods. — Table I — Concluded.

30, \$7.50; 1, \$8.10; 2, \$8.15; 1, \$8.40; 24, \$8.65; total, 725; average per week, \$6.23.

Spreaders. *Males:* 3, \$5.70; 1, \$6; 4, \$7.26; 2, \$7.32; 2, \$7.62; total, 12; average per week, \$6.84.

Stampers. *Males:* 1, \$5.90; 1, \$6; 1, \$6.86; 1, \$8.10; 2, \$9; total, 6; average per week, \$7.48. *Females:* 6, \$6.86; 1, \$9; total, 7; average per week, \$7.17.

Starchers. *Males:* 1, \$6.26; 4, \$7.68, 1, \$11; total, 6; average per week, \$8.13.

Teamsters. *Males:* 2, \$7.26; 1, \$7.50; 4, \$8; 3, \$8.10; 1, \$8.28; 9, \$9; 1, \$9.20; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$10.86; 6, \$11.12; 2, \$11.76; 2, \$12; 1, \$16; total, 35; average per week, \$9.67.

Third hands. *Males:* 1, \$6.50; 2, \$7.26; 1, \$7.34; 1, \$7.40; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$7.59; 2, \$7.92; 4, \$8.16; 2, \$8.22; 1, \$8.25; 3, \$8.47; 1, \$8.71; 2, \$8.86; 4, \$9; 2, \$9.07; 3, \$9.24; 1, \$9.68; 3, \$9.90; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.10; 1, \$10.28; 1, \$10.55; 1, \$10.85; 1, \$10.99; 1, \$11; 1, \$11.80; 1, \$13.13; total, 46; average per week, \$8.88.

Ticketers. *Males:* 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9. *Females:* 7, \$3.60; 29, \$6; 3, \$6.60; 12, \$7; 12, \$7.60; 1, \$9; total, 64; average per week, \$6.23.

Timekeepers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 3, \$7.50; 1, \$7.80; 1, \$9; 2, \$12; total, 8; average per week, \$8.79. *Females:* 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9.

Trimmers. *Females:* 2, \$5.40; 12, \$6.60; 4, \$6.75; 12, \$6.86; 4, \$6.96; 5, \$7; 7, \$7.26; 2, \$7.53; total, 48; average per week, \$6.83.

Twisters. *Males:* 2, \$6.60; 1, \$8.50; 2, \$9.40; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 2, \$12.15; total, 10; average per week, \$9.78. *Females:* 1, \$3.50; 1, \$4.40; 13, \$4.50; 7, \$5; 10, \$5.10; 1, \$5.50; 35, \$5.75; 1, \$6.09; 36, \$6.30; 7, \$6.40; 22, \$6.59; 3, \$6.60; 3, \$7.40; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.25; 1, \$8.50; 1, \$8.75; 1, \$10.24; total, 147; average per week, \$6.

Warpers. *Males:* 3, \$5.60; 9, \$7.51; 2, \$7.69; 2, \$8.27; 2, \$11.04; total, 18; average per week, \$7.60. *Females:* 4, \$5.28; 1, \$6; 15, \$6.12; 10, \$6.37; 5, \$6.40; 1, \$7; 11, \$7.02; 1, \$7.25; 11, \$7.50; 12, \$7.52; 25, \$7.54; 13, \$7.63; 9, \$7.87; 4, \$8; 11, \$8.02; 1, \$8.23; 1, \$9.28; 2, \$9.76; 3, \$10; 6, \$10.25; 3, \$10.60; 1, \$11.25; total, 150; average per week, \$7.53.

Waste-house hands. *Males:* 3, \$4.20; 1, \$4.75; 1, \$5; 2, \$5.65; 4, \$5.70; 3, \$6; 2,

\$6.30; 5, \$7.28; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$7.56; 2, \$7.75; 1, \$7.80; 3, \$7.87; 2, \$7.90; 3, \$8.06; 2, \$8.40; 1, \$9; total, 38; average per week, \$6.81.

Watchmen. *Males:* 1, \$7; 2, \$8.50; 1, \$8.75; 1, \$8.97; 1, \$9.68; 1, \$10.90; 2, \$10.93; 6, \$11; 1, \$11.01; 1, \$11.19; 3, \$11.23; 1, \$11.34; 1, \$11.40; 4, \$11.52; 6, \$11.58; 3, \$11.86; 2, \$11.90; 1, \$12.04; 9, \$12.25; 1, \$12.30; 1, \$13.20; total, 49; average per week, \$11.26.

Weavers. *Males:* 30, \$6; 88, \$6.50; 2, \$6.60; 3, \$6.62; 6, \$6.93; 110, \$7.31; 187, \$7.44; 97, \$7.47; 9, \$7.80; 184, \$8.21; 10, \$8.25; 27, \$8.82; 44, \$9.28; 63, \$9.50; 2, \$9.51; 159, \$9.60; 800, \$9.70; 104, \$9.71; 2, \$9.72; 5, \$9.75; 14, \$9.88; 1, \$9.90; 1, \$10; 14, \$10.31; 85, \$11; 2, \$12; total, 1,549; average per week, \$8.68. *Females:* 10, \$6; 280, \$6.10; 15, \$6.25; 472, \$6.93; 15, \$7.20; 52, \$7.30; 331, \$7.31; 550, \$7.44; 292, \$7.47; 542, \$7.49; 20, \$8.10; 158, \$8.20; 158, \$8.26; 8, \$8.35; 3, \$8.52; 231, \$8.74; 87, \$9; 146, \$9.25; 4, \$9.50; 263, \$9.70; 812, \$9.80; total, 3,959; average per week, \$7.86.

Web drawers. *Females:* 15, \$4.50; 35, \$5.75; 16, \$6.80; 14, \$8.32; 1, \$9.77; 13, \$10.15; 7, \$10.20; total, 101; average per week, \$7.

Winder fixers. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8.40; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.30; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$12; 20, \$13.50; total, 27; average per week, \$12.47.

Winders. *Males:* 2, \$5.10; 1, \$6.50; total, 3; average per week, \$5.57. *Females:* 31, \$4.50; 2, \$5.10; 30, \$5.21; 50, \$5.39; 1, \$5.75; 6, \$5.89; 24, \$6; 10, \$6.30; 58, \$6.77; 27, \$7.50; 15, \$8.40; 4, \$8.50; 175, \$8.75; 8, \$9; 2, \$9.89; 1, \$10; 111, \$11.50; total, 553; average per week, \$8.09.

Yarn men. *Males:* 1, \$5.21; 8, \$6; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$6.73; 1, \$7.20; 9, \$7.26; 19, \$7.50; 7, \$8.06; 6, \$8.10; 1, \$8.25; 1, \$8.38; 3, \$8.47; 1, \$8.62; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.60; 1, \$9.62; 3, \$10; 1, \$10.80; 2, \$11; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 77; average per week, \$8.07.

Yarn boys. *Males:* 1, \$4.50; 2, \$5; 4, \$5.15; 1, \$5.50; 3, \$5.60; 2, \$6; 1, \$6.93; 9, \$7; 4, \$7.50; 2, \$8; total, 29; average per week, \$6.59.

Yarn room hands. *Males:* 1, \$4; 1, \$5.81; 2, \$6; 1, \$6.40; 70, \$6.68; 2, \$6.90; 2, \$7.50; 7, \$9.40; 2, \$10; total, 88; average per week, \$6.93. *Females:* 53, \$5.63; 2, \$6.42; total, 55; average per week, \$5.66.

Cotton Goods. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Back boys,	-	-	\$4.87	-	\$4.87	-	56.67
Back tenders,	-	-	7.25	\$3.75	7.25	\$3.75	58.66
Balers,	-	-	8.96	-	8.96	-	58.00
Band boys,	-	-	4.32	-	4.32	-	48.50
Banders,	-	-	6.89	6.10	6.89	6.10	57.73
Beamers,	-	-	11.69	2.10	11.69	2.10	53.66
Beamers, ballers, and winders,	-	-	11.94	6.86	11.94	6.86	58.00
Blacksmiths,	-	-	13.47	-	13.47	-	58.64
Blacksmiths' helpers,	-	-	8.80	-	8.80	-	58.40
Bleachery operatives, n. s.,	-	-	8.13	-	8.13	-	58.38
Bobbin boys,	-	-	6.42	4.26	6.42	4.26	58.00
Bobbin winders,	-	-	-	7.13	-	7.13	58.00
Boilers-out,	-	-	7.19	-	7.19	-	58.00
Brushers,	-	-	5.38	-	5.38	-	58.00
Buffers,	-	-	3.36	-	3.36	-	58.00
Bundlers,	-	-	9.38	-	9.38	-	58.00
Can boys,	-	-	5.77	-	5.77	-	58.62
Card grinders,	-	-	9.93	-	9.93	-	57.75
Card room operatives, n. s.,	-	-	6.63	6.45	6.63	6.45	55.42
Card strippers,	-	-	7.18	-	7.18	-	57.46
Card tenders,	-	-	6.40	-	6.40	-	58.14
Carpenters,	-	-	12.81	-	12.81	-	59.60
Carpenters' helpers,	-	-	9.75	-	9.75	-	59.00
Carriers (bobbins, etc.),	-	-	6.65	-	6.65	-	58.69
Case makers,	-	-	8.63	-	8.63	-	58.75
Cleaners and sweepers,	-	-	4.06	4.07	4.06	4.07	56.53
Cloth inspectors,	-	-	8.70	6.04	8.70	6.04	56.13
Cloth room employees,	-	-	6.97	6.32	6.97	6.32	54.90
Comber tenders,	-	-	7.07	6.67	7.07	6.67	58.19
Compositors,	-	-	12.25	-	12.25	-	59.00
Cotton handlers,	-	-	8.44	-	8.44	-	58.00
Cotton openers,	-	-	6.70	-	6.70	-	56.50
Cutters,	-	-	7.40	-	7.40	-	58.00
Designers,	-	-	21.24	-	21.24	-	54.11
Doffers,	-	-	5.67	4.94	5.67	4.94	56.96
Doublers,	-	-	7.03	-	7.03	-	58.00
Draughtsmen,	-	-	18.25	-	18.25	-	58.50
Drawers,	-	-	5.54	5.90	5.54	5.90	58.00
Drawers-in,	-	-	6.17	6.57	6.17	6.57	57.11
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	6.08	7.49	6.08	7.49	57.52
Dressers,	-	-	10.41	9.00	10.41	9.00	57.90
Dresser tenders,	-	-	13.64	-	13.64	-	58.82
Dryers,	-	-	8.95	-	8.95	-	58.46
Dyeworks operatives, n. s.,	-	-	8.95	-	8.95	-	57.57
Elevator tenders,	-	-	7.14	-	7.14	-	56.33
Electricians,	-	-	13.89	-	13.89	-	62.00
Engineers,	-	-	17.43	-	17.43	-	61.33
Engineers, assistant	-	-	11.26	-	11.26	-	60.00
Fasteners,	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	58.00
Filling boys,	-	-	7.27	-	7.27	-	58.00
Finishers,	-	-	7.11	-	7.11	-	58.83
Firemen,	-	-	12.34	-	12.34	-	67.42
Fly frame tenders,	-	-	-	7.53	-	7.53	57.17
Folders,	-	-	8.96	9.49	8.96	9.49	58.03
Foremen,	-	-	13.81	10.00	13.81	10.00	58.03
Frame cleaners and fixers,	-	-	7.55	-	7.55	-	59.00
Grinders,	-	-	8.95	-	8.95	-	59.86
Heddlers,	-	-	5.43	-	5.43	-	58.00
Inspectors,	-	-	8.30	7.17	8.30	7.17	58.10
Intermediates,	-	-	-	8.67	-	8.67	58.00
Jack frame tenders,	-	-	-	8.44	-	8.44	58.00
Laborers,	-	-	8.39	-	8.39	-	62.52
Lappers and lapper tenders,	-	-	6.85	5.53	6.85	5.53	58.09
Loom fixers,	-	-	12.24	-	12.24	-	56.67
Loom harness cleaners and makers,	-	-	5.59	5.11	5.59	5.11	57.71
Machinists,	-	-	12.56	-	12.56	-	58.81
Machinists (apprentices),	-	-	5.98	-	5.98	-	58.00
Machinists' helpers,	-	-	7.60	-	7.60	-	58.64
Mangle men,	-	-	8.25	-	8.25	-	58.00
Master mechanics,	-	-	31.21	-	31.21	-	58.00
Nappers,	-	-	9.85	-	9.85	-	60.17

Cotton Goods. — Table II—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Others,	-	-	\$6.96	-	\$6.96	-	58.83
Operatives, n. s.,	-	-	6.98	\$6.89	6.98	\$6.89	54.79
Overseers,	-	-	24.28	-	24.28	-	58.64
Packers and shippers,	-	-	9.01	6.54	9.01	6.54	58.23
Painters,	-	-	10.87	-	10.87	-	58.58
Paper box makers,	-	-	7.59	7.50	7.59	7.50	53.52
Pattern makers,	-	-	15.75	6.38	15.75	6.38	58.67
Pickers,	-	-	7.29	-	7.29	-	57.42
Piecers,	-	-	5.80	-	5.80	-	58.00
Pipers,	-	-	13.61	-	13.61	-	63.42
Pipers' helpers,	-	-	10.50	-	10.50	-	59.00
Quillers,	-	-	6.44	6.33	6.44	6.33	58.00
Railway hands,	-	-	5.07	-	5.07	-	54.65
Reelers,	-	-	7.50	7.90	7.50	7.90	57.03
Roll coverers,	-	-	11.18	-	11.18	-	58.25
Roving boys,	-	-	5.10	-	5.10	-	57.54
Roving carriers,	-	-	6.44	-	6.44	-	57.93
Roving strippers,	-	-	6.78	-	6.78	-	58.00
Roving tenders,	-	-	-	7.93	-	7.93	58.00
Scrubbers,	-	-	5.82	5.11	5.82	5.11	52.59
Second hands,	-	-	13.97	-	13.97	-	59.60
Section hands,	-	-	10.40	10.43	10.40	10.43	58.81
Sizers,	-	-	8.57	-	8.57	-	58.67
Slashers,	-	-	10.68	-	10.68	-	56.36
Slasher tenders,	-	-	11.31	-	11.31	-	58.00
Slasher tenders' helpers,	-	-	6.91	-	6.91	-	58.00
Stubbers,	-	-	8.47	5.89	8.47	5.89	56.58
Stubber tenders,	-	-	11.52	8.38	11.52	8.38	58.00
Speeders,	-	-	7.96	6.93	7.96	6.93	56.95
Speeder tenders,	-	-	-	6.54	-	6.54	58.00
Spinners (filling),	-	-	8.71	8.82	8.71	8.82	58.00
Spinners (frame),	-	-	6.07	6.77	6.07	6.77	56.60
Spinners (mule),	-	-	11.72	11.53	11.72	11.53	56.04
Spinners (ring),	-	-	6.63	5.82	6.63	5.82	55.63
Spinners (warp),	-	-	8.19	6.96	8.19	6.96	58.00
Spinners, n. s.,	-	-	10.10	6.02	10.10	6.02	54.44
Spoolers,	-	-	8.48	6.23	8.48	6.23	56.73
Spreaders,	-	-	6.84	-	6.84	-	58.00
Stampers,	-	-	7.48	7.17	7.48	7.17	58.23
Starchers,	-	-	8.13	-	8.13	-	66.00
Teamsters,	-	-	9.67	-	9.67	-	61.97
Third hands,	-	-	8.93	-	8.93	-	58.11
Ticketers,	-	-	9.00	6.28	9.00	6.28	58.00
Timekeepers,	-	-	8.79	9.00	8.79	9.00	58.67
Trimmers,	-	-	-	6.83	-	6.83	58.00
Twisters,	-	-	9.78	6.00	9.78	6.00	57.48
Warpers,	-	-	7.69	7.53	7.69	7.53	57.09
Waste-house hands,	-	-	6.81	-	6.81	-	57.79
Watchmen,	-	-	11.26	-	11.26	-	78.18
Weavers,	-	-	8.68	7.86	8.68	7.86	56.87
Web drawers,	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	58.00
Winder fixers,	-	-	12.47	-	12.47	-	59.00
Winders,	-	-	5.57	8.09	5.57	8.09	57.36
Yard men,	-	-	8.07	-	8.07	-	58.30
Yarn boys,	-	-	6.39	-	6.39	-	56.66
Yarn room hands,	-	-	6.98	5.66	6.98	5.66	56.97

Cotton Goods. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Back boys,	-	90	9	-	-	-	99	-	99
Back tenders,	-	13	22	-	24	-	35	24	59
Balers,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Band boys,	1	8	1	-	-	-	10	-	10
Banders,	-	3	7	-	-	5	10	5	15
Beamers,	-	-	58	-	-	7	58	-	65
Beamers, ballers, and winders,	-	-	29	-	-	11	29	11	40
Blacksmiths,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Blacksmiths' helpers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Bleachery operatives, n. s.,	-	-	37	-	-	-	37	-	37
Bobbin boys,	112	1	-	-	7	1	113	8	121
Bobbin winders,	-	-	-	11	23	-	-	34	34
Boilers-out,	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Brushers,	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Buffers,	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Bundlers,	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Can boys,	7	6	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Card grinders,	-	-	108	-	-	-	108	-	108
Card room operatives, n. s.,	-	-	106	-	-	199	106	199	304
Card strippers,	-	1	172	-	-	-	173	-	173
Card tenders,	7	28	-	-	-	-	35	-	35
Carpenters,	-	-	111	-	-	-	111	-	111
Carpenters' helpers,	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Carriers (bobbins, etc.),	4	9	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Case makers,	1	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Cleaners and sweepers,	64	4	-	9	1	68	10	78	78
Cloth inspectors,	-	25	-	19	28	25	42	67	67
Cloth room employees,	27	62	-	40	35	89	75	164	164
Comber tenders,	-	9	-	3	25	9	28	37	37
Compositors,	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cotton handlers,	-	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
Cotton openers,	-	22	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
Cutters,	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Designers,	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Dofters,	79	174	223	11	252	82	476	345	821
Doublers,	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Draughtsmen,	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Drawers,	-	65	-	-	17	65	17	82	82
Drawers-in,	-	44	-	7	180	44	187	231	231
Drawing frame tenders,	5	28	-	10	90	33	100	133	133
Dressers,	-	38	-	-	1	38	1	39	39
Dresser tenders,	-	45	-	-	-	45	-	45	45
Dryers,	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13	13
Dyeworks operatives, n. s.,	-	148	-	-	-	148	-	148	148
Elevator tenders,	22	66	-	-	-	88	-	88	88
Electricians,	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Engineers,	-	33	-	-	-	33	-	33	33
Engineers, assistant,	2	7	-	-	-	9	-	9	9
Fasteners,	-	-	-	4	14	-	18	-	18
Filling boys,	9	37	-	-	-	46	-	46	46
Finishers,	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Firemen,	-	74	-	-	-	74	-	74	74
Fly frame tenders,	-	-	-	-	159	-	159	-	159
Folders,	1	68	-	-	13	64	13	77	77
Foremen,	-	35	-	-	1	35	1	36	36
Frame cleaners and fixers,	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Grinders,	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	7
Heddle boys,	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Inspectors,	-	19	-	4	83	19	87	106	106
Intermediates,	-	-	-	4	91	-	95	95	95
Jack frame tenders,	-	-	-	-	49	-	49	49	49
Laborers,	-	90	-	-	-	90	-	90	90
Lappers and lapper tenders,	1	24	-	13	7	25	20	45	45
Loom fixers,	-	350	-	-	-	350	-	350	350
Loom harness cleaners and makers,	8	13	-	9	4	21	13	34	34
Machinists,	1	182	-	-	-	183	-	183	183
Machinists (apprentices),	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
Machinists' helpers,	3	21	-	-	-	24	-	24	24
Mangle men,	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
Master mechanics,	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Nappers,	-	116	-	-	-	116	-	116	116

Cotton Goods.—Table III—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Oilers,	-	15	100	-	-	-	115	-	115
Operatives, s. s.,	-	-	219	-	-	188	219	188	362
Overseers,	-	-	152	-	-	-	152	-	152
Packers and shippers,	-	1	64	-	8	28	65	31	96
Painters,	-	3	21	-	-	-	24	-	24
Paper box makers,	-	3	7	-	12	30	10	42	52
Pattern makers,	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	3
Pickers,	-	-	217	-	-	-	217	-	217
Piecers,	36	10	-	-	-	-	46	-	46
Pipers,	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Pipers' helpers,	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Quillers,	-	6	2	-	-	27	-	27	34
Railway hands,	44	4	-	-	-	-	48	-	48
Reelers,	-	1	11	1	59	-	12	60	61
Roll coverers,	-	1	11	-	-	-	12	-	12
Roving boys,	8	45	40	-	-	-	93	-	93
Roving carriers,	-	6	8	-	-	-	14	-	14
Roving strippers,	-	32	-	-	-	-	32	-	32
Roving tenders,	-	-	-	3	21	-	24	-	24
Scrubbers,	-	7	20	-	37	-	27	37	64
Second hands,	-	-	187	-	-	-	187	-	187
Section hands,	-	-	87	-	2	-	87	2	89
Sizers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Slashers,	-	-	39	-	-	-	39	-	39
Slasher tenders' helpers,	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	30
Slubbers,	13	33	-	8	87	46	5	46	91
Slubber tenders,	-	18	-	-	27	13	27	13	40
Speeders,	-	6	-	12	238	5	246	-	250
Speeder tenders,	-	-	-	26	26	-	52	-	52
Spinners (filling),	-	7	-	-	7	-	7	-	14
Spinners (frame),	-	65	-	18	122	65	140	205	205
Spinners (mule),	-	242	-	-	66	242	66	308	308
Spinners (ring),	-	185	-	431	332	185	763	948	948
Spinners (warp),	-	7	-	3	11	7	14	21	21
Spinners, s. s.,	16	72	-	214	451	88	665	753	753
Spoolers,	-	6	-	155	670	5	725	730	730
Spreaders,	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12	12
Stampers,	1	6	-	-	7	6	7	13	13
Starchers,	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Teamsters,	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35	35
Third hands,	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46	46
Ticketers,	-	1	-	30	84	1	64	65	65
Timekeepers,	-	8	-	-	1	8	1	9	9
Trimmers,	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	-	48
Twisters,	-	10	-	81	116	10	147	157	157
Warpers,	-	18	-	-	160	18	180	168	168
Waste-house hands,	8	30	-	-	-	38	-	38	38
Watchmen,	-	49	-	-	-	49	-	49	49
Weavers,	26	1,623	-	113	3,846	1,549	3,959	5,508	5,508
Web drawers,	-	-	-	25	76	-	101	-	101
Winder fixers,	-	27	-	-	-	27	-	27	27
Winders,	2	1	-	128	426	3	553	556	556
Yard men,	-	77	-	-	-	77	-	77	77
Yarn boys,	8	21	-	-	-	29	-	29	29
Yarn room hands,	2	86	-	55	-	88	55	143	143
TOTALS,	88	848	6,468	11	1,689	8,039	7,389	9,739	17,128

Cotton Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Back boys,	55	-	44	-	99	-	-	-
Back tenders,	-	-	35	24	35	24	-	-
Balers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Band boys,	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Banders,	6	5	4	-	10	5	-	-
Beamers,	-	-	58	7	6	-	52	7
Beamers, ballers, and winders,	2	-	27	11	2	-	27	11
Blacksmiths,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Blacksmiths' helpers,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Bleachery operatives, n. s.,	-	-	37	-	37	-	-	-
Bobbin boys,	113	8	-	-	113	8	-	-
Bobbin winders,	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	-
Bollers-out,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Brushers,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Buffers,	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Bundlers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Can boys,	9	-	4	-	13	-	-	-
Card grinders,	-	-	108	-	108	-	-	-
Card room operatives, n. s.,	*60	*186	55	63	105	197	-	2
Card strippers,	2	-	171	-	173	-	-	-
Card tenders,	-	-	35	-	35	-	-	-
Carpenters,	*111	-	-	-	111	-	-	-
Carpenters' helpers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Carriers (bobbins, etc.),	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Case makers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Cleaners and sweepers,	68	10	-	-	68	10	-	-
Cloth inspectors,	11	26	14	16	25	42	-	-
Cloth room employees,	*88	*35	1	40	87	73	2	2
Comber tenders,	-	-	9	28	9	28	-	-
Compositors,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cotton handlers,	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Cotton openers,	18	-	4	-	22	-	-	-
Cutters,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Designers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Doffers,	171	136	305	209	476	345	-	-
Doublers,	1	-	11	-	12	-	-	-
Draughtsmen,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Drawers,	65	-	-	17	-	17	65	-
Drawers-in,	44	167	-	20	-	21	44	166
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	33	100	33	56	-	44
Dressers,	-	-	38	1	38	1	-	-
Dresser tenders,	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-
Dryers,	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Dyeworks operatives, n. s.,	*68	-	90	-	148	-	-	-
Elevator tenders,	63	-	25	-	88	-	-	-
Electricians,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Engineers,	13	-	20	-	33	-	-	-
Engineers, assistant,	8	-	1	-	9	-	-	-
Fasteners,	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Filling boys,	45	-	1	-	46	-	-	-
Finishers,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Firemen,	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	-
Fly frame tenders,	-	-	-	159	-	11	-	148
Folders,	*25	4	39	9	39	9	25	4
Foremen,	85	1	-	-	85	1	-	-
Frame cleaners and fixers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grinders,	6	-	1	-	7	-	-	-
Heddie boys,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Inspectors,	17	81	2	6	19	83	-	4
Intermediates,	-	-	-	95	-	13	-	82
Jack frame tenders,	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	49
Laborers,	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-
Lappers and lapper tenders,	1	-	24	20	25	20	-	-
Loom fixers,	320	-	30	-	350	-	-	-
Loom harness cleaners and makers,	17	18	4	-	21	13	-	-
Machinists,	*21	-	162	-	183	-	-	-
Machinists (apprentices),	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
Machinists' helpers,	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
Mangle men,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Cotton Goods.—Table IV—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Master mechanics,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nappers,	-	-	116	-	116	-	-	-
Oilers,	115	-	-	-	115	-	-	-
Operatives, <i>s. s.</i> ,	*219	*126	-	7	219	133	-	-
Overseers,	152	-	-	-	152	-	-	-
Packers and shippers,	*65	31	-	-	65	31	-	-
Painters,	22	-	2	-	24	-	-	-
Paper box makers,	6	42	4	-	10	42	-	-
Pattern makers,	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Pickers,	-	-	217	-	217	-	-	-
Plovers,	46	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
Pipers,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Pipers' helpers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Quillers,	-	-	7	27	6	-	1	27
Railway hands,	4	-	44	-	48	-	-	-
Reelers,	-	-	1	60	1	14	-	46
Roll coverers,	6	-	6	-	12	-	-	-
Roving boys,	46	-	47	-	93	-	-	-
Roving carriers,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Roving strippers,	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Roving tenders,	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	17
Scrubbers,	27	37	-	-	27	37	-	-
Second hands,	88	-	49	-	137	-	-	-
Section hands,	60	1	37	1	87	2	-	-
Sizers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Slashers,	-	-	39	-	39	-	-	-
Slasher tenders,	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-
Slasher tenders' helpers,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Stubbers,	-	-	46	45	13	7	33	38
Stubber tenders,	-	-	13	27	10	15	3	13
Speeders,	-	-	8	245	-	34	6	211
Speeder tenders,	-	-	-	52	-	37	-	16
Spinners (filling),	2	-	6	7	7	7	-	-
Spinners (frame),	47	-	13	140	64	-	1	140
Spinners (mule),	39	-	203	66	40	-	202	66
Spinners (ring),	-	-	185	763	185	555	-	208
Spinners (warp),	-	-	7	14	7	14	-	-
Spinners, <i>s. s.</i> ,	*4	-	84	665	13	234	75	431
Spoolers,	-	-	6	725	-	61	6	664
Spreaders,	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Stampers,	6	-	-	7	6	7	-	-
Starchers,	1	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Teamsters,	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
Third hands,	41	-	6	-	46	-	-	-
Ticketers,	1	64	-	-	1	52	-	12
Timekeepers,	8	1	-	-	8	1	-	-
Trimmers,	-	43	-	-	-	48	-	-
Twisters,	4	-	6	147	7	143	3	4
Warpers,	4	25	14	125	9	34	9	116
Waste-house hands,	86	-	2	-	88	-	-	-
Watchmen,	49	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
Weavers,	-	-	1,549	3,959	59	14	1,490	3,945
Web drawers,	-	-	-	101	-	36	-	65
Winder fixers,	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
Winders,	-	-	3	553	3	161	-	392
Yard men,	77	-	-	-	77	-	-	-
Yarn boys,	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Yarn room hands,	84	55	4	-	11	2	77	53
TOTALS,	3,141	1,095	4,243	8,644	5,270	2,740	2,119	6,999

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Leather.

Leather. — Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "beamsters" includes 51 males at \$10 a week; two at \$11; three at \$12, making a total of 56 with an average wage of \$10.14 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Beamsters. *Males:* 51, \$10; 2, \$11; 3, \$12; total, 56; average per week, \$10.14.

Boys (hanging up). *Males:* 1, \$8; 1, \$4; 1, \$5; 3, \$6; 1, \$6.50; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8; total, 9; average per week, \$5.78.

Carpenters. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$14; 1, \$15.50; total, 3; average per week, \$14.17.

Dyers. *Males:* 1, \$8; 1, \$8.50; 8, \$9; 12, \$10; 3, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 26; average per week, \$9.75.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$9.50; 1, \$15; 2, \$18; total, 4; average per week, \$15.13.

Foremen. *Males:* 3, \$12; 1, \$15; 2, \$16; 1, \$17; 2, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$30; total, 11; average per week, \$16.91.

Glasers. *Males:* 58, \$10; 15, \$11; 6, \$14; 8, \$15.50; total, 87; average per week, \$11.05.

Grainers. *Males:* 12, \$10; total, 12; average per week, \$10.

Laborers. *Males:* 50, \$7; 4, \$8; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$12; total, 57; average per week, \$7.24.

Putters-out. *Males:* 2, \$10; 8, \$11; 16, \$12; total, 26; average per week, \$11.54.

Seasoners. *Males:* 1, \$6.50; 28, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 24, \$8; 15, \$9; 14, \$10; total, 84; average per week, \$8.15.

Shavers. *Males:* 3, \$15; 2, \$16.80; total, 5; average per week, \$15.72.

Stakers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 36, \$10; 3, \$12; 5, \$14.94; total, 46; average per week, \$10.62.

Tanners. *Males:* 1, \$9; 4, \$10; 1, \$11; 2, \$15; total, 8; average per week, \$11.25.

Tanners' helpers. *Males:* 2, \$7; 6, \$8; 1, \$8.50; 4, \$9; total, 13; average per week, \$8.19.

Teamsters. *Males:* 1, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 2; average per week, \$11.

Leather. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Beamsters,	\$10.06	-	\$10.24	-	\$10.14	-	59.00
Boys (hanging up),	6.20	-	5.25	-	5.78	-	59.00
Carpenters,	15.25	-	12.00	-	14.17	-	59.00
Dyers,	9.70	-	10.00	-	9.75	-	59.00
Engineers,	18.00	-	12.25	-	15.13	-	61.75
Foremen,	19.29	-	12.75	-	16.91	-	59.00
Glasers,	11.23	-	10.60	-	11.05	-	59.07
Grainers,	10.00	-	-	-	10.00	-	59.00
Laborers,	7.14	-	10.00	-	7.24	-	59.00
Putters-out,	11.54	-	-	-	11.54	-	59.00
Seasoners,	8.08	-	8.31	-	8.15	-	58.84
Shavers,	16.20	-	15.00	-	15.72	-	59.00
Stakers,	10.69	-	10.46	-	10.62	-	59.00
Tanners,	12.00	-	11.00	-	11.25	-	59.00
Tanners' helpers,	7.70	-	8.50	-	8.19	-	59.00
Teamsters,	10.00	-	12.00	-	11.00	-	62.50

Leather. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Beamsters,	-	8	56	-	-	-	56	-	56
Boys (hanging up),	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Carpenters,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Dyers,	-	6	20	-	-	-	26	-	26

Leather. — Table III— Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Engineers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Glaziers,	-	-	87	-	-	-	87	-	87
Grainers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Laborers,	-	-	67	-	-	-	67	-	67
Putters-out,	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26
Seasoners,	-	-	84	-	-	-	84	-	84
Shavers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Stakers,	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Tanners,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Tanners' helpers,	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18
Teamsters,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTALS,	1	14	434	-	-	-	449	-	449

Leather. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Beamsters,	-	-	56	-	56	-	-	-
Boys (hanging up),	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Carpenters,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Dyers,	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Engineers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen,	*10	-	1	-	11	-	-	-
Glaziers,	-	-	87	-	73	-	14	-
Grainers,	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Laborers,	67	-	-	-	67	-	-	-
Putters-out,	12	-	14	-	10	-	16	-
Seasoners,	84	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
Shavers,	2	-	3	-	1	-	4	-
Stakers,	26	-	20	-	41	-	6	-
Tanners,	*8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Tanners' helpers,	*13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Teamsters,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
TOTALS,	256	-	193	-	410	-	39	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Machines and Machinery.*Machines and Machinery. — Table I.*

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "blacksmiths" includes one male at \$12 a week; six at \$13.50; four at \$15; one at \$16.23; five at \$16.50; one at \$17.10; one at \$17.50; two at \$18; one at \$21.00; making a total of 22 with an average wage of \$15.63 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Apprentices, n. s. Males: 3, \$4; 4, \$4.20; 5, \$4.50; 6, \$4.80; 8, \$5; 5, \$5.40; 1, \$5.50; 2, \$5.90; 27, \$6; 1, \$6.30; 4, \$6.50; 1, \$6.80; 2, \$7; 20, \$7.50; 1, \$8.30; 1, \$8.70; 4, \$9; 1, \$9.30; 6, \$9.60; 1, \$9.90; 2, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$10.54; 9, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 118; average per week, \$7.12.

Armature winders. Males: 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 4, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 7; average per week, \$14.21.

Assemblers. Males: 1, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; total, 9; average per week, \$9.33.

Babbitt men. Males: 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50;

Machines and Machinery. — Table I — Continued.

1, \$12.00; 1, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$11.75.

Melt makers. *Males:* 1, \$14; total, 1; average per week, \$14.

Mesh hands. *Males:* 2, \$9; 1, \$9.00; 2, \$9.50; 5, \$10; 2, \$10.33; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 1, \$11.40; 2, \$11.50; 15, \$12; 2, \$12.50; 9, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 5, \$15; 3, \$16.50; total, 53; average per week, \$12.26.

Blacksmiths. *Males:* 1, \$12; 6, \$13.50; 4, \$15; 1, \$16.23; 5, \$16.50; 1, \$17.10; 1, \$17.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$21.00; total, 22; average per week, \$15.63.

Blacksmiths' helpers. *Males:* 9, \$9; 2, \$10.20; 9, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 23; average per week, \$10.16.

Blat wheel makers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$8; 5, \$9; 2, \$9.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 2, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$13.75; 1, \$14; total, 21; average per week, \$10.43.

Boiler makers. *Males:* 5, \$12; 29, \$13.50; 18, \$15; 6, \$16; 20, \$16.20; 4, \$16.50; 6, \$18; total, 88; average per week, \$14.95.

Boiler makers' helpers. *Males:* 3, \$7.50; 13, \$8.10; 31, \$9; 5, \$9.00; 4, \$10.50; total, 56; average per week, \$8.87.

Brass finishers. *Males:* 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 8; average per week, \$14.31.

Brass molders. *Males:* 4, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 11, \$15; 2, \$16.50; 1, \$19.50; total, 20; average per week, \$14.63.

Card clothing makers. *Males:* 20, \$12; 20, \$15; 10, \$18; 6, \$24; total, 56; average per week, \$15.43.

Carpenters. *Males:* 1, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14.75; 6, \$15; 2, \$16.50; 3, \$16.50; total, 17; average per week, \$14.79.

Carpenters' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$8.85; 1, \$10.50; total, 2; average per week, \$9.68.

Chain makers. *Males:* 2, \$4; 4, \$5; 1, \$9; total, 7; average per week, \$5.29.

Cleaners. *Males:* 23, \$9; 4, \$10.50; total, 27; average per week, \$9.22.

Commutator builders. *Males:* 1, \$15; 1, \$18.50; total, 2; average per week, \$16.75.

Coppersmiths. *Males:* 2, \$12; 6, \$15; 4, \$18; total, 12; average per week, \$15.50.

Coppersmiths' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 2, \$10.50; total, 3; average per week, \$10.

Core makers. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 5, \$12; 7, \$13.50; 16, \$15; 5, \$16.50; 1, \$16.75; 3, \$18; total, 40; average per week, \$14.51.

Crane men. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Die sinkers. *Males:* 2, \$19.50; 3, \$21; 2, \$22.50; total, 7; average per week, \$21.

Draughtsmen. *Males:* 1, \$13.23; 2, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$15.23.

Draughtsmen's tracera. *Males:* 1, \$4; 7, \$5; 3, \$6; 1, \$7; 4, \$7.50; 2, \$8; 5, \$9; 1, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 8, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 3, \$16.50; total, 44; average per week, \$9.72.

Drillers. *Males:* 1, \$3.70; 4, \$9.30; 1, \$10; 2, \$10.10; 3, \$10.20; 1, \$10.23; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 2, \$11; 10, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 1, \$13.23; 2, \$15; total, 32; average per week, \$11.14.

Drop forgers. *Males:* 6, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$18.

Drop forgers' helpers. *Males:* 5, \$5.50; total, 5; average per week, \$5.50.

Electricians. *Males:* 4, \$16.50; total, 4; average per week, \$16.50.

Elevator tenders. *Males:* 1, \$8.70; 1, \$9; total, 2; average per week, \$8.85.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$13; 2, \$13; 1, \$13.20; 4, \$15; 1, \$17.10; 5, \$18; 1, \$20; total, 15; average per week, \$15.89.

Field winders. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 2, \$11; total, 3; average per week, \$9.53.

Fillers. *Males:* 4, \$12.00; 4, \$13.75; total, 8; average per week, \$13.18.

Firemen. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 1, \$11.80; 2, \$12; 1, \$14; total, 6; average per week, \$11.85.

Flack makers. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Foremen. *Males:* 1, \$15; 2, \$16.50; 13, \$18; 4, \$19.50; 3, \$20; 14, \$21; 2, \$21.90; 1, \$22; 1, \$22.50; 1, \$23; 10, \$24; 2, \$25; 1, \$27; 3, \$30; total, 58; average per week, \$21.25.

Galvanized iron workers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 2, \$8; 5, \$9; 6, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 7, \$15; 3, \$15.12; 6, \$16.50; 2, \$18; total, 35; average per week, \$13.18.

Galvanized iron workers' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$4; 2, \$5; 1, \$5.40; 1, \$5.50; 2, \$6; 2, \$6.75; total, 9; average per week, \$5.60.

Gear cutters. *Males:* 1, \$13.23; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14.75; 1, \$15.12; total, 7; average per week, \$13.88.

Grinders. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$14; 2, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 6; average per week, \$14.33.

Housesmiths. *Males:* 12, \$13.50; total, 12; average per week, \$13.50.

Housesmiths' helpers. *Males:* 4, \$9; total, 4; average per week, \$9.

Insulators. *Females:* 4, \$4.50; 5, \$5; 4, \$6; total, 13; average per week, \$5.15.

Laborers. *Males:* 17, \$9; 10, \$9.50; 8, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 16, \$9; 8, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$13; total, 62; average per week, \$7.81.

Lathe tenders. *Males:* 2, \$6.30; 1, \$6.50; 30, \$7.50; 1, \$7.80; 2, \$8.10; 1, \$8.40; 7, \$8.85; 51, \$9; 2, \$9.30; 1, \$9.70; 2, \$9.74; 3, \$10.20; 4, \$10.23; 2, \$10.33; 53, \$10.50; 2, \$10.80; 3, \$11; 8, \$11.30; 30, \$12; 8, \$12.50; 1, \$12.60; 32, \$13.50; 1, \$13.80; 3, \$14; 8, \$15; 27, \$15.12; 2, \$16.50; 1, \$17; total, 238; average per week, \$11.05.

Machines and Machinery. — Table I — Concluded.

Machinists. *Males:* 7, \$9; 2, \$11; 1, \$11.50; 42, \$12; 7, \$12.50; 2, \$13.00; 13, \$13.25; 70, \$13.50; 10, \$13.75; 5, \$14; 2, \$14.10; 1, \$14.40; 1, \$14.48; 11, \$14.75; 159, \$15; 5, \$15.12; 3, \$15.50; 14, \$15.00; 1, \$15.93; 6, \$16.23; 97, \$16.50; 6, \$16.80; 4, \$17.10; 4, \$17.45; 6, \$17.70; 29, \$18; 2, \$18.00; 3, \$19.18; 16, \$19.50; 3, \$20; 6, \$21; 2, \$21.90; 4, \$25; 1, \$33.43; total, 545; average per week, \$15.29.

Machinists' helpers. *Males:* 2, \$5; 5, \$5.00; 1, \$6; 3, \$7; 2, \$7.28; 10, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.25; 3, \$8.50; 17, \$8.70; 7, \$8.85; 47, \$9; 6, \$9.18; 19, \$9.30; 1, \$9.90; 12, \$10; 30, \$10.50; 6, \$10.80; 6, \$11; 6, \$12; 2, \$12.50; total, 187; average per week, \$9.28.

Melters. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$14.50.

Melters' helpers. *Males:* 3, \$9; 1, \$9.18; 1, \$10.50; total, 5; average per week, \$9.84.

Milling machine tenders. *Males:* 3, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 3, \$9; 2, \$11; 2, \$11.25; 1, \$12; 2, \$12.50; 2, \$13.00; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14; total, 22; average per week, \$10.67.

Millwrights. *Males:* 5, \$15; 1, \$15.00; 1, \$18; 4, \$21; total, 11; average per week, \$17.51.

Molders. *Males:* 8, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 8, \$13.50; 14, \$15; 85, \$16.50; 64, \$18; 2, \$19.50; 19, \$21; total, 203; average per week, \$16.90.

Molders' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$4.50; 3, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 81, \$9; 9, \$9.18; 1, \$9.90; 10, \$10; 5, \$10.50; 1, \$11.10; 1, \$12; total, 114; average per week, \$9.07.

Oilers. *Males:* 1, \$9.83; 1, \$10; total, 2; average per week, \$9.92.

Packers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 1, \$10; 12, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 17; average per week, \$10.41.

Painters. *Males:* 4, \$8.50; 4, \$10; 1, \$10.33; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11.80; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14.10; total, 14; average per week, \$10.46.

Pattern makers. *Males:* 1, \$11.80; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.28; 3, \$13.50; 6, \$15; 1, \$15.12; 5, \$15.00; 4, \$15.50; 1, \$16.70; 2, \$17.10; 1, \$17.82; 5, \$18; 1, \$18.00; 1, \$19.18; 2, \$19.50; total, 35; average per week, \$16.06.

Pieklers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 1, \$10; 2, \$13.50; total, 5; average per week, \$11.

Pipe cutters. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 2, \$13.50; total, 14; average per week, \$10.86.

Pipers. *Males:* 10, \$12; 3, \$13.50; total, 13; average per week, \$12.35.

Pipers' helpers. *Males:* 2, \$5; 4, \$9; 3, \$10.50; total, 9; average per week, \$9.28.

Planers. *Males:* 5, \$12; 2, \$13.28; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14.75; 4, \$15; 3, \$15.12; 1, \$16.23; total, 25; average per week, \$14.10.

Polishers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 5, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 14; average per week, \$12.00.

Pressers. *Males:* 2, \$9; total, 2; average per week, \$9.

Press punchers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 3; average per week, \$9.50.

Punchers. *Males:* 4, \$9; 7, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 13; average per week, \$10.27.

Riveters. *Males:* 4, \$9; 3, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 3, \$15; total, 20; average per week, \$11.48.

Rivet heaters. *Males:* 1, \$8; 3, \$5.94; 7, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$7.50; 2, \$8; 2, \$9; 4, \$13.50; total, 21; average per week, \$7.97.

Sawyers. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Scratchers. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10.20; 2, \$10.50; total, 7; average per week, \$9.77.

Setters-up. *Males:* 1, \$7.60; 2, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; 2, \$12.50; 2, \$13.50; total, 12; average per week, \$11.63.

Sheet iron workers. *Males:* 9, \$9; 11, \$10.50; 9, \$12; 8, \$13.50; 5, \$15; 2, \$18; total, 44; average per week, \$11.90.

Shippers. *Males:* 1, \$15.00; 1, \$18; 1, \$19.50; total, 3; average per week, \$17.70.

Shuttle makers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 1, \$12.75; 1, \$13.50; total, 7; average per week, \$10.11.

Smaggers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 11, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 17; average per week, \$9.62.

Stackmen. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 6; average per week, \$10.31.

Teamsters. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 6, \$12; 1, \$13; 6, \$15; 1, \$17; total, 17; average per week, \$13.06.

Tool makers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 2, \$15.12; 1, \$16.20; 8, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 1, \$18.00; total, 25; average per week, \$15.44.

Trimmers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 3; average per week, \$12.50.

Watchmen. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 3, \$12.25; 1, \$13.50; 3, \$14; 1, \$14.70; 2, \$17.10; total, 14; average per week, \$13.40.

Woodworkers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$9.90; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 3, \$15; total, 7; average per week, \$12.77.

Yard men. *Males:* 2, \$8.50; 14, \$9; 1, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$11.50; 1, \$12; total, 22; average per week, \$9.45.

Machines and Machinery. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Apprentices, n. s.,	\$5.29	-	\$6.78	-	\$7.13	-	55.03
Armature winders,	-	-	14.21	-	14.21	-	54.00
Assemblers,	-	-	9.33	-	9.33	-	54.44
Babbitt men,	-	-	11.78	-	11.78	-	56.00
Belt makers,	-	-	14.00	-	14.00	-	54.00
Bench hands,	9.00	-	12.33	-	12.26	-	54.51
Blacksmiths,	16.13	-	15.62	-	15.63	-	55.00
Blacksmiths' helpers,	10.29	-	10.00	-	10.15	-	55.35
Blast wheel makers,	-	-	10.43	-	10.43	-	54.00
Boiler makers,	15.08	-	14.68	-	14.95	-	54.52
Boiler makers' helpers,	8.67	-	9.06	-	8.87	-	54.82
Brass finishers,	-	-	14.31	-	14.31	-	54.00
Brass molders,	14.25	-	15.19	-	14.63	-	57.00
Card clothing makers,	-	-	15.43	-	15.43	-	58.00
Carpenters,	13.50	-	14.87	-	14.79	-	55.12
Carpenters' helpers,	-	-	9.68	-	9.68	-	58.50
Chain makers,	-	-	5.29	-	5.29	-	54.00
Cleaners,	9.38	-	9.20	-	9.22	-	56.11
Communtator builders,	-	-	16.75	-	16.75	-	54.00
Coppersmiths,	14.25	-	16.13	-	15.60	-	55.67
Coppersmiths' helpers,	10.00	-	-	-	10.00	-	50.00
Core makers,	-	-	14.51	-	14.51	-	54.80
Crane men,	-	-	14.25	-	14.25	-	54.00
Die sinkers,	-	-	21.00	-	21.00	-	54.00
Draughtsmen,	-	-	15.26	-	15.26	-	55.00
Draughtsmen's tracors,	-	-	9.72	-	9.72	-	54.00
Drillers,	10.92	-	11.21	-	11.16	-	55.69
Drop forgers,	-	-	18.00	-	18.00	-	54.00
Drop forgers' helpers,	-	-	5.50	-	5.50	-	54.00
Electricians,	-	-	16.50	-	16.50	-	54.00
Elevator tenders,	-	-	8.85	-	8.85	-	54.00
Engineers,	13.64	-	17.01	-	15.89	-	56.80
Field winders,	-	-	9.33	-	9.33	-	54.00
Filers,	-	-	13.18	-	13.18	-	54.00
Firemen,	-	-	11.85	-	11.85	-	61.17
Flask makers,	-	-	14.25	-	14.25	-	56.00
Foremen,	19.46	-	21.71	-	21.25	-	55.53
Galvanized iron workers,	-	-	13.18	-	13.18	-	54.00
Galvanized iron workers' helpers,	-	-	5.60	-	5.60	-	54.00
Gear cutters,	13.50	-	14.16	-	13.88	-	56.00
Grinders,	-	-	14.33	-	14.33	-	54.00
Housemiths,	13.50	-	-	-	13.50	-	54.00
Housemiths' helpers,	9.00	-	-	-	9.00	-	54.00
Insulators,	-	-	-	\$5.15	-	\$5.15	54.00
Laborers,	10.13	-	7.65	-	7.81	-	56.90
Lathe tenders,	10.49	-	11.18	-	11.05	-	55.28
Machinists,	14.54	-	15.55	-	15.29	-	55.14
Machinists' helpers,	9.79	-	9.16	-	9.28	-	55.43
Melters,	-	-	14.50	-	14.50	-	56.20
Melters' helpers,	-	-	9.34	-	9.34	-	57.20
Milling machine tenders,	-	-	10.67	-	10.67	-	54.73
Millwrights,	15.00	-	18.46	-	17.51	-	56.55
Molders,	-	-	16.90	-	16.90	-	56.05
Molders' helpers,	-	-	9.07	-	9.07	-	56.10
Oilers,	-	-	9.92	-	9.92	-	56.50
Packers,	-	-	10.41	-	10.41	-	54.00
Painters,	-	-	10.45	-	10.45	-	55.00
Pattern makers,	14.00	-	16.26	-	16.06	-	55.53
Picklers,	-	-	11.00	-	11.00	-	55.60
Pipe cutters,	-	-	10.86	-	10.86	-	54.00
Pipers,	-	-	12.35	-	12.35	-	54.00
Pipers' helpers,	-	-	9.28	-	9.28	-	54.00
Planers,	13.00	-	14.45	-	14.10	-	55.12
Polishers,	-	-	12.09	-	12.09	-	54.43
Pressers,	-	-	9.00	-	9.00	-	55.00
Press punchers,	-	-	9.50	-	9.50	-	54.00
Punchers,	10.50	-	10.07	-	10.27	-	54.46
Riveters,	14.25	-	10.29	-	11.48	-	54.70
Rivet heaters,	8.86	-	7.00	-	7.97	-	54.67
Sawyers,	-	-	14.25	-	14.25	-	54.00
Scratchers,	-	-	9.77	-	9.77	-	56.00

Machines and Machinery. — Table II— Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Setters-up,	-	-	\$11.63	-	\$11.63	-	54.00
Sheet iron workers,	-	-	11.90	-	11.90	-	54.00
Shippers,	-	-	17.70	-	17.70	-	55.83
Shuttle makers,	\$10.11	-	-	-	10.11	-	60.00
Snaggers,	-	-	9.62	-	9.62	-	54.71
Stackmen,	-	-	10.81	-	10.81	-	54.88
Teamsters,	10.75	-	13.77	-	13.06	-	55.82
Tool makers,	13.88	-	15.74	-	15.44	-	54.20
Trimmers,	-	-	12.50	-	12.50	-	54.00
Watchmen,	-	-	13.40	-	13.40	-	76.36
Woodworkers,	12.77	-	-	-	12.77	-	58.00
Yard men,	-	-	9.45	-	9.45	-	54.00

Machines and Machinery. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Apprentices, n. s.,	-	70	48	-	-	-	118	-	118
Armature winders,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Assemblers,	-	1	8	-	-	-	9	-	9
Babbitt men,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Belt makers,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bench hands,	-	-	53	-	-	-	53	-	53
Blacksmiths,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Blacksmiths' helpers,	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23
Blast wheel makers,	2	19	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
Boiler makers,	-	-	88	-	-	-	88	-	88
Boiler makers' helpers,	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	56
Brass finishers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Brass molders,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Card clothing makers,	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	56
Carpenters,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Carpenters' helpers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Chain makers,	-	6	1	-	-	-	7	-	7
Cleaners,	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	-	27
Commutator builders,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Coppersmiths,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Coppersmiths' helpers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Core makers,	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	40
Craemen,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Die sinkers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Draughtsmen,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Draughtsmen's traciers,	-	16	28	-	-	-	44	-	44
Drillers,	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	32
Drop forgers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Drop forgers' helpers,	-	4	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
Electricians,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Elevator tenders,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Engineers,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Field winders,	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Flers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Firesmen,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Flask makers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Foremen,	-	-	58	-	-	-	58	-	58
Galvanized iron workers,	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
Galvanized iron workers' helpers,	-	9	7	-	-	-	9	-	9
Gear cutters,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Grinders,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Housemiths,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Housemiths' helpers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Insulators,	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	13	13
Laborers,	-	-	62	-	-	-	62	-	62
Lathe tenders,	-	4	284	-	-	-	288	-	288

Machines and Machinery. — Table III — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Machinists,	-	-	545	-	-	-	545	-	545
Machinists' helpers,	-	5	182	-	-	-	187	-	187
Melters,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Melters' helpers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Milling machine tenders,	-	1	21	-	-	-	22	-	22
Millwrights,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Molders,	-	-	203	-	-	-	203	-	203
Molders' helpers,	-	4	110	-	-	-	114	-	114
Oilers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Packers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Painters,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Pattern makers,	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
Picklers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Pipe cutters,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Pipers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Pipers' helpers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Planers,	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
Polishers,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Pressers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Press punchers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Punchers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Riveters,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Rivet heaters,	-	11	10	-	-	-	21	-	21
Sawyers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Scratchers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Setters-up,	-	1	11	-	-	-	12	-	12
Sheet iron workers,	-	-	44	-	-	-	44	-	44
Shippers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Shuttle makers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Snaggers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Stackmen,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Teamsters,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Tool makers,	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
Trimmers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Watchmen,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Woodworkers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Yard men,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
TOTALS,	-	135	2,570	-	10	3	2,705	13	2,718

Machines and Machinery. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Apprentices, n. s.,	*78	-	40	-	118	-	-	-
Armature winders,	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Assemblers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Babbitt men,	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
Belt makers,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bench hands,	51	-	2	-	53	-	-	-
Blacksmiths,	*22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Blacksmiths' helpers,	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Blast wheel makers,	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Boiler makers,	*88	-	-	-	88	-	-	-
Boiler makers' helpers,	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-
Brass finishers,	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Brass molders,	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Card clothing makers,	-	-	56	-	56	-	-	-
Carpenters,	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Carpenters' helpers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Chain makers,	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Cleaners,	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Machines and Machinery.— Table IV— Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Commutator builders, . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Coppersmiths, . . .	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Coppersmiths' helpers, . .	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Core makers, . . .	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Cranemen, . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Die sinkers, . . .	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Draughtsmen, . . .	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Draughtsmen's tracers, . .	44	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
Drillers, . . .	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-
Drop forgers, . . .	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Drop forgers' helpers, . .	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Electricians, . . .	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Elevator tenders, . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Engineers, . . .	5	-	10	-	15	-	-	-
Field winders, . . .	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Flers, . . .	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Firemen, . . .	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Flask makers, . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Foremen, . . .	*45	-	13	-	58	-	-	-
Galvanized iron workers, . .	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Galvanized iron workers' helpers, .	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Gear cutters, . . .	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Grinders, . . .	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Housesmiths, . . .	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Housesmiths' helpers, . .	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Insulators, . . .	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	-
Laborers, . . .	62	-	-	-	62	-	-	-
Lathe tenders, . . .	-	-	288	-	288	-	-	-
Machinists, . . .	*8	-	537	-	532	-	13	-
Machinists' helpers, . .	*163	-	34	-	187	-	-	-
Melters, . . .	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Melters' helpers, . . .	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Milling machine tenders, . .	-	-	22	-	22	-	-	-
Millwrights, . . .	*11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Molders, . . .	191	-	12	-	203	-	-	-
Molders' helpers, . . .	114	-	-	-	114	-	-	-
Others, . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Packers, . . .	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Painters, . . .	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Pattern makers, . . .	*36	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Picklers, . . .	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Pipe cutters, . . .	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Pipers, . . .	18	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Pipers' helpers, . . .	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Planers, . . .	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-
Polishers, . . .	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Pressers, . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Press punchers, . . .	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Punchers, . . .	-	-	13	-	18	-	-	-
Riveters, . . .	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Rivet heaters, . . .	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Sawyers, . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Scratchers, . . .	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Setters-up, . . .	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Sheet iron workers, . . .	44	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
Shippers, . . .	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Shuttle makers, . . .	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Snaggers, . . .	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Stackmen, . . .	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Teamsters, . . .	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Tool makers, . . .	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-
Trimmers, . . .	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Watchmen, . . .	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Woodworkers, . . .	*4	-	3	-	7	-	-	-
Yard men, . . .	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
TOTALS, . . .	1,493	13	1,212	-	2,692	13	13	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Metals and Metallic Goods.

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "core makers" includes three males at \$12 a week; three at \$13.50; 15 at \$15; six at \$16.50; one at \$17.00; one at \$19.50, making a total of 29 with an average wage of \$15.09 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Apprentices, n. s. Males: 1, \$4.50; 1, \$5.10; 9, \$6; 2, \$7; 8, \$7.50; 1, \$8.50; 9, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$11; total, 37; average per week, \$7.81.

Assemblers. Males: 4, \$5; 1, \$12; total, 5; average per week, \$6.40. **Females:** 6, \$6; 10, \$6; 4, \$7.50; total, 20; average per week, \$6.

Blacksmiths. Males: 4, \$11.10; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$18; total, 7; average per week, \$13.41.

Carpenters. Males: 1, \$10.50; 3, \$13.50; 2, \$15; total, 6; average per week, \$13.50.

Case makers (razors). Females: 1, \$5; 4, \$6; 3, \$8; total, 8; average per week, \$6.63.

Cleaners. Males: 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8.40; 20, \$9; 4, \$10; 2, \$10.50; total, 29; average per week, \$9.12.

Core makers. Males: 3, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 15, \$15; 6, \$16.50; 1, \$17.00; 1, \$19.50; total, 29; average per week, \$15.09.

Engineers. Males: 1, \$12; 2, \$15; 1, \$16.40; 1, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$14.98.

Etchers (razors). Females: 1, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$8; total, 3; average per week, \$7.

Finishers and setters-up (razors). Males: 2, \$12; 2, \$16; 3, \$19; total, 6; average per week, \$15.67.

Foremen. Males: 1, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 3, \$18; 1, \$19.50; 1, \$24; 1, \$28; 1, \$30; total, 11; average per week, \$19.45. **Females:** 1, \$10; total, 1; average per week, \$10.

Grinders (razors). Males: 3, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 4, \$15; 2, \$18; 2, \$22; total, 14; average per week, \$14.82.

Handle makers (razors). Males: 2, \$9; 1, \$12; 1, \$16; 1, \$19; total, 5; average per week, \$13.

Iron molders. Males: 13, \$7.50; 8, \$9; 5, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 45, \$15; 3, \$16.50; 3, \$18; total, 80; average per week, \$13.11.

Laborers. Males: 1, \$6; 14, \$7.50; 13, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$14; total, 32; average per week, \$8.50.

Machine feeders. Males: 4, \$3.50; 4, \$4.50; 2, \$5; 1, \$5.50; 4, \$6; 1, \$6.50; 4, \$7; 1, \$7.50; total, 21; average per week, \$5.40.

Machinists. Males: 5, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 9, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$24; total, 22; average per week, \$15.09.

Machinists' helpers. Males: 5, \$6; 2, \$7; total, 7; average per week, \$6.29.

Melters. Males: 1, \$12; 1, \$12.60; 1, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$13.20.

Milling machine tenders. Males: 2, \$5; 7, \$9; total, 9; average per week, \$8.11.

Molders. Males: 4, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 5, \$15; 52, \$16.50; 38, \$18; 5, \$19.50; 11, \$21; total, 119; average per week, \$17.21.

Molders' helpers. Males: 18, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 19; average per week, \$9.08.

Nickel platers. Males: 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$12.90.

Packers. Males: 1, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; total, 7; average per week, \$10.57.

Females: 2, \$4; 1, \$4.50; 4, \$5; 1, \$5.50; 6, \$6; 2, \$10; total, 16; average per week, \$5.88.

Pattern makers. Males: 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$14.50.

Polishers. Males: 6, \$9; 4, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 1, \$13; 2, \$14; 3, \$16; 2, \$16; 2, \$18; 2, \$20; 2, \$25; total, 32; average per week, \$13.42.

Pressers. Males: 1, \$5; 1, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 9, \$9; 4, \$10.50; 8, \$12; 1, \$13.20; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 31; average per week, \$10.56.

Railing makers. Males: 3, \$13.50; 6, \$15; 4, \$18; total, 13; average per week, \$15.68.

Screw cutters. Males: 3, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 2, \$10.50; total, 6; average per week, \$8.76.

Shippers. Males: 1, \$10; 2, \$11; 2, \$12; 3, \$15; total, 8; average per week, \$12.63.

Smaggers. Males: 3, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$10.88.

Solderers. Males: 3, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 7; average per week, \$10.71. **Females:** 22, \$6; total, 22; average per week, \$6.

Teamsters. Males: 1, \$8; 3, \$10.50; 4, \$12; total, 7; average per week, \$11.

Timmers. Males: 2, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 9; average per week, \$10.67.

Tool makers. Males: 1, \$15; 3, \$16.50; 5, \$18; 2, \$21; total, 11; average per week, \$17.96.

Watchmen. Males: 2, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 1, \$12.64; total, 4; average per week, \$12.29.

Wire straighteners. Males: 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14; total, 3; average per week, \$13.17.

Wireworkers. Males: 4, \$3; 3, \$3.50; 20, \$4.50; 5, \$6; 10, \$7.50; 30, \$8; 12, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 8, \$12; total, 94; average per week, \$7.28. **Females:** 4, \$3; 12, \$3.10; 6, \$3.50; 15, \$4; 122, \$4.50; 10, \$5; 23, \$5.25; 5, \$5.50; 12, \$6; 6, \$6.50; 9, \$7.50; 1, \$9; total, 230; average per week, \$4.74.

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Apprentices, n. s.,	\$8.67	-	\$6.69	-	\$7.81	-	57.80
Assemblers,	-	-	6.40	\$6.00	6.40	\$6.00	55.00
Blacksmiths,	13.40	-	13.50	-	13.41	-	57.14
Carpenters,	13.20	-	15.00	-	13.50	-	57.67
Case makers (razors),	-	-	-	6.63	-	6.63	56.00
Cleaners,	9.50	-	9.02	-	9.12	-	55.66
Core makers,	15.43	-	14.33	-	15.09	-	57.52
Engineers,	12.00	-	15.78	-	14.98	-	57.60
Etchers (razors),	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	56.00
Finishers and setters-up (razors),	-	-	15.67	-	15.67	-	56.00
Foremen,	16.75	-	22.70	10.00	19.45	10.00	57.00
Grinders (razors),	-	-	14.82	-	14.82	-	56.00
Handle makers (razors),	-	-	13.00	-	13.00	-	56.00
Iron molders,	13.11	-	-	-	13.11	-	59.53
Laborers,	8.70	-	8.32	-	8.50	-	58.09
Machine feeders,	5.40	-	-	-	5.40	-	58.00
Machinists,	14.47	-	19.00	-	15.09	-	57.59
Machinists' helpers,	6.29	-	-	-	6.29	-	58.00
Melters,	12.00	-	13.80	-	13.20	-	56.67
Milling machine tenders,	-	-	8.11	-	8.11	-	55.00
Molders,	17.94	-	16.71	-	17.21	-	56.52
Molders' helpers,	9.08	-	-	-	9.08	-	57.79
Nickel platers,	12.90	-	-	-	12.90	-	59.00
Packers,	10.00	\$5.40	12.00	6.67	10.57	5.88	57.48
Pattern makers,	15.00	-	14.25	-	14.50	-	55.67
Polishers,	11.27	-	14.55	-	13.42	-	56.88
Pressers,	11.84	-	9.91	-	10.55	-	57.55
Rolling makers,	-	-	15.58	-	15.58	-	58.00
Screw cutters,	8.75	-	-	-	8.75	-	56.00
Shippers,	12.25	-	13.00	-	12.63	-	56.75
Snaggers,	-	-	10.88	-	10.88	-	58.00
Solderers,	10.75	6.00	10.50	6.00	10.71	6.00	58.00
Teamsters,	11.50	-	10.63	-	11.00	-	56.86
Tinners,	9.43	-	15.00	-	10.67	-	58.00
Tool makers,	21.00	-	17.17	-	17.86	-	56.82
Watchmen,	12.00	-	12.38	-	12.29	-	78.75
Wire straighteners,	13.00	-	13.50	-	13.17	-	58.00
Wireworkers,	6.90	4.64	8.50	4.92	7.26	4.74	58.00

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Apprentices, n. s.,	-	19	18	-	-	-	37	-	37
Assemblers,	-	4	1	-	10	10	5	20	25
Blacksmiths,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Carpenters,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Case makers (razors),	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	8	8
Cleaners,	-	1	28	-	-	-	29	-	29
Core makers,	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	29
Engineers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Etchers (razors),	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3
Finishers and setters-up (razors),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Foremen,	-	-	11	-	1	-	11	1	12
Grinders (razors),	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Handle makers (razors),	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	5
Iron molders,	-	-	80	-	-	-	80	-	80
Laborers,	-	1	31	-	-	-	32	-	32
Machine feeders,	3	16	2	-	-	-	21	-	21
Machinists,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Machinists' helpers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Melters,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Milling machine tenders,	-	2	7	-	-	-	9	-	9
Molders,	-	-	119	-	-	-	119	-	119

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table III — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Molders' helpers,	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
Nickel platers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Packers,	-	-	7	-	11	5	7	16	23
Pattern makers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Polishers,	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	32
Pressers,	-	2	29	-	-	-	31	-	31
Railing makers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Screw cutters,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Shippers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Snaggers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Solderers,	-	1	7	-	4	18	7	22	29
Teamsters,	-	1	6	-	-	-	7	-	7
Tinners,	-	2	7	-	-	-	9	-	9
Tool makers,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Watchmen,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Wire straighteners,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Wireworkers,	7	25	62	18	151	61	94	230	324
TOTALS,	10	75	825	18	179	103	710	300	1,010

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i> ,	34	-	3	-	37	-	-	-
Assemblers,	5	20	-	-	5	20	-	-
Blacksmiths,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Carpenters,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Case makers (razors),	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-
Cleaners,	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Core makers,	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Engineers,	3	-	2	-	5	-	-	-
Etchers (razors),	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Finishers and setters-up (razors),	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Foremen,	11	1	-	-	11	1	-	-
Grinders (razors),	-	-	14	-	6	-	8	-
Handle makers (razors),	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Iron molders,	80	-	-	-	80	-	-	-
Laborers,	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Machine feeders,	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-
Machinists,	*7	-	15	-	22	-	-	-
Machinists' helpers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Melters,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Milling machine tenders,	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Molders,	119	-	-	-	110	-	9	-
Molders' helpers,	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Nickel platers,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Packers,	7	16	-	-	7	16	-	-
Pattern makers,	*3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Polishers,	11	-	21	-	28	-	4	-
Pressers,	-	-	31	-	31	-	-	-
Railing makers,	13	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Screw cutters,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Shippers,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Snaggers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Solderers,	-	-	7	22	7	-	-	22
Teamsters,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Tinners,	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Tool makers,	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Watchmen,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Wirestraighteners,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Wireworkers,	57	165	37	65	25	46	69	184
TOTALS,	521	213	189	87	620	94	90	206

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Paper and Paper Goods.

Paper and Paper Goods.— Table I.

[**NOTE.** The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "calendarers" includes three males at \$8.10 a week; six at \$9; one at \$12; two at \$15, making a total of 12 males with an average wage of \$10.03 a week. There are 45 females including 20 at \$8 a week; 25 at \$8.40, with an average wage of \$8.22 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner].

Back tenders. *Males:* 12, \$9; total, 12; average per week, \$9.

Beaters. *Males:* 7, \$9; 6, \$15; total, 13; average per week, \$11.77.

Bleachers. *Males:* 3, \$7.50; 1, \$9; total, 4; average per week, \$7.88.

Box makers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11.25; total, 3; average per week, \$10.25.

Box tenders. *Females:* 2, \$6; 1, \$7.50; total, 3; average per week, \$6.50.

Calendarers. *Males:* 3, \$8.10; 6, \$9; 1, \$12; 2, \$15; total, 12; average per week, \$10.03. *Females:* 20, \$8; 25, \$8.40; total, 45; average per week, \$8.22.

Counters. *Females:* 2, \$8.40; 1, \$8.50; 2, \$12.50; 1, \$14; total, 6; average per week, \$10.72.

Cutters. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 3; average per week, \$12.50.

Firemen. *Males:* 1, \$12; 9, \$14; total, 10; average per week, \$13.80.

Foremen. *Males:* 2, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 3, \$19.50; 1, \$30; total, 8; average per week, \$19.13.

Hangers and pullers. *Males:* 7, \$10.50; total, 7; average per week, \$10.50.

Helpers. *Males:* 3, \$8.10; 1, \$8.40; 3, \$9; total, 7; average per week, \$8.53.

Jiggers. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 3, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$11.63. *Females:* 2, \$7.50; total, 2; average per week, \$7.50.

Leftmen. *Males:* 3, \$9; 9, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 14; average per week, \$10.30.

Machine tenders. *Males:* 9, \$16.50; 4, \$19.50; total, 13; average per week, \$17.42.

Machinists. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; 1, \$24; total, 3; average per week, \$17.50.

Millwrights. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$15; 1, \$15.90; 2, \$16.50; 1, \$19.50; total, 7; average per week, \$15.77.

Overlookers. *Females:* 23, \$5.40; total, 23; average per week, \$5.40.

Packers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$13.

Painters. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$13.50; total, 3; average per week, \$13.

Rag cutters. *Males:* 2, \$7.50; 3, \$8.10; 3, \$9; total, 8; average per week, \$8.29.

Rag sorters. *Females:* 5, \$5.25; 20, \$5.40; 6, \$6; 1, \$6.00; 23, \$7; 10, \$7.50; total, 70; average per week, \$6.40.

Rag strippers. *Females:* 55, \$6; total, 55; average per week, \$6.

Rotary cutters. *Females:* 6, \$6; total, 6; average per week, \$6.

Roller feeders. *Females:* 6, \$6.50; total, 6; average per week, \$6.50.

Shavers. *Males:* 1, \$8.10; 1, \$9; total, 2; average per week, \$8.55. *Females:* 3, \$5.40; total, 3; average per week, \$5.40.

Shaving-tub men. *Males:* 4, \$7.50; 1, \$9; total, 5; average per week, \$7.80.

Sorters. *Females:* 8, \$6; 17, \$7; 13, \$7.50; total, 38; average per week, \$6.96.

Washers. *Males:* 9, \$9; 4, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 15; average per week, \$9.80.

Watchmen. *Males:* 2, \$10.50; 1, \$14; total, 3; average per week, \$11.67.

Yard men. *Males:* 4, \$7.50; 5, \$8.10; 3, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$15; total, 15; average per week, \$9.20.

Paper and Paper Goods.— Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Back tenders,	-	-	\$9.00	-	\$9.00	-	58.00
Beaters,	-	-	11.77	-	11.77	-	58.00
Bleachers,	-	-	7.88	-	7.88	-	58.00
Box makers,	-	-	10.26	-	10.26	-	58.00
Box tenders,	-	-	-	\$6.50	-	\$6.50	58.00
Calenderers,	-	-	10.03	8.22	10.03	8.22	56.95
Counters,	-	-	-	10.72	-	10.72	58.00
Cutters,	-	-	12.50	-	12.50	-	58.00
Firemen,	-	-	13.80	-	13.80	-	60.20

Paper and Paper Goods. — Table II — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Foremen,	-	-	\$19.13	-	\$19.13	-	54.25
Hangers and pullers,	-	-	10.50	-	10.50	-	58.00
Helpers,	-	-	8.53	-	8.53	-	58.00
Joggers,	-	-	11.63	\$7.50	11.63	\$7.50	58.00
Loftmen,	-	-	10.39	-	10.39	-	58.00
Machine tenders,	-	-	17.42	-	17.42	-	58.00
Machinists,	-	-	17.50	-	17.50	-	58.00
Millwrights,	-	-	15.77	-	15.77	-	58.00
Overlookers,	-	-	-	5.40	-	5.40	58.00
Packers,	-	-	13.00	-	13.00	-	58.00
Painters,	-	-	13.00	-	13.00	-	58.00
Rag cutters,	-	-	8.29	-	8.29	-	58.00
Rag sorters,	-	-	-	6.40	-	6.40	58.00
Rag strippers,	-	-	-	6.00	-	6.00	58.15
Rotary cutters,	-	-	-	6.00	-	6.00	58.00
Ruler feeders,	-	-	-	6.50	-	6.50	58.00
Shavers,	-	-	8.55	5.40	8.55	5.40	58.00
Shaving-tub men,	-	-	7.80	-	7.80	-	58.00
Sorters,	-	-	-	6.96	-	6.96	58.00
Washers,	-	-	9.80	-	9.80	-	58.00
Watchmen,	-	-	11.67	-	11.67	-	65.67
Yard men,	-	-	9.20	-	9.20	-	58.00

Paper and Paper Goods. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Back tenders,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Beaters,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Bleachers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Box makers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Box tenders,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Calenderers,	-	-	12	-	-	45	12	45	57
Counters,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Cutters,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Firemen,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Foremen,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Hangers and pullers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Helpers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Joggers,	-	-	4	-	-	2	4	2	6
Loftmen,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Machine tenders,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Machinists,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Millwrights,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Overlookers,	-	-	-	-	7	21	-	28	28
Packers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Painters,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Rag cutters,	-	1	7	-	-	-	8	-	8
Rag sorters,	-	-	-	-	8	62	-	70	70
Rag strippers,	-	-	-	-	8	47	-	55	55
Rotary cutters,	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	6	6
Ruler feeders,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Shavers,	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	3	5
Shaving-tub men,	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	5
Sorters,	-	-	-	-	3	35	-	38	38
Washers,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Watchmen,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Yard men,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
TOTALS,	-	1	173	-	29	233	174	262	436

Paper and Paper Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Back tinders,	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Beaters,	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Bleachers,	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Box makers,	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Box tenders,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Calenderers,	-	-	12	45	12	25	-	20
Counters,	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	1
Cutters,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Firemen,	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Foremen,	5	-	3	-	8	-	-	-
Hangers and pullers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Helpers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Joggers,	-	-	4	2	4	2	-	-
Lofmen,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Machine tenders,	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Machinists,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Millwrights,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Overlookers,	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	-
Packers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Painters,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Rag cutters,	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Rag sorters,	-	70	-	-	-	21	-	49
Rag strippers,	-	55	-	-	-	55	-	-
Rotary cutters,	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-
Ruler feeders,	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-
Shavers,	-	-	2	3	-	3	-	-
Shaving-tub men,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Sorters,	-	38	-	-	-	5	-	33
Washers,	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
Watchmen,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Yard men,	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
TOTALS,	85	197	89	65	174	159	-	103

Stone.*Stone. — Table I.*

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "freestone cutters" includes one male at \$13.75 a week; three at \$16.50; 18 at \$19.36, making a total of 22 with an average wage of \$18.72 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Engineers. Males: 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Freestone cutters. Males: 1, \$13.75; 3, \$16.50; 18, \$19.36; total, 22; average per week, \$18.72.

Foremen. Males: 1, \$12; 2, \$21; 1, \$25; total, 4; average per week, \$19.75.

Ledgemmen. Males: 2, \$9; 12, \$10.50; total, 14; average per week, \$10.20.

Stone cutters (quarrymen). Males: 3, \$9; 3, \$10.50; 4, \$11; 3, \$12; total, 13; average per week, \$10.65.

Teamsters. Males: 6, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 3, \$11; total, 11; average per week, \$10.36.

Stone. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Engineers,	\$14.25	-	-	-	\$14.25	-	56.00
Freestone cutters,	18.72	-	-	-	18.72	-	44.00
Foremen,	19.75	-	-	-	19.75	-	53.75
Ledgemmen,	10.20	-	-	-	10.20	-	50.00
Stone cutters (quarrymen),	10.65	-	-	-	10.65	-	53.00
Teamsters,	10.36	-	-	-	10.36	-	63.64

Stone. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Engineers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Freestone cutters,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Foremen,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Ledgemen,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Stone cutters (quarrymen),	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Teamsters,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
TOTALS,	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	66

Stone. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Engineers,	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Freestone cutters,	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Foremen,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Ledgemen,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Stone cutters (quarrymen),	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Teamsters,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
TOTALS,	65	-	1	-	66	-	-	-

Woolen Goods.

Woolen Goods. — Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "burlers" includes one male at \$12 a week; eight females at \$5; 20 at \$5.22; 12 at \$5.40; eight at \$5.55; four at \$5.70; 19 at \$5.88; 70 at \$6; eight at \$6.30; 13 at \$6.38; 30 at \$7.22; 21 at \$7.70, making a total of 213 females with an average wage of \$6.20 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Back boys. *Males:* 2, \$5; 9, \$6.50; total, 11; average per week, \$6.23.

Ballers. *Males:* 10, \$5.28; 9, \$5.74; total, 19; average per week, \$5.50.

Blacksmiths. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$14.62; 2, \$15.08; total, 5; average per week, \$14.64.

Bobbin boys. *Males:* 10, \$3.60; 2, \$4.25; 4, \$5.57; 9, \$6.59; 2, \$8.25; 21, \$9.92; total, 48; average per week, \$7.31.

Boiler tenders. *Males:* 2, \$8.25; 2, \$8.79; 1, \$10.07; 12, \$14.20; total, 17; average per week, \$12.62.

Burlers. *Males:* 1, \$12; total, 1; average per week, \$12. *Females:* 8, \$5; 20, \$5.22; 12, \$5.40; 8, \$5.55; 4, \$5.70; 19, \$5.88; 70, \$6; 8, \$6.30; 13, \$6.38; 30, \$7.22; 21, \$7.70; total, 213; average per week, \$6.20.

Carbonisers. *Males:* 6, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 1, \$12; total, 8; average per week, \$8.25.

Carders. *Males:* 1, \$4.81; 39, \$6.32; 8, \$7.60; 74, \$9.39; 2, \$10.05; 1, \$11.70; 3, \$15; total, 128; average per week, \$8.47.

Card room help. *Males:* 13, \$4.34; total, 13; average per week, \$4.34.

Card strippers. *Males:* 5, \$7.50; 4, \$8.40; 1, \$8.70; total, 10; average per week, \$7.98.

Card tenders. *Males:* 3, \$5.40; 21, \$5.69; 3, \$5.80; 7, \$6; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$7.20; total, 36; average per week, \$5.80.

Carpenters. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 7, \$12.43; 1, \$12.60; 3, \$12.76; 2, \$13.35; 15, \$14.82; 3, \$16.88; 1, \$21; total, 35; average per week, \$14.09.

Chain builders. *Males:* 1, \$8; 6, \$9.92; 1, \$11.55; 2, \$13.50; total, 10; average per week, \$10.61.

Cloth feeders. *Males:* 4, \$5.64; 15,

Woolen Goods.—Table I—Continued.

\$5.99; 2, \$8.70; total, 21; average per week, \$6.18.

Cloth room employees. *Males:* 12, \$8.65; 13, \$9.73; 2, \$10.70; total, 27; average per week, \$9.32. *Females:* 13, \$8.66; total, 13; average per week, \$8.66.

Cloth washers. *Males:* 6, \$7.77; total, 6; average per week, \$7.77.

Crook tenders. *Males:* 4, \$6; total, 4; average per week, \$6.

Darners. *Females:* 2, \$8.40; 16, \$8.66; 4, \$9; total, 22; average per week, \$8.70.

Doers. *Males:* 1, \$5.10; 6, \$5.19; total, 7; average per week, \$5.18. *Females:* 5, \$5.19; 2, \$8.02; total, 7; average per week, \$6.

Drawers-in. *Females:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7.20; 19, \$7.68; 1, \$8.10; 2, \$8.21; 6, \$9.07; 8, \$9.50; 5, \$10.67; 5, \$12.41; total, 48; average per week, \$8.96.

Dressers. *Males:* 7, \$10.11; 11, \$10.90; 3, \$11.25; 4, \$11.38; 12, \$12; 19, \$13.15; 3, \$13.73; 7, \$16; total, 66; average per week, \$12.27.

Dryers. *Males:* 3, \$4.20; 1, \$4.50; 8, \$5.66; 4, \$6.60; 5, \$8.49; 2, \$8.72; 31, \$8.94; 3, \$9; total, 57; average per week, \$7.94.

Dyers. *Males:* 6, \$7.50; 5, \$7.92; 37, \$7.98; 1, \$8; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$24; total, 52; average per week, \$8.31.

Dyehouse hands. *Males:* 7, \$6.39; 17, \$6.60; 16, \$7.65; 4, \$8.10; total, 44; average per week, \$7.08.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$13.63; 2, \$14.10; 1, \$16.50; 4, \$18.85; 2, \$17.56; 3, \$19.95; 1, \$25.95; total, 14; average per week, \$17.62.

Fillers. *Males:* 3, \$7.50; 2, \$9.43; 1, \$11.25; total, 6; average per week, \$8.77.

Finishers. *Males:* 10, \$6.02; 2, \$7.19; 34, \$7.24; 3, \$9; 15, \$9.72; 2, \$15.75; total, 66; average per week, \$7.96.

Firemen. *Males:* 3, \$9.19; 2, \$9.75; 2, \$10.50; 4, \$11.16; 2, \$12.25; 4, \$12.68; 4, \$14; 1, \$15.13; total, 22; average per week, \$11.78.

Folders. *Males:* 1, \$6.60; 1, \$7.60; 9, \$7.70; total, 11; average per week, \$7.59.

Foremen. *Males:* 5, \$16.06; 1, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$16.38.

Fullers. *Males:* 1, \$6.30; 3, \$6.60; 10, \$7.49; 13, \$8.04; 1, \$8.10; 79, \$8.27; 5, \$8.67; 4, \$9; 2, \$9.50; total, 118; average per week, \$8.18.

Giggers. *Males:* 1, \$5.40; 11, \$6.30; 7, \$6.60; 1, \$6.87; 1, \$6.90; 17, \$7.01; 13, \$7.20; 2, \$7.50; 62, \$7.67; 4, \$9.60; total, 119; average per week, \$7.36.

Grinders. *Males:* 13, \$6.60; 4, \$7.15; 3, \$12.82; total, 20; average per week, \$7.64.

Handers-in. *Females:* 1, \$3; 2, \$3.60; 21, \$3.90; 13, \$4.08; 5, \$4.55; 2, \$4.81; total, 44; average per week, \$4.08.

Harness cleaners. *Males:* 3, \$6.90; 4, \$6.95; 2, \$8.86; 2, \$9.90; total, 11; average per week, \$7.82.

Inspectors. *Males:* 2, \$9.53; 2, \$9.75; total, 4; average per week, \$9.64. *Females:* 3, \$9.63; 4, \$24; total, 7; average per week, \$17.80.

Loom fixers. *Males:* 4, \$12.60; 4, \$12.84; 10, \$12.93; 3, \$13.83; 7, \$14.40; 52, \$14.63; 7, \$14.65; 2, \$15.38; 7, \$15.64; total, 96; average per week, \$14.34.

Machinists. *Males:* 1, \$12; 9, \$12.83; 3, \$12.46; 10, \$14.53; total, 23; average per week, \$13.29.

Nappers. *Males:* 11, \$6.87; 1, \$7.80; 2, \$8.14; total, 14; average per week, \$7.12.

Operatives, n. s. *Males:* 29, \$7.31; 5, \$7.53; 20, \$8.39; 3, \$13.01; total, 57; average per week, \$8.01. *Females:* 5, \$7.53; 20, \$8.39; total, 25; average per week, \$8.22.

Overseers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$13.90; 1, \$14; 1, \$15; 8, \$16.68; 1, \$16; 2, \$16.05; 10, \$16.85; 1, \$17; 1, \$18; 12, \$20; 1, \$21; 12, \$22.79; 1, \$24; 5, \$24.27; 6, \$26.15; 1, \$30; total, 66; average per week, \$19.88.

Packers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 7, \$7.59; 6, \$9.36; 2, \$9.90; 1, \$12; total, 19; average per week, \$8.53.

Pattern weavers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.20; 4, \$11.40; total, 6; average per week, \$10.80.

Perchers. *Males:* 2, \$9.08; 3, \$9.53; 4, \$9.98; 8, \$11.42; 4, \$12; 2, \$12.15; total, 23; average per week, \$10.88. *Females:* 2, \$9.08; 7, \$11.42; total, 9; average per week, \$10.90.

Pickers. *Males:* 4, \$6.25; 1, \$6.30; 9, \$6.60; 4, \$6.90; 36, \$6.92; 21, \$7.36; 3, \$7.47; 2, \$7.50; 42, \$7.99; 4, \$9.50; 3, \$10.75; 1, \$12; total, 130; average per week, \$7.52.

Pressers. *Males:* 3, \$6.93; 7, \$7.15; 5, \$7.20; 4, \$7.50; 11, \$7.59; 3, \$7.64; 1, \$7.83; 2, \$8.10; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.90; total, 38; average per week, \$7.53.

Repers. *Males:* 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8.70; 5, \$11.38; total, 8; average per week, \$10.08.

Roping carriers. *Males:* 3, \$8.02; 2, \$9; total, 5; average per week, \$8.41.

Rowing carriers. *Males:* 1, \$4.50; 1, \$7.80; 2, \$8.10; total, 4; average per week, \$7.13.

Scourers. *Males:* 3, \$6.80; 4, \$7.36; 1, \$7.50; 20, \$8.87; 2, \$9.28; 1, \$11.10; 1, \$11.40; total, 32; average per week, \$8.62.

Second hands. *Males:* 1, \$7.80; 1, \$9.90; 1, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 7; average per week, \$10.24.

Sewers. *Males:* 1, \$4.75; 82, \$8.50; total, 83; average per week, \$8.45. *Females:* 8, \$6.50; 18, \$6.96; 11, \$9.79; 13, \$10.43; 16, \$10.54; total, 66; average per week, \$8.93.

Shearers. *Males:* 1, \$6.30; 5, \$6.60; 9, \$7.37; 2, \$7.50; 4, \$7.90; 11, \$8.09; 3, \$8.10;

Woolen Goods. — Table I — Concluded.

21, \$9.09; 1, \$9.39; 1, \$10.50; total, 53; average per week, \$8.20.

Sorters. *Males:* 1, \$7.20; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.72; 5, \$10.31; 3, \$11.67; 23, \$12.39; total, 40; average per week, \$12.08. *Females:* 3, \$4; 1, \$5.60; 1, \$7.25; total, 5; average per week, \$5.17.

Spare hands. *Males:* 2, \$5.25; 1, \$7.20; 2, \$7.35; total, 5; average per week, \$6.48. *Females:* 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50.

Speckers. *Females:* 11, \$3.96; 6, \$4.50; 10, \$4.80; 8, \$5; 17, \$5.10; 20, \$5.25; 29, \$5.48; 25, \$6; total, 126; average per week, \$5.23.

Spinnners. *Males:* 8, \$8.10; 28, \$9.18; 4, \$9.50; 11, \$9.94; 20, \$10.50; 18, \$10.81; 127, \$11.23; 27, \$11.90; 16, \$12.32; 40, \$13.22; total, 299; average per week, \$11.19.

Spoolers. *Males:* 15, \$5.40; 24, \$5.41; 22, \$5.84; 24, \$6; 3, \$6.30; total, 88; average per week, \$5.71. *Females:* 24, \$5.41; 6, \$5.75; 8, \$5.80; 22, \$5.84; 8, \$6; 8, \$6.30; 6, \$6.65; 6, \$7.15; 25, \$7.79; 14, \$9.43; total, 122; average per week, \$6.71.

Strippers. *Males:* 16, \$7.12; 21, \$7.17; 4, \$7.20; 2, \$7.50; 26, \$7.68; 4, \$9.17; 3, \$9.27; total, 76; average per week, \$7.53.

Twisters. *Males:* 2, \$10.22; 2, \$11; 1, \$11.55; total, 5; average per week, \$10.80. *Females:* 9, \$5.80; 20, \$6; 1, \$7.54; total, 30; average per week, \$5.90.

Warpers. *Males:* 5, \$6.60; total, 5; average per week, \$6.60. *Females:* 3, \$7.15; 13, \$7.54; total, 16; average per week, \$7.47.

Washers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 3, \$6.60; 3, \$6.80; 1, \$6.90; 4, \$7.36; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8.40; 48, \$8.54; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.50; 2, \$9.92; total, 68; average per week, \$8.29.

Waste-house hands. *Males:* 2, \$5.60; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$6.86; 6, \$6.87; 2, \$8.28; total, 12; average per week, \$6.87.

Watchmen. *Males:* 1, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$12.25; 1, \$12.50; total, 5; average per week, \$11.15.

Weavers. *Males:* 30, \$9.06; 327, \$9.49; 70, \$9.50; 64, \$10.34; 73, \$10.90; 111, \$10.95; 71, \$11.43; total, 746; average per week, \$10.09. *Females:* 12, \$7.20; 30, \$7.60; 29, \$9.08; 44, \$9.30; 327, \$9.49; 50, \$10; 64, \$10.34; 73, \$10.90; 71, \$11.43; 12, \$12; total, 712; average per week, \$9.84.

Winders. *Males:* 13, \$5.87; total, 13; average per week, \$5.87. *Females:* 12, \$5.87; total, 12; average per week, \$5.87.

Wool room employees. *Males:* 42, \$6.84; 1, \$7.20; 6, \$7.35; 2, \$7.80; 1, \$9; 2, \$10; total, 54; average per week, \$7.10.

Yard men. *Males:* 1, \$6; 8, \$7.39; total, 9; average per week, \$7.24.

Yarn hands. *Males:* 2, \$7.20; 1, \$7.25; 8, \$7.84; 6, \$11.49; total, 17; average per week, \$9.02.

Woolen Goods. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Back boys,	-	-	\$6.23	-	\$6.23	-	58.82
Ballers,	-	-	5.50	-	5.50	-	58.00
Blacksmiths,	-	-	14.64	-	14.64	-	62.40
Bobbin boys,	-	-	7.81	-	7.31	-	58.38
Boiler tenders,	-	-	12.62	-	12.62	-	68.65
Burlers,	-	-	12.00	\$6.20	12.00	\$6.20	56.89
Carbonizers,	-	-	8.25	-	8.25	-	59.75
Carders,	-	-	8.47	-	8.47	-	58.16
Card room help,	-	-	4.34	-	4.34	-	58.00
Card strippers,	-	-	7.98	-	7.98	-	59.70
Card tenders,	-	-	5.80	-	5.80	-	58.39
Carpenters,	-	-	14.09	-	14.09	-	60.71
Chain builders,	-	-	10.61	-	10.61	-	58.00
Cloth feeders,	-	-	6.18	-	6.18	-	58.38
Cloth room employees,	-	-	9.32	8.65	9.32	8.65	58.55
Cloth washers,	-	-	7.77	-	7.77	-	58.00
Creel tenders,	-	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	58.00
Darners,	-	-	-	8.70	-	8.70	55.09
Doffers,	-	-	5.18	6.00	5.18	6.00	58.00
Drawers-in,	-	-	-	8.95	-	8.95	56.25
Dressers,	-	-	12.27	-	12.27	-	60.08
Dryers,	-	-	7.94	-	7.94	-	63.49
Dyers,	-	-	8.31	-	8.31	-	55.69
Dyehouse hands,	-	-	7.08	-	7.08	-	59.55
Engineers,	-	-	17.62	-	17.62	-	68.29
Fillers,	-	-	8.77	-	8.77	-	58.33

Woolen Goods.—Table II—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Averages for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Finishers,	-	-	\$7.96	-	\$7.96	-	58.06
Firemen,	-	-	11.78	-	11.78	-	66.27
Folders,	-	-	7.59	-	7.59	-	58.00
Foremen,	-	-	16.38	-	16.38	-	62.17
Fullers,	-	-	8.18	-	8.18	-	59.24
Giggers,	-	-	7.36	-	7.36	-	58.92
Grinders,	-	-	7.64	-	7.64	-	59.30
Handers-in,	-	-	-	\$4.03	-	\$4.03	58.20
Harness cleaners,	-	-	7.82	-	7.82	-	58.18
Inspectors,	-	-	9.64	17.80	9.64	17.80	58.00
Loom fixers,	-	-	14.34	-	14.34	-	58.93
Machinists,	-	-	13.29	-	13.29	-	59.39
Nappers,	-	-	7.12	-	7.12	-	58.98
Operatives, n. s.,	-	-	8.01	8.22	8.01	8.22	59.61
Overseers,	-	-	19.88	-	19.88	-	59.48
Packers,	-	-	8.53	-	8.53	-	60.26
Pattern weavers,	-	-	10.80	-	10.80	-	59.33
Perchers,	-	-	10.88	10.90	10.88	10.90	59.68
Pickers,	-	-	7.52	-	7.52	-	60.18
Pressers,	-	-	7.53	-	7.53	-	57.87
Ropers,	-	-	10.08	-	10.08	-	58.00
Roping carriers,	-	-	8.41	-	8.41	-	58.00
Roving carriers,	-	-	7.13	-	7.13	-	59.50
Scourers,	-	-	8.62	-	8.62	-	62.44
Second hands,	-	-	10.24	-	10.24	-	59.00
Sewers,	-	-	8.45	8.93	8.45	8.93	58.00
Shearers,	-	-	8.20	-	8.20	-	58.76
Sorters,	-	-	12.08	5.17	12.08	5.17	58.02
Spare hands,	-	-	6.48	7.50	6.48	7.50	58.00
Speckers,	-	-	-	5.23	-	5.23	58.00
Spinners,	-	-	11.19	-	11.19	-	58.35
Spoolers,	-	-	5.71	6.71	5.71	6.71	56.86
Strippers,	-	-	7.53	-	7.53	-	58.21
Twisters,	-	-	10.80	5.99	10.80	5.99	58.00
Warpers,	-	-	6.60	7.47	6.60	7.47	58.00
Washers,	-	-	8.29	-	8.29	-	61.76
Waste-house hands,	-	-	6.87	-	6.87	-	59.83
Watchmen,	-	-	11.15	-	11.15	-	74.60
Weavers,	-	-	10.09	9.84	10.09	9.84	58.17
Winders,	-	-	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	58.00
Wool room employees,	-	-	7.10	-	7.10	-	58.15
Yard men,	-	-	7.24	-	7.24	-	58.22
Yarn hands,	-	-	9.02	-	9.02	-	59.06

Woolen Goods.—Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Back boys,	-	2	9	-	-	-	11	-	11
Bailers,	-	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
Blacksmiths,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Bobbin boys,	9	18	21	-	-	-	48	-	48
Boiler tenders,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Burlers,	-	-	1	109	104	-	1	213	214
Carbonizers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Carders,	1	-	127	-	-	-	128	-	128
Card room help,	-	13	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Card strippers,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Card tenders,	-	10	26	-	-	-	36	-	36
Carpenters,	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
Chain builders,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Cloth feeders,	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
Cloth room employees,	-	-	27	-	6	7	27	13	40

Woolen Goods.—Table III—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Cloth washers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Creel tenders,	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Darners,	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	22	22
Doffers,	-	7	-	-	7	-	7	7	14
Drawers-in,	-	-	-	-	12	36	-	48	48
Dressers,	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	66
Dryers,	-	12	45	-	-	-	57	-	57
Dyers,	-	-	52	-	-	-	52	-	52
Dyehouse hands,	-	-	44	-	-	-	44	-	44
Engineers,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Fullers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Finishers,	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	66
Firemen,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Folders,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Foremen,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Fullers,	-	-	118	-	-	-	118	-	118
Giggers,	-	1	118	-	-	-	119	-	119
Grinders,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Handers-in,	-	-	-	21	23	-	-	44	44
Harness cleaners,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Inspectors,	-	-	4	-	-	7	4	7	11
Loom fixers,	-	-	96	-	-	-	96	-	96
Machinists,	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23
Nappers,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Operatives, n. s.,	-	-	57	-	-	25	57	25	82
Overseers,	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	66
Packers,	-	1	18	-	-	-	19	-	19
Pattern weavers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Perchers,	-	-	23	-	-	9	23	9	32
Pickers,	-	4	126	-	-	-	130	-	130
Pressers,	-	7	31	-	-	-	38	-	38
Ropers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Roping carriers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Roving carriers,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Scourers,	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	32
Second hands,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Sewers,	-	41	42	-	31	35	83	66	149
Whealers,	-	-	58	-	-	-	58	-	58
Sorters,	-	-	40	-	3	2	40	5	45
Spare hands,	-	2	3	-	1	5	5	1	6
Speckers,	-	-	-	-	54	72	-	126	126
Spinners,	-	-	299	-	-	-	299	-	299
Spoolers,	-	85	3	-	74	48	88	122	210
Strippers,	-	-	76	-	-	-	76	-	76
Twisters,	-	-	5	-	7	23	5	30	35
Warpers,	-	-	5	-	-	16	5	16	21
Washers,	-	-	68	-	-	-	68	-	68
Waste-house hands,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Watchmen,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Weavers,	-	-	746	-	7	706	746	712	1,458
Winders,	-	13	-	-	12	-	13	12	25
Wool room employees,	-	-	54	-	-	-	54	-	54
Yard men,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Yarn hands,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
TOTALS,	10	261	2,362	21	347	1,110	3,133	1,478	4,611

Woolen Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Back boys,	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Ballers,	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-
Blacksmiths,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Bobbin boys,	48	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
Boiler tenders,	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Burlers,	-	155	1	57	1	143	-	70
Carbonizers,	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Carders,	-	-	128	-	128	-	-	-
Card room help,	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Card strippers,	5	-	5	-	10	-	-	-
Card tenders,	-	-	36	-	36	-	-	-
Carpenters,	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Chain builders,	9	-	1	-	10	-	-	-
Cloth feeders,	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-
Cloth room employees,	*27	*13	-	-	27	13	-	-
Cloth washers,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Creel tenders,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Darners,	-	22	-	-	-	6	-	16
Doffers,	7	7	-	-	1	2	6	5
Drawers-in,	-	37	-	11	-	11	-	37
Dressers,	3	-	63	-	37	-	29	-
Dryers,	-	-	57	-	57	-	-	-
Dyers,	10	-	42	-	52	-	-	-
Dyehouse hands,	*21	-	23	-	44	-	-	-
Engineers,	13	-	1	-	14	-	-	-
Fillers,	5	-	1	-	6	-	-	-
Finishers,	2	-	64	-	66	-	-	-
Firemen,	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Folders,	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Foremen,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Fullers,	-	-	118	-	118	-	-	-
Giggers,	-	-	119	-	119	-	-	-
Grinders,	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-
Handers-in,	-	41	-	3	-	34	-	10
Harness cleaners,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Inspectors,	4	7	-	-	4	7	-	-
Loom fixers,	96	-	-	-	96	-	-	-
Machinists,	*22	-	1	-	23	-	-	-
Nappers,	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Operatives, n. s.,	8	5	49	20	57	25	-	-
Overseers,	66	-	-	-	66	-	-	-
Packers,	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Pattern weavers,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Perchers,	19	9	4	-	23	9	-	-
Pickers,	-	-	130	-	130	-	-	-
Pressers,	-	-	38	-	38	-	-	-
Ropers,	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Roping carriers,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Roving carriers,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Scourers,	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-
Second hands,	5	-	2	-	7	-	-	-
Sewers,	82	27	1	39	1	53	82	13
Shears,	-	-	58	-	58	-	-	-
Sorters,	40	5	-	-	7	5	33	-
Spare hands,	-	-	5	1	5	1	-	-
Speckers,	-	126	-	-	-	106	-	20
Spinners,	-	-	299	-	12	-	287	-
Spoolers,	-	-	88	122	42	11	46	111
Strippers,	76	-	-	-	76	-	-	-
Twisters,	4	-	1	30	5	30	-	-
Warpers,	-	-	5	16	5	16	-	-
Washers,	2	-	66	-	68	-	-	-
Waste-house hands,	11	-	1	-	12	-	-	-
Watchmen,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Weavers,	-	-	746	712	-	-	746	712
Winders,	-	-	13	12	-	-	13	12
Wool room employees,	52	-	2	-	54	-	-	-
Yard men,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Yarn hands,	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
TOTALS,	788	455	2,345	1,023	1,891	472	1,242	1,006

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Worsted Goods.

Worsted Goods.—Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "carders" includes two males at \$6.38 a week; 13 at \$7.54; 117 at \$8.51; one at \$8.75; one at \$12.45, making a total of 134 with an average wage of \$8.42 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Baller boys. *Males:* 6, \$6.20; total, 6; average per week, \$5.20.

Band boys. *Males:* 4, \$4.80; 1, \$5.75; total, 5; average per week, \$4.83.

Beamers. *Males:* 25, \$15.50; 1, \$17.40; total, 26; average per week, \$15.57.

Robbin settlers. *Males:* 16, \$4; total, 16; average per week, \$4. *Females:* 5, \$4; total, 5; average per week, \$4.

Burlers. *Males:* 2, \$9; total, 2; average per week, \$9. *Females:* 9, \$5.92; 41, \$6.29; 45, \$6.30; 41, \$7.07; 51, \$7.24; 1, \$7.30; 3, \$7.71; 2, \$8.17; 3, \$8.75; total, 106; average per week, \$6.77.

Carders. *Males:* 2, \$6.38; 13, \$7.54; 117, \$8.51; 1, \$8.75; 1, \$12.45; total, 134; average per week, \$8.42.

Carpenters. *Males:* 5, \$11.48; 1, \$12.60; 2, \$15.80; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.50; 3, \$16.80; total, 13; average per week, \$14.19.

Cloth room employees. *Males:* 1, \$5.30; 4, \$6.25; 1, \$6.90; 1, \$7.10; 7, \$7.20; 13, \$7.39; 8, \$8.29; 1, \$8.35; 3, \$9; 1, \$9.40; 144, \$10.31; 5, \$10.45; 1, \$10.75; total, 190; average per week, \$9.73. *Females:* 13, \$7.39; total, 13; average per week, \$7.39.

Combbers. *Males:* 1, \$6.90; 5, \$8.29; 123, \$8.33; 22, \$9.35; 1, \$10; 1, \$12.20; 1, \$13.80; 1, \$15.70; total, 155; average per week, \$8.58. *Females:* 4, \$8.29; total, 4; average per week, \$8.29.

Dofters. *Males:* 1, \$4.35; 56, \$4.48; total, 57; average per week, \$4.48. *Females:* 37, \$3.48; 4, \$3.77; 112, \$4.35; 55, \$4.48; total, 208; average per week, \$4.22.

Drawers. *Females:* 3, \$6.00; 61, \$6.38; 134, \$6.79; 6, \$10.78; total, 204; average per week, \$6.77.

Drawing frame tenders. *Females:* 35, \$7.07; 1, \$7.65; 2, \$8.95; 2, \$9.40; 4, \$9.85; total, 44; average per week, \$7.53.

Dryers. *Males:* 2, \$5.50; 3, \$7.20; 2, \$8.90; 6, \$9.35; 3, \$9.70; 7, \$10.80; 1, \$14; total, 24; average per week, \$9.38.

Dyers. *Males:* 28, \$9; 3, \$9.70; total, 31; average per week, \$9.07.

Dyeworks operatives, n. s. *Males:* 14, \$9.15; 101, \$10.40; total, 115; average per week, \$10.25.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$12.50; 2, \$15.54; 3, \$15.95; 1, \$21; 1, \$27.30; total, 8; average per week, \$17.47.

Examiners. *Males:* 2, \$12.80; 1, \$15.50; total, 3; average per week, \$13.70.

Finishers. *Males:* 23, \$5.47; 39, \$6.86; 61, \$7.54; total, 123; average per week, \$6.88.

Firemen. *Males:* 5, \$8.93; 1, \$13.36; 11, \$13.54; 6, \$14.65; 3, \$14.75; total, 26; average per week, \$13.04.

Felders. *Males:* 2, \$5.20; 1, \$5.90; 2, \$8.93; 1, \$9; total, 6; average per week, \$7.36. *Females:* 1, \$9.45; 4, \$11.13; total, 5; average per week, \$10.79.

Foremen. *Males:* 4, \$14.07; 1, \$19.47; total, 5; average per week, \$15.15.

General helpers. *Males:* 30, \$4.58; 22, \$7.54; 4, \$7.61; 20, \$10; 10, \$11.14; 2, \$13.34; total, 88; average per week, \$7.63. *Females:* 14, \$3.60; 2, \$6.90; 1, \$11; total, 17; average per week, \$4.42.

Gill tenders. *Males:* 17, \$7.10; total, 17; average per week, \$7.10. *Females:* 11, \$6.25; total, 11; average per week, \$6.25.

Harness cleaners. *Males:* 6, \$7; 3, \$7.60; total, 9; average per week, \$7.20.

Harness menders. *Males:* 14, \$4.60; 4, \$5.50; 2, \$6.05; total, 20; average per week, \$4.99.

Helpers (repair shop). *Males:* 15, \$9.40; 4, \$10.80; total, 19; average per week, \$9.69.

Inspectors. *Males:* 2, \$11.50; 8, \$11.95; 6, \$12.67; total, 16; average per week, \$12.16. *Females:* 7, \$11.95; total, 7; average per week, \$11.95.

Loom fixers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 23, \$13.27; 1, \$13.65; 16, \$14.85; 29, \$15; 12, \$15.64; 11, \$18.20; total, 98; average per week, \$14.87.

Machinists. *Males:* 6, \$12; 1, \$14.05; 1, \$15.95; 2, \$16.50; 2, \$16.80; total, 12; average per week, \$14.05.

Oilers. *Males:* 5, \$4.60; 2, \$5.75; total, 7; average per week, \$4.93.

Operatives, n. s. *Males:* 8, \$7.34; 12, \$8.29; 64, \$8.64; 27, \$12.54; total, 111; average per week, \$9.46.

Overseers. *Males:* 1, \$14.70; 1, \$15; 1, \$18.90; 14, \$20.82; 1, \$20.85; 1, \$21; 1, \$22; 5, \$22.40; 1, \$23.10; 9, \$24.34; 2, \$26.25; 1, \$26.40; 1, \$27.50; 1, \$28; 1, \$29; 1, \$33.10; 2, \$33.60; 1, \$34.75; 1, \$35; 1, \$42; 1, \$46.65; 1, \$48.08; total, 49; average per week, \$25.07.

Packers. *Males:* 2, \$3.90; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$7.25; 2, \$7.30; 1, \$8.29; 1, \$9.75; 1, \$11.40; 2, \$13.88; total, 11; average per week, \$8.50.

Pressers. *Males:* 2, \$8.40; 1, \$9.75; 34, \$11.50; 3, \$12.60; total, 40; average per week, \$11.88.

Worsted Goods. — Table I — Concluded.

Quillers. *Females:* 35, \$8.47; total, 35; average per week, \$8.47.

Beekers. *Females:* 4, \$5.92; 133, \$7.99; total, 137; average per week, \$7.98.

Reoving boys. *Males:* 1, \$4.60; 1, \$5.55; total, 2; average per week, \$5.08.

Second hands. *Males:* 5, \$8.70; 1, \$9.75; 2, \$12.40; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14.31; 1, \$15; 8, \$15.60; 1, \$15.85; 2, \$15.95; 1, \$17.35; 1, \$20.30; 4, \$20.80; total, 28; average per week, \$14.80.

Sewers. *Males:* 32, \$7.96; total, 32; average per week, \$7.96. *Females:* 65, \$7.07; 32, \$9.24; 28, \$9.58; total, 125; average per week, \$8.19.

Spinnners. *Females:* 8, \$5.51; 39, \$5.91; 11, \$6.05; 66, \$6.40; 187, \$6.42; total, 311; average per week, \$6.32.

Spoolers. *Males:* 3, \$5.40; total, 3; average per week, \$5.40. *Females:* 10, \$4.64; 52, \$5.22; 1, \$5.71; 143, \$6.17; total, 206; average per week, \$5.86.

Teamsters. *Males:* 2, \$10.20; 2, \$10.40; 1, \$11; total, 5; average per week, \$10.44.

Twisters. *Males:* 16, \$14; total, 16; average per week, \$14. *Females:* 2, \$4.64; 28, \$5.92; 9, \$6.09; 148, \$6.32; 2, \$15.25; total, 199; average per week, \$6.33.

Warpers. *Males:* 8, \$6.16; 3, \$11.23; 13, \$13.75; total, 24; average per week, \$10.91. *Females:* 16, \$6.75; total, 16; average per week, \$6.75.

Waste handlers. *Males:* 7, \$8.75; 1, \$10.10; total, 8; average per week, \$8.92.

Watchmen. *Males:* 4, \$12.25; 2, \$14.70; 1, \$15.25; total, 7; average per week, \$13.38.

Weavers. *Males:* 159, \$8.25; 150, \$10.14; 93, \$10.84; 54, \$11.37; 80, \$13.39; total, 586; average per week, \$10.31. *Females:* 159, \$8.25; 291, \$10; 92, \$10.84; 143, \$11.08; 80, \$13.39; total, 765; average per week, \$10.29.

Winders. *Males:* 8, \$8.15; total, 8; average per week, \$8.15. *Females:* 124, \$5.80; 46, \$6.19; 12, \$6.93; total, 182; average per week, \$5.97.

Wool securers. *Males:* 10, \$9.28; total, 10; average per week, \$9.28.

Wool sorters. *Males:* 46, \$12.10; 144, \$17.15; total, 190; average per week, \$15.93.

Wool washers. *Males:* 5, \$8.35; 1, \$10.90; total, 6; average per week, \$8.78.

Yard men. *Males:* 8, \$8.40; 1, \$8.75; total, 9; average per week, \$8.44.

Yarn hands. *Males:* 11, \$6.09; 24, \$7.54; 1, \$10.15; total, 36; average per week, \$7.35.

Worsted Goods. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS .						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Baller boys,	-	-	\$5.20	-	\$5.20	-	58.00
Band boys,	-	-	4.83	-	4.83	-	58.00
Beamers,	-	-	15.57	-	15.57	-	59.00
Bobbin setters,	-	-	4.00	\$4.00	4.00	\$4.00	58.00
Burlers,	-	-	9.00	6.77	9.00	6.77	57.49
Corders,	\$6.38	-	8.45	-	8.42	-	58.01
Carpenters,	-	-	14.19	-	14.19	-	58.62
Cloth room employees,	-	-	9.73	7.39	9.73	7.39	55.89
Combers,	6.96	-	8.59	8.29	8.58	8.29	55.84
Doffers,	4.35	\$3.77	4.48	4.23	4.48	4.22	56.74
Drawers,	-	6.09	-	6.78	-	6.77	56.08
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	-	7.53	-	7.53	58.00
Dryers,	-	-	9.38	-	9.38	-	58.91
Dyers,	-	-	9.07	-	9.07	-	59.00
Dyeworks operatives, n. e.,	-	-	10.25	-	10.25	-	57.03
Engineers,	12.50	-	18.18	-	17.47	-	61.25
Examiners,	-	-	13.70	-	13.70	-	59.00
Finishers,	-	-	6.88	-	6.88	-	58.00
Firemen,	-	-	13.04	-	13.04	-	55.38
Folders,	-	-	7.36	10.79	7.36	10.79	58.18
Foremen,	-	-	15.15	-	15.15	-	58.20
General helpers,	-	-	7.63	4.42	7.63	4.42	57.89
Gill tenders,	-	-	7.10	6.25	7.10	6.25	58.61
Harness cleaners,	-	-	7.20	-	7.20	-	59.00
Harness menders,	-	-	4.99	-	4.99	-	58.10
Helpers (repair shop),	-	-	9.69	-	9.69	-	59.00
Inspectors,	-	-	12.16	11.95	12.16	11.95	58.00
Loom fixers,	-	-	14.87	-	14.87	-	57.48
Machinists,	-	-	14.05	-	14.05	-	58.50
Oilers,	-	-	4.93	-	4.93	-	58.00

Worsted Goods. — Table II — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Operatives, n. s.,	-	-	\$9.46	-	\$9.46	-	60.31
Overseers,	\$15.00	-	25.28	-	25.07	-	57.45
Packers,	-	-	8.50	-	8.50	-	58.45
Pressers,	-	-	11.38	-	11.38	-	59.00
Quillers,	-	-	-	\$8.47	-	\$8.47	59.00
Reelers,	-	-	-	7.93	-	7.93	58.00
Roving boys,	-	-	5.08	-	5.08	-	58.00
Second hands,	-	-	14.80	-	14.80	-	58.71
Sewers,	-	-	7.96	8.19	7.96	8.19	58.00
Spinners,	-	\$5.51	-	6.34	-	6.32	56.20
Spoolers,	-	-	5.40	5.86	5.40	5.86	55.85
Teamsters,	-	-	10.44	-	10.44	-	59.00
Twisters,	-	6.09	14.00	6.34	14.00	6.33	51.58
Warpers,	-	-	10.91	6.75	10.91	6.75	56.50
Waste handlers,	-	-	8.92	-	8.92	-	59.00
Watchmen,	-	-	13.38	-	13.38	-	84.00
Weavers,	-	-	10.31	10.29	10.31	10.29	56.43
Winders,	-	-	8.15	5.97	8.15	5.97	55.39
Wool scourers,	-	-	9.28	-	9.28	-	58.00
Wool sorters,	-	-	15.93	-	15.93	-	73.92
Wool washers,	-	-	8.78	-	8.78	-	59.00
Yard men,	-	-	8.44	-	8.44	-	59.00
Yarn hands,	-	-	7.35	-	7.35	-	58.00

Worsted Goods. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Baller boys,	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Band boys,	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Beamers,	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26
Bobbin setters,	9	7	-	3	2	-	16	5	21
Burlers,	-	-	2	-	56	140	2	196	198
Carders,	-	7	127	-	-	-	134	-	134
Carpenters,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Cloth room employees,	-	4	186	-	-	13	190	13	203
Combers,	-	-	155	-	-	4	155	4	159
Doffers,	-	57	-	25	183	-	57	208	265
Drawers,	-	-	-	-	5	199	-	204	204
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	-	-	11	33	-	44	44
Dryers,	-	2	22	-	-	-	24	-	24
Dyers,	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	-	31
Dyeworks operatives, n. s.,	-	-	115	-	-	-	115	-	115
Engineers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Examiners,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Finishers,	-	-	128	-	-	-	128	-	128
Firemen,	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26
Folders,	-	2	4	-	-	5	6	5	11
Foremen,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
General helpers,	-	30	58	-	14	3	88	17	105
Gill tenders,	-	-	17	-	4	7	17	11	28
Harness cleaners,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Harness menders,	-	18	2	-	-	-	20	-	20
Helpers (repair shop),	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
Inspectors,	-	-	16	-	-	7	16	7	23
Loom fixers,	-	-	98	-	-	-	98	-	98
Machinists,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Oilers,	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Operatives, n. s.,	-	-	111	-	-	-	111	-	111
Overseers,	-	-	49	-	-	-	49	-	49
Packers,	-	2	9	-	-	-	11	-	11
Pressers,	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	40

Worsted Goods. — Table III — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Quillers,	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	35
Reelers,	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	137	137
Roving boys,	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Second hands,	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	28
Sewers,	-	-	32	-	24	101	32	125	157
Spinners,	-	-	-	-	60	251	-	311	311
Spoolers,	-	3	-	-	45	161	3	206	209
Teamsters,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Twisters,	-	-	16	-	2	187	16	199	206
Warpers,	-	-	24	-	-	16	24	16	40
Waste handlers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Watchmen,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Weavers,	-	30	506	-	26	739	536	765	1,301
Winders,	-	8	-	-	23	159	8	182	190
Wool scourers,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Wool sorters,	-	-	190	-	-	-	190	-	190
Wool washers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Yard men,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Yarn hands,	-	-	36	-	-	-	36	-	36
TOTALS,	9	190	2,168	28	465	2,197	2,367	2,580	5,047

Worsted Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Baller boys,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Band boys,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Beamers,	-	-	26	-	1	-	25	-
Bobbin setters,	16	5	-	-	16	5	-	-
Burlers,	-	146	2	50	2	100	-	96
Corders,	-	-	134	-	134	-	-	-
Carpenters,	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Cloth room employees,	*180	*13	10	-	190	13	-	-
Combers,	-	-	155	4	155	4	-	-
Doffers,	1	41	55	167	57	208	-	6
Drawers,	-	6	-	198	-	198	-	6
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	-	44	-	5	-	39
Dryers,	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-
Dyers,	-	-	31	-	31	-	-	-
Dyeworks operatives, n. s.,	*115	-	-	-	115	-	-	-
Engineers,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Examiners,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Finishers,	30	-	98	-	128	-	-	-
Firemen,	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Folders,	-	-	6	5	6	5	-	-
Foremen,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
General helpers,	86	16	2	1	88	17	-	-
Gill tenders,	-	-	17	11	17	11	-	-
Harness cleaners,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Harness menders,	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Helpers (repair shop),	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Inspectors,	16	7	-	-	16	7	-	-
Loom fixers,	98	-	-	-	98	-	-	-
Machinists,	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Ollers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Operatives, n. s.,	103	-	8	-	84	-	27	-
Overseers,	48	-	1	-	49	-	-	-
Packers,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Pressers,	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-
Quillers,	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35
Reelers,	-	-	-	137	-	4	-	133

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Worsted Goods. — Table IV — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Roving boys,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Second hands,	14	-	14	-	28	-	-	-
Sewers,	-	119	82	6	32	6	-	119
Spinners,	-	-	-	311	-	311	-	-
Spoolers,	-	-	3	206	3	53	-	153
Teamsters,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Twisters,	-	-	16	189	-	39	16	150
Warpers,	-	-	24	16	16	16	8	-
Waste handlers,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Watchmen,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Weavers,	-	-	536	765	-	-	586	765
Winders,	-	-	8	182	-	-	8	182
Wool scourers,	8	-	2	-	10	-	-	-
Wool sorters,	190	-	-	-	-	-	190	-
Wool washers,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Yard men,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Yarn hands,	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
TOTALS,	1,008	853	1,269	2,327	1,567	1,002	810	1,678

By means of the Decennial Census of 1895 a classified index of the branches of occupation in each manufacturing industry was obtained. Having this index, it became comparatively easy to secure actual and average weekly earnings for each branch of occupation instead of for an industry as a whole.

The most casual student of wage statistics cannot fail to see at once the much greater truthfulness and accuracy of such quotations, nor fail to realize how much more indicative they are of actual conditions than the industry averages, comprehending widely varying occupations, that are usually presented for wage comparisons.

In this Section, 10 industries are considered. The number of branches in each, drawn from Table I in each case, is presented in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Branches of Occupation Considered
Boots and shoes,	166
Building,	106
Cotton goods,	127
Leather,	16
Machines and machinery,	83
Metals and metallic goods,	38
Paper and paper goods,	31
Stone,	6
Woolen goods,	69
Worsted goods,	53
TOTAL,	694

If the actual weekly earnings had been presented for each industry as a whole, there would have been but 10 quotations. On the plan adopted, we have 694 quotations, of which 166 relate to the industry known as Boots and Shoes, 105 to the building trades, 127 to Cotton Goods, the remainder being distributed among the other seven industries.

We draw from Table II in each industry a presentation which gives the number of branches of occupation affording comparisons as regards the actual weekly earnings of employees, by sex, engaged in the same branch of occupation but working for private firms or corporations.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION IN WHICH HIGHEST ACTUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS			
	<i>Are obtained by Men</i>		<i>Are obtained by Women</i>	
	Working for Private Firms	Working for Corpora- tions	Working for Private Firms	Working for Corpora- tions
Boots and shoes,	28	64	16	22
Building,	21	21	-	-
Leather,	8	6	-	-
Machines and machinery,	10	16	-	-
Metals and metallic goods,	10	13	-	2
Worsted goods,	-	6	-	4
TOTALS,	77	125	16	28

There are but six of the 10 industries in which comparisons are possible between the earnings obtained by employees working for private firms or for corporations. In 202 branches of occupation, comparisons are possible for men, and in 44, for women.

Referring to the line for Boots and Shoes, we find that in 28 branches of occupation the men employed therein earned more each week when working for private firms than did those engaged in the same branch of occupation who worked for corporations. On the other hand, in 64 branches of occupation, the male employees engaged therein earned more each week when working for corporations than did those engaged in the same branches of occupation who worked for private firms.

In the same industry, Boots and Shoes, there were 16 branches of occupation in which the female employees earned more when employed by private firms than those engaged in the same occupation who were working for corporations. There

were, however, 22 branches of occupation in which those employed by corporations earned more than those employed in the same occupation who worked for private firms. The other lines of the table may be read in a similar way.

Considering the total line, comprehending the six industries, we find that in 93 branches of occupation, including both sexes, the employees of private firms earned more than those engaged in the same occupation working for corporations. On the other hand, in 153 branches of occupation, the employees of corporations earned more than those engaged in the same branches of occupation who worked for private firms.

When this investigation was undertaken, it was hoped that the returns from members of trades unions would be so numerous that comparisons could be instituted between the figures sent in by them and those obtained from the books of the manufacturers. A reference to page 5 will show so few branches of occupation embraced in the trades unions' returns, many of them being dissimilar to those for which quotations were obtained from the manufacturers, that the desired comparison is impossible in this Report.

Another attempt to obtain full comparative quotations will be made, and it is hoped that the members of the trades unions will embrace the next opportunity to supply quotations so that we may place their returns and those of the manufacturers in juxtaposition, and thus be enabled to draw such deductions as the comparisons may warrant.

PART II.

THE CAUSES OF HIGH PRICES.

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In newspaper and magazine articles * and public addresses, during the past year, the statement has been made, and reiterated, that the prices of the necessities of life are much higher now than in previous years. Such being the fact it follows that all classes of the population are placed at a financial disadvantage unless the increased cost of living is accompanied by adequate increases in wages, salaries, and profits.

The numerous strikes of workingmen show that they have adopted this method of securing an adjustment of income and outlay, while dealers and manufacturers have reduced expenses, salaries, and wages as a means of equalization. As a rule, the salaried man has found it impossible to greatly improve his condition, for he can gain little by striking and his

* The Cost of Living, *Boston Advertiser*, Oct. 19, 1903; The Cost of Living, *Boston Post*, Nov. 22, 1903; The Cost of Living Does Not Go Down with Wages, *Paterson, N. J., National Labor Standard*, Jan. 2, 1904; War Raises Prices of Food and Textiles, *New York Times*, March 6, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Pittsburg, Pa., Labor World*, March 17, 1904; The Price of Bread, *Boston Post*, March 19, 1904; Some Interesting Figures, *Cincinnati, O., Zeitung*, March 19, 1904; *In Re Bread*, *Boston Transcript*, March 22, 1904; The Price of Flour, *Boston Transcript*, March 24, 1904; The Coal and Bread Problem, *Chicago Tribune*, March, 1904; A Word for the Consumer, *Boston Post*, April 8, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Sunday Tradesman, Springfield, Mo.*, April 9, 1904; The Price of Bread, *N. Y. Banker and Tradesman*, May 14, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Boston Globe*, May 19, 1904; What Has Been the Effect on the Workingman of the Shortened Work-Day? *Boston Globe*, June 5, 1904; Secretary Shaw's Philosophy of High Prices, *Boston Transcript*, June 8, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Boston Post*, June 8, 1904; Living Expenses, *Boston Post*, June 9, 1904; For High Prices, *Boston Herald*, June 9, 1904; More Facts and Figures, *Cleveland, O., Citizen*, June 10, 1904; Does Prosperity Make High Prices? *Boston Globe*, June 12, 1904; Business Prospects and Cost of Production, *N. Y. Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, June 16, 1904; The Advance in Meat, and Why? *Springfield, Mass., Republican*, June 20, 1904; The Higher Cost of Living, *The Railway Clerk* (magazine), July, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Pittsburg, Pa., Labor Tribune*, Aug. 4, 1904; Wages, *Cleveland, Ohio, Citizen*, Aug. 6, 1904; Prices of Commodities, *Springfield Republican*, Aug. 7, 1904; Wages and Cost of Living, *Boston Post*, Aug. 8, 1904; Wages and Prices, *Boston Globe*, Aug. 8, 1904; Wages and Cost of Living, *Boston Herald*, Aug. 8, 1904; Wages and Living, *Boston Post*, Aug. 9, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Boston Traveler*, Aug. 9, 1904; Wages and Cost of Living, *Boston Herald*, Aug. 10, 1904; Cost of Living, *Boston Post*, Aug. 10, 1904; Wages Here and in Europe, *Springfield Republican*, Aug. 10, 1904; The Exportation of Wheat, *Springfield Republican*, Aug. 12, 1904, among many others.

readjustment must come from a reduction of his personal expenses.

To compare prices of articles of personal or house consumption accentuates the existing conditions, but gives no relief or promise of improved conditions. Comparisons of the cost of living of a number of families supply proof of increased outlay, but contain, in themselves, no panacea. In fact, the conditions of different families vary so materially that such comparisons are of little value. If two families of the same size and requirements could compare expenses, on the same plane of living, for a number of years, the deductions from their budgets would be, in a way, of value. Or, if the same family, the size, requirements, and plane of living remaining the same for a number of years, should keep expense accounts the results would supply bases for comparison. And, yet, these results might not indicate the condition of the great mass of humanity, but have only an individual value.

It is not the object of this article to consider prices in a detailed comparative way, or their influence on the cost of living. There can be no effect without a cause, and as the existence and effect of high prices have attracted so much public attention an attempt, at least, to learn the cause or causes of high prices seemed a legitimate and needed investigation by the Bureau.

After careful consideration, the plan of action decided upon was to address a circular letter of inquiry to the leading business men of the State. A copy of the letter which was sent out follows :

Many articles have appeared in print, and many statistical tables have been presented in official publications, relating to High Prices, but in none of them has there been given what may be considered as a sufficient explanation of the reason for the advance in price of the necessities of life.

Why have the prices of groceries, provisions, meats, fish, vegetables, and other articles of food increased? Why have boots and shoes, clothing, dry goods, and articles of wearing apparel risen in price? Why are coal, wood, and rents higher than in previous years?

Will you kindly favor this department with your opinion on the subject. Your answer may be written on this sheet and returned to us in the postpaid envelope accompanying. The names of persons supplying information will in no case be printed in the report.

A prompt reply will place the Bureau under increased obligations to you.

The number mailed was 664. The distribution is shown in the table which follows :

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Letters sent to Specified Localities
City of Boston,	604
Other cities,	40
Towns,	20
TOTAL,	664

As will be seen, the greater part of the letters were sent to Boston addresses, but many of them were answered by persons doing business, or residing, outside of Boston.

The number of available replies received was 151, or 22.74 per cent of the whole number sent out. If all had answered, it is probable that no wider range of opinions would have been received.

The kinds of business conducted by those answering, and the relative number of answers, are given in the following table :

KINDS OF BUSINESS.	Number of Replies	KINDS OF BUSINESS.	Number of Replies
Arms and ammunition,	1	Groceries,	12
Artisans' tools,	2	Liquors and beverages,	1
Carriages and wagons,	2	Machines and machinery,	7
Clocks, watches, and jewelry,	2	Meats and provisions,	22
Clothing,	17	Metals and metallic goods,	4
Coal,	6	Paper,	1
Coffee,	1	Real estate,	13
Drugs and medicines,	1	Rubber and elastic goods,	3
Dry goods,	10	Shoes,	6
Electrical goods and construction,	2	Textiles,	1
Fish,	4	In general,	12
Flour and cereals,	6		
Fruits and canned goods,	6	TOTAL,	151

Space will not permit the printing in full of the comprehensive and interesting opinions as to the Causes of High Prices expressed by our correspondents. We present, therefore, under headings showing the business of the writers, condensations of their replies in which we have endeavored to retain the important points of opinion or information contained in them. It should be borne in mind that in some cases the writers consider only articles in the lines of business in which they are engaged, while in other instances the answers relate to several or all the points contained in the original letter of inquiry.

Arms and Ammunition.

No. 55. Potatoes that used to be raised without labor, save planting and possibly one hoeing and digging, now require labor every two or three days, or else they are eaten up by potato bugs. Last year was so cold that corn did not mature and I know personally of acres that were cut for fodder that ought to have ripened under ordinary circumstances. Of other grains, the export trade is taking considerable, and oats that used to sell for 45 cents are now 60 cents and hardly as good quality. There is no question but what the trusts have advanced prices in some cases beyond what they actually need, owing to the very large capitalization of several concerns. So far as boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, and articles of wearing apparel are concerned, not one thing that the writer wears is, so far as he knows, a penny higher than it was five years ago. He can buy the same stockings, the same if not better shoes and hats and collars and shirts for as little if not less money; as regards suits of clothes, he happens to be of such proportions that he cannot buy them ready made, but he does not have to pay anything more for custom made. Why other things cost more in 90 per cent of the cases is owing to labor unions. In regard to coal it is no higher to-day than it was two, three, or four years ago; last year on account of the strike it was higher. Wood is about the same, although during the strike it went up out of sympathy for coal. So far as the writer is aware there has not been any advance in the rates of rents. Of the two we think they are fully as low as they were. If they are higher it is because the people are demanding everything that modern appliances will give them.

There never was a time, and in the writer's opinion there never will be a time, in the history of Massachusetts when the people were so prosperous and so happy and contented, when the man working at the bench or outdoor labor did so much to build up cities and towns as from fifteen to twenty years ago before the labor unions were known to any extent in the East. When we are going to return to those days, if ever, the writer cannot foretell, but so sure as we live we have either got to do it, or things are going to be much worse, yes ten times worse than now, if the people do not prevent it before coming to that condition.

Artisans' Tools.

No. 54. Two reasons which might be given for the increased cost of necessities of life are as follows:

First: The increased cost of handling them.

Second: The fact that dealers, being obliged to pay more for necessities which they buy to make a living, must raise the price of necessities which they sell.

Referring to the first would say that it seems to me an undisputed fact that wages per hour have been increased to coal handlers, clerks, etc., within the past few years and their hours of labor shortened. This makes it necessary for the dealer to raise his prices.

Referring to the second reason it seems to me, generally speaking, that an increase in the price of one thing has a direct tendency to increase others. For instance, if a grocer finds that his meat and coal are costing more than at a previous time, he very likely will put up the prices of his groceries, and in some instances he may be compelled to or go out of business.

No. 71. Our president has requested me to make reply and would say that in our opinion the reasons are three.

First: As education improves the masses, they demand better articles and are willing to pay for them. This makes the demand which any business man prefers to meet and will endeavor to hold prices for.

Second: The rates of rent, etc., are dependent upon increasing tax rates which in turn are forced upon the people by the reduction in hours of work demanded by the labor unions.

Third: The encroachment of the labor unions and their unjust demands regarding labor and compensation make it practically impossible to manufacture goods at the old price and make a profit. As it is useless to run business without profit it is obvious that prices must be raised to meet the increase in wages. If the labor unions were willing to break even on these matters, things would be different. As it stands to-day every manufacturer feels that he must make all that is possible in the present, for the future is more uncertain than ever before. Of course, this again reacts to a certain extent in favor of the unions, but the reaction they do not turn to their interest. It is our personal opinion that you can lay 99 per cent of the blame upon the labor organizations and the defensive methods employed to fight them.

Carriages and Wagons.

No. 12. Short working-hours and higher wages are responsible.

No. 63. First: The increased demand arising from the very great improvement in business in 1897 and 1898. The boom following this caused a great demand, which would itself naturally stiffen prices.

Second: The above was taken advantage of by capitalists in certain lines, notably, coal, oil, and steel, which could be controlled, and the prices were rapidly put up to what the traffic would stand.

Third: The rise of the labor boss. We put it that way rather than saying the results of labor unionism. This is the most disastrous and reached a far larger number of people and a greater number of products. There was a tendency all along the line, from the first boom in business, for all employers to give the unions whatever they demanded, and this ran the cost of many important articles far above the normal, and above what the public could stand. The increase of prices under this head is more disastrous than that of the capitalists, because they can reduce their prices promptly, when necessary, or when the demand falls off, and thus, to a great extent, keep their goods moving. The arbitrary rise of prices by the labor unions, however, is more inflexible, and in our opinion the large amount of money kept from investment and circulation on this account is the principal cause of the present business depression.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

No. 49. In our opinion the matter is largely due to higher prices for labor, and shorter hours for work. In a great many lines wage-earning classes have secured increased compensation, and decreased working-hours, and to some extent this would certainly affect prices.

No. 47. First: The wage worker is receiving more for his labor, and consequently the articles referred to cost the manufacturer more to produce, and in order to make the same margin of profit the manufacturer advances his price.

Second: There is a community of interest among manufacturers for self-protection in many lines of trade, which induces the manufacturers to charge as much for their products as the consumer will pay. For example, no one doubts that the public is paying the cost of the coal strike in the price charged now for anthracite.

Wage workers exact more pay and shorter hours, and then wonder why all kinds of manufactured articles cost more than they used to; never apparently considering that in reality they are paying the bills themselves, as they form a very large part of the consuming public.

Clothing.

No. 250. Three hundred days' work a year for any man that wanted it instead of two hundred days' work, besides material increase in wages, gives the purchasing power of the people such an increase that all raw materials have increased in value, owing to the great demand for same.

No. 430. Concentration of control of a large portion of the products and speculation.

In the writer's business, considerable quantities of cotton goods are used, and the speculation of the past year in cotton has rendered unstable business in which this staple is largely used.

No. 463. The increase in cost of goods in our line is very small, say from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent, occasioned by the increase in cost of labor.

No. 449. We know that clothing prices are no higher.

No. 452. This condition is due to the increased wages that now obtain in all classes of labor.

By increased wages, we include not only the higher price per day paid to the working-man generally, but also the shorter hours he is employed, which of course is as vital a factor in increased cost of production as the actual increase in cash outlay.

This rise in productive cost is met by advanced prices all along the line, so that by the time an article reaches the consumer its price is just so much higher as the increased cost of production makes necessary in order that business may be done at a safe margin of profit.

No. 471. Woolens are higher than they have been for some time. Labor is a great deal higher now than it has ever been in this line, and the retailer marks his goods higher than he ever did, owing to the mark-down sales which he has to have every season, to get rid of his goods, at the end of the season; ready-made clothing to-day changes in style every six months, and years ago, a suit, or an overcoat, carried over to the next year, was worth as much as the year before, and now it depreciates sometimes fifty per cent. Thus the reason for his marking his goods so high the first of the season. He is obliged to do it, to make himself whole.

No. 490. The advance in wages for making up clothing increases the prices of sale.

No. 405. The rise in the price of the necessary commodities, that is the increase in cost of living, is, we think, due in the first instance to the advanced cost of labor. Taking as the most favorable instance, the price of coal, we are all able to appreciate the effect of the labor disturbances on present prices. A commodity in a class does not fall or rise alone in price; it carries its relatives along with it by an economic power. We don't consider under-production or the tariff as elements. The same cannot be said of speculations in foodstuffs, though fluctuations through their influences are nearly always temporary. In conclusion, labor, by its methods, is raising the cost of commodities all through the United States.

No. 451. Prices in general have advanced on account of the shorter work-day and higher price paid for labor. In some cases, as meats and coal, it is due, in part, to the formation of combinations to control the market.

No. 448. I am convinced that two causes contribute principally to this condition, viz:—1st, the extreme price of labor in manufacturing and building operations and the limitations placed upon production by organized labor.

2nd, the operation of over-capitalized combinations that control the production, transportation, and sale of many of the great staple products of the country and also the high protective tariff on wool, leather, iron, and other raw materials used in our manufacturing industries.

No. 464. Trusts, with their monopolies, and labor unions, with their strikes and unreasonable demands.

No. 427. My opinion is that the great advance is on account of the trusts or agreements among the large and wealthy corporations which are able to control prices.

The price of fish depends largely on the elements and the inability at certain times to obtain sufficient quantity to supply the demand which is caused by the increased price of meats. As regards lobsters, it is well known that the laws in regard to the sale and capture of short lobsters are not enforced.

Vegetables are largely dependent upon weather conditions and the destruction by insects. Boots and shoes, dry goods, and articles of wearing apparel are not higher than they have been for years.

Coal is higher on account of the same control as meats.

Wood is higher because the price of coal is beyond the reach of the poorer people.

Rents are not higher than they have been for years, excepting in cases where increased and expensive accommodations are called for.

No. 441. In our own line prices are the same with exception of cotton duck. Our rent is rendered at old rates.

No. 308. Vegetables—the farmer does not get too much—the middleman does.

Meat—ask the meat trust which makes the price.

Boots and shoes—from our standpoint there was never a time when good ones could be bought as low as to-day. Twenty to forty years ago we paid from \$8 to \$12 for no better shoes than we can buy to-day at \$3.50 to \$5.

Dry goods—calicoes, bleached, and brown cottons were never so low as now. Just this season the speculation in and shortage of cotton has raised the price a little. The retail price of prints in old time was 12½ cents. To-day, or last year in normal times, the same could be bought at six to eight cents.

If other kinds of dry goods are higher it is due to the exorbitant demand of the retail dealer. The jobber gets an average profit of not over 10 per cent; the retailer not less than 50 per cent and oftener 100 per cent. On some things they are obliged to get a large profit, the styles change so often. But the large retail dealers in all cities get rich.

Coal — Mr. Baer says they get all the public will stand — and the public have nothing to say about it.

Rents — are higher because cities and towns are always increasing the valuation. Another thing, it costs a great deal more to build than ever before. The laborer by working eight hours (and as a matter of fact he loafs 25 per cent of that time) together with his increased pay makes his work cost 100 per cent more than formerly. Then again the man who is not worth over \$1 a day gets the same as the one who is worth \$5 and the public pays for it.

No. 225. *First* : The unrestricted speculation in such necessities, cornering the market, thus forcing the public, in order to get a supply of the necessity, to pay the speculator a large profit.

Second : The combination of capital, called trusts, formed to eliminate legitimate competition, thus enabling the dealers to get large profits.

Third : The organization of labor, enabling it to secure better wages, thus making whatever organized labor enters into cost more than formerly.

Fourth : The great and far reaching influence these combinations have upon the public by their success in accomplishing the result sought for, by squeezing the consumer for the benefit of those belonging to the combination; all this stimulates the individual to try and accumulate money faster; to get all the profit possible and thus increase their financial holdings, enhance their prospects of coming into closer touch or assimilation with the successful speculator, the trust magnate, or Napoleon of finance.

No. 463. Provisions have undoubtedly been advanced by trusts and combinations. Other articles such as fish, poultry, etc., have advanced in sympathy.

Boots and shoes and woolen clothing are higher to-day than they were a few years ago by reason of the higher duties on the raw material such as hides and wool. All manufacturers of cotton have advanced the price in the past few months by reason of last year's small cotton crops and also by stock manipulations.

It is almost unnecessary to state why coal and wood have advanced. There is only one reason and that is because coal has been arbitrarily advanced by the coal trust and wood used for firing purposes has advanced in sympathy.

Rents have advanced on account of higher prices being demanded for building material and labor.

No. 22. Referring to your letter of the 28th will state that every one has a different opinion on the questions which you placed to us. We find that the change in prices is done by the unions; in our case we have to pay the same wages to a man with no experience that we pay to an experienced man. One man may finish five dozen (of our product) a day; another man may be able to finish eight dozen a day, but the man who does only five dozen receives the same pay as the man who finishes eight dozen. You can readily see how the price of the article is raised. We find when buying our merchandise that it amounts to the same thing; when one article rises in price, it compels all the rest to do so.

Coal.

No. 525. Three years ago we were paying wharf laborers and one-horse teamsters \$9 a week without extra pay in case of overtime. We are now giving these men \$12 per week, allowing them a half of each Saturday for six months during the year, and paying them 30 cents an hour overtime. These changes make an increase of more than 50 per cent in the cost of labor. We also find that we are paying more for our wagons, shovels, harnesses, and general repairs than formerly. In consequence of the frequent change in price of coal, it is difficult to determine what increase has really been made in cost. In 1853, the price of coal was \$7 per ton; in 1865, \$17; in 1869, \$10; and in 1875, \$9. Since 1850, there have been but two years, 1896 and 1898, when coal was not sold at \$6 or more at some time during the year.

It is very interesting to note the improvement in the condition of labor within the past fifty years; in 1850, we paid \$5 per week for 12 hours per day, frequently working until 10 o'clock Saturday nights without thought of extra pay for overtime. At that time, the cost of flour, sugar, molasses, illuminating oils, boots and shoes, coal, and many other articles was higher than at present.

No. 522. There has undoubtedly been a very large increase in the wages of employees. This is particularly true in the coal regions, where wages have advanced thirty to fifty per cent in the last few years. For instance, our scale rates for mule drivers, which are

nothing but large sized boys, are \$2.40 a day, and other labor in proportion. I think this is so in other commodities. The price of labor has increased heavily.

Again, we have become an enormously big country and our consumptive capacity has increased with great leaps and bounds. There was a time when it was well beyond our ability to produce, but during the past year we have produced more than we consume, and the prices of most commodities are lower, but not as low as in previous years.

No. 522. In a general way, the advance in prices seems to us largely owing to the tariff, and high price of labor in this country caused by labor unions.

No. 523. Soft coal is selling to-day at shipping port at from 90 cents to \$1 per ton less than last year at this time.

No. 511. The high price of coal in a great measure is due to the increased cost of supplies, such as hay, grain, machinery, etc., also to the increase in wages, and shorter hours of labor.

No. 527. The advance in prices of anthracite coal is chiefly due to the increased cost of production, which has been great during the past few years. The increased cost of production is due chiefly to the large advances that the mine owners have been obliged to pay for labor, and also to the fact that practically everything used in connection with the mining of coal has increased in price.

Coffee.

No. 196. Wages have not risen in general business for the reason that as the country grows older and more thickly settled, competition has increased, and it has been growing from year to year harder all the time to make money.

Where organized labor has been able to force the employer to pay increased wages, we have witnessed the result that the increased cost of all work performed by said organized labor is curtailing operations in their respective lines.

Drugs and Medicines.

No. 91. We find in our own department of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, any advance that has occurred in the last five years is to be explained by the reason of advance in cost of labor. In our establishment we find the expense for labor has nearly doubled.

Dry Goods.

No. 214. The first cause of the general advance in the prices of necessities of life lies in the fact that people in all stages of life are living in a state of greater refinement, and that that state leads them to call for more goods of the better class, and has gradually transformed what but a few years ago were luxuries into present necessities, and that the supply has not kept pace with the demand along these special lines.

Common vegetables, fish, and meats may not, in the abstract, be more luxurious than in former years, but better selections in each of these items are demanded, and moreover, the producers of all these items, under the pressure of higher priced labor, better dwellings, better clothing, and a general desire to live more liberally than men of this class were living in the preceding generation, are stimulated to get higher prices for their products.

Further, the increased wealth of the country, and the present enormous amount of circulating medium, leads to an increased demand for secure investment. Of course, real estate is deemed especially advantageous in the line of security. This leads to higher rentals and higher taxes. These, although placed upon the properties themselves, must ultimately be paid by the consumer. All of this is a natural sequence to what is termed "good times," and is only checked when dull times or bad times recur.

A second cause, in my estimation, is the abnormal inflation due to the demands of exaggerated capital, usually in the form of watered stock. The fact that an enormous number of the industries of the country now float capitalizations ranging from two to twenty times the absolute and unquestionable needs of the corporations or trusts maintaining such industries, naturally leads to prices that are high in the abstract, under the most favorable conditions, and which become relatively higher and higher as times pass from good to bad.

The attempts to maintain high prices in order to pay dividends upon watered stock become more and more desperate, and their injustice becomes more and more apparent, and relief can only come in one of two ways: Either by radical legislation, or by general

depressions so severe as to lead up to the collapse of the inflated companies. As yet, neither of these remedies is apparent, although there are tendencies suggesting a coming application of both.

No. 255. Trusts and combinations protected by a practically prohibitory tariff, and assisted by special legislation, are, we think, responsible for the conditions mentioned.

No. 256. We believe the general advance in prices is due to increased business activity, to improvement in monetary exchanges, and to the reduced value of the precious metals resulting from increased production. The latter factor is likely to continue prices on a high basis until conditions change.

We deal chiefly in cotton goods. The special advances in these have been due to the failure of the crops of raw material in 1903 and 1908. Plain cloth has at no time sold on a parity with the cost of raw material, but the somewhat increased price obtained has curtailed the demand seriously until now the mills are obliged to stop production, being able to sell but a fraction of it at a loss of from five to 10 per cent. Dyed, printed, and otherwise finished goods have at no time reached a parity with the market value of the cotton cloth, and the margins of profit secured by jobbers and retailers have also been quite unsatisfactory.

No. 257. There is no question but that the prices of many kinds of dry goods for several years have been too low and could not be manufactured so that the manufacturers have received satisfactory returns in way of profits. The inflated price of the raw material has lately caused an advance in cotton goods, but the tendency now is back towards former prices. The causes which govern prices in our lines are unknown to us, though we might venture to express the opinion that the actions of those engaged in labor have had as decided an influence on prices as any one cause.

No. 258. In the whole range of dry goods, it appears to us that there is but a very slight advance in prices, and this advance, we would say, comes from two causes: In the first place, the higher price of cotton is mainly responsible for the advanced prices of goods manufactured wholly or in part from this staple. So far as our own experience is concerned, we notice that in textile goods, such as hosiery, underwear, etc., we are selling a constantly increasing amount of cotton goods, and a correspondingly decreasing amount of the wool goods. We attribute this fact mainly to the unfavorable manner in which the increased tariff on wool affects both the imported and the domestic article. For instance, there can no longer be sold a meritorious article in ladies' or men's hosiery, at fifty cents, and this is a popular price with large and small retailers. It would, therefore, influence the sale very largely in favor of cotton goods.

The shorter hours of labor, and the higher prices paid for it, would also be significant reasons for any advance in the price of this class of goods.

No. 259. We can only say that the increase in the price of dry goods is due to the great increase in the price of cotton and all articles entering into the manufacture of the same.

No. 260. We are fully convinced that it is mainly due to the possibility, under present circumstances, for individuals, or combinations of private persons, to accumulate any product and commodity, and by so doing create an artificial price on them. The economic idea of supply and demand is, by all unnatural means, forced to assume shapes altogether foreign to it, and neither the supply nor the demand is now "natural."

This tampering with and meddling and hindering the natural development of the idea of supply and demand creates an unsteady market, and an unsteady market creates the possibility of unnatural prices, by persons able to control said market by manipulation and exploitation.

The unions of labor, now enforcing through them higher wages, cause the manufacturer to advance the price on all things, although the effect ought to be that the manufacturer should be satisfied with a smaller profit, but this is not to be expected when law covers private and special privileges.

No. 261. The trusts are to blame; also trading stamp companies.

No. 262. Why do dry goods cost more? Because raw cotton has advanced in price from 3½ cents a pound to over 13 cents a pound. This is an increase of over 100 per

cent. Also, because coal is 30 per cent higher, labor 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher. It would be safe to say that every kind of a supply that a manufacturer has to buy is 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher.

No. 225. Trusts.

No. 277. I think the one reason for the advance in the articles you have named (with the exception of boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, wearing apparel, and rents) is due to the advance all along the line in wages. The exceptions I do not consider have advanced and are as low as they ever were.

No. 292. I believe the prices of all articles you ask about have been advanced because largely controlled by trusts, and from the course pursued by organized labor.

No. 222. Our answer in regard to dry goods would be, speculation as the principal reason.

No. 279. One reason for the increase of price in necessities is the tendency of the American working people to live better than they can afford on the "hand to mouth" plan, and their persistency in buying more luxuries than is consistent with their earnings, and their seeming tendency to be "in the swim" with their friends or neighbors who can better afford these things. Thus the manufacturer or retailer is able to sustain prices, as the demand is undiminished by any economical turn of the average workman. Dry goods are necessarily high on account of the high price of raw cotton, as also by the increasing uses of cotton, and our export trade.

The answer to price on coal is this, — trusts.

The increasing combinations of capital and labor, in my opinion, are more to be feared than simple capital and capital, or labor and labor, and I can see no reason why prices on necessities will not be further increased.

No. 609. In all our experience we never gave better values for the money than at the present time.

No. 220. We believe that one reason for the greatly enhanced prices of the necessities of life is the creation of fictitious values by the wholesale watering of the capital of concerns producing those necessities. For instance, if a concern has been earning net profits equivalent to 25 per cent on its actual cash investment and decides that it wishes to let the public share in the prosperity, it issues a prospectus advertising the formation of a corporation capitalized on a basis not only of actual investment, but earning capacity. To pay dividends on stock represented by earning capacity, profits must be increased and prices must be advanced accordingly.

On the other hand, labor, realizing that apparently solid wealth is created by this process, demands its share of the increased profits by requiring higher wages for its service. Thus the cost of the finished article is again increased, and to maintain the ratio of profit requisite to pay dividends on capitalized earning capacity, selling prices must be increased.

No. 608. While the dry goods business has claimed the lion's share of my attention for many years, still, as the various branches of business are dependent one upon another, it is safe to say that whatever affects the prices in one branch affects the prices in all. The causes for the advanced cost on the articles to which you refer are, in my opinion, as follows:

First: The shortening of the daily hours of labor in all departments of business, which has been gradually going on for many years. This has necessitated increased help, thus increasing expenditures, and as a consequence, prices have advanced.

Second: The labor question, in one way or another through strikes. When the strike has been against manufacturers it has depleted the market of goods, and the supply being unequal to the demand, prices have naturally risen. If the strike is for an advance of wages, and is successful (as is usually the case), the advanced prices continue indefinitely.

Third: Speculation. The inordinate desire to get rich, so prevalent nowadays, has tempted men not only to enter the stock market, but all, or mostly all, the markets producing the necessities and comforts of life; forcing up the prices through unlawful combinations and maintaining them by constant manipulation.

Fourth: The extravagance of our State and municipal administrations. This extravagance has been yearly on the increase, until it has become, in my opinion, the most serious problem now confronting the merchant.

To meet this extravagance, the assessed valuations of store property have been increased entirely out of proportion to the increase in the volume of business. This is especially true, I think, in the business district of Boston, where the rentals and taxes are now so high as to be in many cases a burden.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the increased cost of goods in the dry goods line has not been so great as in other lines of business. This is due perhaps to keener competition and to the fact that the purchase of these goods is rarely a pressing necessity.

No. 613. *First:* Higher prices as regards vegetable products are generally brought about on account of poor season in crops. The supply being smaller than the demand it must of necessity increase the price.

Second: It should not be lost sight of that speculation in any staples, notably cottons this last year, has been a great factor in not only decreasing employment of labor, but in advancing the price on goods to an unreasonable extent. Every manufacturer must take measures to protect himself, and while goods rise to an unreasonable price, still it is a matter of life and death with the producer of such goods to sell them at prices based on the cost of raw material.

Third: Higher prices, however, are also brought about very largely by the desire of the merchants who control the market on these many articles of such vital importance to the American people to become rich quickly, and this craving after enormous wealth results from time to time in the oppression of thousands and thousands of poor people by forcing them to pay the unnecessary advances called for by them. In other words the trusts are in a great measure to blame for many of the high prices prevalent at the present time.

Fourth: But it would not be just to lay everything entirely to the action of the trusts, and poor crops, or even short supplies. The laboring man himself brings about the result to a marked degree; especially in the question of higher rents. If the carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, and other laboring men that are employed in the building of houses demand more pay, and the property owner is obliged to pay the builder for all these increases, certainly he is going to advance his rents in proportion to the extra amount it has cost him to build, and the workman does not stop to realize that his demands, which sometimes are unreasonable, only revert back to him in the end.

In our opinion, we consider the labor question one of the most important factors in the advancement of prices. With the continual agitation, the strikes and the uncertainty existing, it works a great influence among the employers of labor, who consequently must take every advantage of active business to make all the money they can. They know not at what day they will be paying their rent without a possibility of prosecuting their business unless they give in to the unreasonable demands made upon them. At the bottom of it all is the one important fact, that the maximum wage is demanded for the poor workman. To carry out that principle it influences good workmen to dally, and not outstrip the poor workman in the results of their labor. This, of course, is done to help him to keep his position, and thus the expenses of all business are increased. In the old days when every man did his very best, anxious to please his master and do a good honest day's work, it contributed to keep down the cost.

You ask us then, why the prices of provisions, vegetables, dry goods, clothing, rent, etc., have risen. The state of things just mentioned has tended to make an advance all along the lines. All these staples of life have increased the same as rent must increase when the workman insists on working a limited number of hours at the maximum rate of wage. Capital can survive at a low rate of interest, but capital will not invest and build houses and go into enterprises without an adequate return; consequently the whole labor movement is responsible for a rise in the necessities of life.

No. 216. I believe the causes to be mainly monopoly as thus defined:

Monopoly:—Control, absolute or substantial, temporary or permanent, of the supply and hence of the price of any commodity or service, whether maintained (1) through control of natural resources, (2) through some special and exclusive right or privilege conferred by law, (3) through combination or concert of action, or (4) by any other means which are not available to similar capital and skill in competitive hands.

To this must be added consideration for the depreciation of gold.

Electrical Goods and Construction.

No. 69. The only explanation, it seems to me, is that the increased cost of labor is solely responsible for the same. I am rather surprised that the rise has not been much more, but I look for the same nevertheless. The increased cost of labor and decrease in working-hours will certainly produce a much higher price in all food articles as well as in

clothing and in fuel. Rents will rise very materially owing to the excessive cost now in putting up buildings and the maintenance thereof.

The condition of supply and demand will ever assert itself and it is as sure as the law of gravitation.

No. 76. We are convinced that the increased cost of the necessities of life is due almost wholly to the increased cost of labor. In our own experience, manufacturing, it is true that the cost of materials has increased, but in seeking the reason for this we find that it is also due very largely to the increased cost of labor, so that it seems to us that the whole question is answered by the one statement, *increased cost of labor*, which directly or indirectly affects every part of production from raw material to the consumer, including transportation.

Fish.

No. 33. The increased prices of all articles mentioned, with the exception of fish, are caused, in our opinion, principally by the increased cost of labor due to labor unions. The increased cost of fish is due to the scarcity.

No. 100. The price of fish depends chiefly on the catch. Prices of salt mackerel and codfish have been high owing to the fact that the catch of these fish the past few years has been light. It is so with all kinds of fish, fresh, salt, and canned. The cost of building a fishing vessel is considerably more than it was several years ago, owing to the increase in the cost of nearly everything that goes into its construction. A light production of fish the past few years has favored the vessels. The prices of fish have probably advanced some in sympathy with those of other commodities.

No. 554. Labor and capital travel hand in hand; the pulse of each moves simultaneously. When labor ceases to form unions and unions discontinue to dictate hours and amount that the laborer shall receive for his toil and disband their organizations, thereby doing away with the walking delegates in each branch of labor, and allow the laborer to receive the amount of value that his talent will permit him to receive without dictation from organized bands, then capital will cease to organize combinations which bring business upon a common level. For when one branch of business increases its prices, others naturally must follow, which principally is caused by dictation of the price of labor on all articles of manufacture or production. As to the matter of fish you mention, will state for a fact that the prices are governed by quantity, supply and demand, and that our price to-day compared with years past will average about the same, and as fish is generally considered a cheap line of food, therefore not so much affected as any other articles mentioned, as each individual engaged in this business governs his own price without dictation, and competition keeps the prices at a reasonable figure.

No. 552. We think one of the great causes of high prices on articles of different kinds, such as shoes, clothing, dry goods, etc., is the high cost of labor. We are not familiar with the conditions in the different lines, any more than in a general way, but would say that this is one of the great factors leading up to this condition.

In our own line, the deep sea fisheries, would say that the cause of the high price of salt fish last winter was a scarcity of bait along our coast last year. This was caused by the failure of the catch of squid, which is the greatest bait for codfish our men can get.

Another great factor and one which is of as much importance as the bait question is the dogfish that infest the fishing ground during the summer seasons. Every year they are getting more numerous, and it is now so bad that the fishermen on most of the Banks are unable to set their trawls, as the dogfish will eat up their trawls as soon as they reach the water. In the manufacturing of salt codfish, would say also that we are paying much more for labor than we did a few years ago, which also adds to the cost of same.

Flour and Cereals.

No. 565. Supply being inadequate to the demand has raised the price of cereals and other farm products.

Unnatural speculation of capital is to blame for high price of cotton and some other commodities.

The railway trusts and other combinations are blamable for the high price of coal and minerals.

A high tariff on raw materials that should and could to an advantage come free to the States.

No. 566. So far as flour is concerned, the consumption of wheat has recently overtaken supply more closely than ever before. The wheat crops of 1902 and 1903 were, and that of 1904 bids fair to be, of somewhat smaller volume than the preceding crops. The two former crops were likewise of inferior quality, resulting in a greatly reduced quantity of the grades deliverable upon speculative contracts, which made control of speculative markets unusually easy.

Accompanying this, there has been a largely increased consumption of bread per capita due to its being very much the cheapest of staple food-stuffs and the fact that the more rapid rise in price of necessities than in wages compelled strict table economy on the part of the masses.

No. 45. In general: Increasing consumption; decreased supply in the same line; control by capital; union labor; higher freight rates.

No. 567. In my own line I make quite a study of the conditions surrounding it from all reliable sources at my command, and while the price of flour for the past two years has been higher than for several years prior to that, yet when compared with other food products it can but be admitted that flour is yet cheap. In my opinion the reason for the higher prices that have existed during the past two years on wheat and flour has been governed by supply and demand, as during the past five years our visible supply at this time of year has been gradually decreasing, which is a plain proof that the consumption for the year has increased more than the increase of output. Whether the farming community, as an organization, has rulings to restrict the output of farm product is a matter I am not in position to pass an opinion upon. One thing I do know, that a farmer is anxious to raise all he can of the commodity that yields him the best profit, and to keep all farm products balanced, to meet the demand, it requires a well-diversified product. This, I believe, is satisfactorily arranged by the farmers' organization, which would naturally result in a uniform difference of price on the different farm products according to the supply and demand.

Competition is sharp in most lines of manufactured goods; some are controlled by trusts, but those that are can easily be numbered. On commodities that are not in monopoly, my experience in business would lead me to the opinion that prices were governed by cost of production and placing upon the market, as the margin of profit on different lines are none too encouraging to the operators. The question in controversy is one that, in my opinion, is grossly abused by enthusiasts interested in politics whose statements are often very misleading.

No. 568. We know well why the price of flour has increased. It is a very simple matter, as the consumption of wheat, owing to increased population, is very rapidly overtaking the production, which has had a tendency to affect price on flour about \$1 per barrel within the past two years. Of course, at the present time the way the crop looks all over the world, there is not much indication of a reduction in cost of flour for the next year, but we are in hopes the production will overtake the consumption and thus reduce the price of the raw material, and necessarily flour.

No. 572. The price of commodities is based on supply and demand. Our country has passed through seven years of exceptional prosperity, during which time labor has been in demand and, consequently, wages have risen to a high figure. Money has been in demand and interest charges have risen. The buying power of the people during this prosperity has been increased and the demand for boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods has increased. Coal, wood, rents have risen for the same reasons.

So far as the commodity that we are dealing with, flour, relative to the price of wheat, it is lower to-day than it was during the period of depression. In 1896 wheat touched the lowest point ever reached in its history. No. 1 Northern wheat was bought on the Minneapolis market at 49 cents. To-day No. 1 Northern is 98½ cents, and we figure that the price of flour relative to the cost of wheat was one-fifth higher in 1896 than it is to-day. This proves our point that, relative to the cost of wheat, flour is cheaper to-day than at any previous time in its history.

So it is safe to say that the price of flour has not risen, except as the raw material, wheat, has risen. The price of wheat is higher to-day because of the law of supply and demand. Our country has grown, demanding more wheat for home consumption, and during the past three years we have seen smaller crops relative to the population than formerly, so that wheat is higher.

Fruit and Canned Goods.

No. 579. I would not like to give an opinion except on articles in which I am directly interested, that is, citrus and deciduous fruits. By citrus fruits we mean oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangerines, mandarins, or any other varieties of fruits that grow on trees which retain their foliage the year round. Deciduous fruits are the fruits of trees which shed their leaves in the Fall, like apples, pears, cherries, etc.

As to oranges—prices are not higher than they have been in previous years. On the contrary they are much lower, as notwithstanding the duty of one cent per box on all foreign citrus fruits, California is and has proved herself able to not only supply but over-supply the demand, raising and shipping East the past season over 30,000 cars of oranges and lemons; that is, the amount will reach that figure when the season is ended. Of course the majority of this amount is oranges, and prices on California oranges have not been so low since California began to raise this fruit, the average per box in carlots for the greater part of the season not being over \$2 per box, when \$2.75 to \$3 was an ordinary average two or three years ago. It is simply a case of over-production, and the growers in California are at present trying to devise some method of combination in shipping that will allow them to secure more remunerative prices, as in many instances the prices realized have been below the cost of production.

As to deciduous fruits—this season thus far, we have been getting rather high prices on account of a short crop of the varieties of fruit which have so far reached this market, but the varieties which are yet to come forward are a larger crop and shipments will be larger and prices will be lower, so that they will be within reach of nearly every one who has money to purchase. Prices on deciduous fruits last year were also high owing to a partial or total failure of fruits in many portions of the United States which left California in practical control of the market. Such is not the case this season, however, as for instance, on peaches, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Georgia, Delaware, and New Jersey all have good crops, especially Georgia, which has the largest crop they have ever raised in that State, and prices during the height of their shipping season will certainly be low and consumers should take advantage of their opportunity and buy at this time. In the other States mentioned the crop is only an average one, but with an average crop from all of those States there is no reason why the public should not be plentifully supplied with peaches this season at reasonable prices. California has only an average crop, but they have to pay high freight rates from that State. The fruit has to be refrigerated the entire distance and the expense is so heavy that only at certain times will they be able to make any such heavy shipments as they have the past four or five years; but they have the fruit to ship when the opportunity offers and when they see a chance to get a reasonable price over and above freight and refrigeration charges. In all probability, however, the greater portion of the crop will be canned or dried and will reach the Eastern market in that state later on. California has a very heavy crop of pears this season, probably more than all the rest of the States in the United States combined, and will amply supply the Eastern market with that very fine variety of fruit, the equal of which is not raised anywhere in the United States. They also have a heavy crop of grapes, both table varieties and the variety known as Muscat, which is used in the making of raisins. In fact, the raisin industry is at present overdone and the growers are obliged to combine their shipments in order to keep prices above the cost of production.

No. 337. Higher prices are largely due to shorter hours of labor and higher wages. Farmers have difficulty getting help at reasonable prices, we think. We believe artisans get much more pay for less work than ever before, causing increased cost of production.

No. 578. Prices of fruits are controlled by demand and supply.

No. 581. We think that a general explanation of such increase in price of the above articles is that the cost of labor has materially increased, and that the private firms and corporations selling such products to the general public have been compelled to charge more for the same on account of the increased cost to such firms and corporations in raising, purchasing, and importing (as the case may be) such articles.

We are, however, pleased to point out a shining exception to the general rule, i.e., the present prices for bananas, which compare very favorably with the prices a few decades ago; in other words, bananas to-day are offered to the public at a much lower price, while the quality of the fruit has noticeably improved.

No. 137. We think the principal reason for advance in prices is the combination of capital in the form of trusts.

These combinations eliminate competition and although the trusts are enabled to produce cheaper than before they always advance their selling prices. Regarding groceries, especially the canned goods and pickles, we can state that the remarkably high price of salmon is caused by the Alaska Packers' Association advancing their prices about 40 per cent. In consequence of this advance the consumption has largely fallen off and there are many thousands of cases still held by the Association in spite of their selling at lower prices abroad. Regarding canned vegetables there was only about 25 per cent crop for last two years and prices naturally advanced. Canned fruits are selling generally at usual prices.

Every one knows why kerosene oil and coal are so much higher. We did not know that rents had advanced although they ought to on account of increased cost of building caused by combination of labor on one hand and combination of capital on the other, both working against the consumer who is generally a wage earner. We do not think that boots, shoes, and clothing are any higher.

No. 125. While the prices of groceries in many lines have sharply advanced, this is not universally so. Take for instance such articles as prunes, raisins, etc., from California, prices are extremely low,—lower than they have been for many years. Prices are regulated, we believe, more by supply and demand than anything else, although the question of labor has increased the cost of production in all agricultural as well as manufacturing lines.

Groceries.

No. 174. We personally are not of the belief that groceries, provisions, meats, etc., have increased in price in any material way. There are a few articles, such as flour, which have enhanced in value, owing to a decreased supply, but butter, which in dollars is of greater importance, is cheaper now than for any period in the past five years. The provision market is to-day lower than at any time for the past four years, and while eggs are somewhat higher coffees are on the same level, and teas are on a lower basis, on account of the removal of the war tax a year ago last January. Generally speaking of miscellaneous groceries, we think that prices are on a parity with the average for the last five years.

No. 152. From observation and experience in marketing package groceries, spices, extracts, etc., I am led to believe that the great increase in cost of living to the masses of our people can be attributed principally to the fact that they are consuming labels and not the actual goods. Millions and millions are spent every year in advertising brands or labels. The public pay for the goods, also the advertising, which might be called 25 to 33½ per cent of price paid. The goods they pay for they consume; the advertising is absolute waste. The public buy the advertised goods rather than bulk goods because they are led to think they are purer and better; they pay higher prices and receive less quantity. Package goods are deceptive in amount they contain, also often as to quality. I believe the money spent annually in advertising and pushing necessities under separate labels would feed half our population.

One trouble with New England is that too much effort is spent in developing the cities while the country districts are left to become a wilderness. Development of agricultural lands will do more to reduce the cost of living in Massachusetts than any other thing that can be done.

No. 171. Prices in the general line of groceries to-day average lower than any time in the past ten years.

Canned goods very low with a single exception, corn; dried fruits very low, all the line; beans and peas very reasonable; sugar and flour very reasonable; vinegar and molasses very low; rice the lowest in the history of the business; lard very low; cereals about the same as in previous years; salt so low that we know of several manufacturers that have been forced out of business; spices vary very little; coffees very low; teas were never lower.

There have been a few instances where combinations have raised the prices of certain articles much in excess of their true value, but we find when this is done the consumer refuses to take hold. Consequently the sale of such articles is curtailed. We know of several lines of goods to-day that are put on the market at less than cost of production.

No. 37. We believe that demands of organized labor have more to do with present high prices than any other factor in the situation.

No. 161. In a general way we should reply that there had been no advance in food products excepting where there has been a shortage in crops. Supply and demand make prices of merchandise finally in spite of all artificial methods that can be employed.

No. 157. First: The large crops and export demand for our cereals caused general prosperity in the West and reacted on other lines of food products, bringing the general level up from the unhealthy and abnormally low prices of the period from about 1890 to 1894.

Second: The increased demand brought about by the above conditions, also the arbitrary increase in cost of production caused by unionism, lessening the amount produced and increasing the wages of the workers. Also the increases in prices by the trusts.

Third: Rents are higher on account of increased cost of building brought about by the general prosperity which enabled the trusts in materials and the labor trusts to furnish less for increased cost.

Also the increased taxation brought about by the city and State getting less for the money expended than formerly, through the theory that the less hours a man works the better off the community is, also the theory that high wages in government positions, as compared with general wages for same work and ability in private life, are good policies.

No. 160. I would give it as my opinion that the high prices of the necessities of life come from combinations of trade, railroads, etc. Rent for residential property is not as high as it was ten years ago, notwithstanding the fact that it costs 40 per cent more to build houses now than then.

No. 181. The following articles in our line have advanced: canned vegetables, canned fruits, canned salmon.

These advances (with exception of some articles like corn occasioned by short crop, and salmon by short run of fish, and large sales to Japan and Russia) are due to increase in cost of labor, price of tin cans, labels, and cases, owing to combination.

Sugars: On account of advance in raws.

Molasses: Some grades higher on account of short production, as Porto Rico goods. There is a large crop of Barbadoes and Antigua molasses and prices on these are much lower than last year.

Cereals: Combination and speculation.

Coffee: Speculation.

On the other hand: Rice is lower than ever before, grocery grades selling at mill at 1½ cents per pound to three and ¾ for medium and high grades, fully two cents under our best grade price of one year ago.

Teas: Market practically as low on Formosas as it ever was.

Dried fruits: Much lower than last year owing to large carry-over of crop of 1902, large crop of 1903, and prospect of large crop this year.

No. 118. The excessive cold winter this year caused the price of vegetables, fish, etc., to be higher than usual. Thousands of bushels of potatoes were ruined by the frost, and another cause for a firm market here on potatoes was because cities from other States were drawing on Maine through Boston for their supply of potatoes. The reason for the high price of fish the last winter ought to be plain to most every one. Our harbor was frozen over to a great extent, and fishermen could not put out to sea, and the weather was against the drying of the fish.

Coal is high because the miners, if I understand it correctly, are getting more wages than they ever did and a long suffering, patient public (the people) have to pay for all. If the government controlled the mines, coal I should think would be from one to two dollars cheaper. Wood of course is getting scarcer and higher every year; in years gone by you could go within a radius of ten or fifteen miles and get all the wood you wanted at a very low price, but now of course you have to go very much farther, and when there is a freight rate to pay and two haulings, one from the woods to the car and from the car to the sheds, providing you do not have a yard near the railroad tracks, and then to the consumer, it stands to reason it has got to be higher. The average prices of groceries are no higher than they ever were.

I might add also that combinations or trusts have in some lines caused high prices, especially where they have complete control.

I have in mind a certain combination who have control of a certain article which they sell at an exorbitant profit. They also make an article of the same kind very much inferior (in the name of another concern) which is put upon the market to compete with their own goods, but being so much inferior, forces the merchant and consumer to fall back upon the

better article and pay whatever price they see fit to ask. I at one time worked for a trust, or rather for a firm that was owned by the trust, to go and sell goods against other independent firms at a level price so that they themselves could have all the trade and get all the profit. When they succeeded in driving out the independents, up went the price of goods.

No. 156. On many articles of groceries such as flour, meal (Indian and oat), the crops in general throughout the country last year were poor, thus prices on meats as well as on these things have been affected. Organized labor in our opinion is responsible for the high prices on many of the things in the lines mentioned. Rents, coal and wood: All these commodities have been affected by the demands of labor.

No. 167. We do not think that the price of groceries as a whole is materially higher than has ruled for some years past. Such goods as teas, coffees, rice, etc., are practically as low as they were ever known. Molasses and canned goods rule about as usual, with the exception of two or three items, such as corn, salmon, and a few others, of which, owing to short crop and short catch, very much less was packed than usual last year.

There are some goods manufactured or controlled by trusts or combinations that have advanced materially, and some others, especially goods packed in glass, that are unusually high on account of combinations and labor troubles, in the manufacture of the same. Cereals, of course, vary according to the crops of the various kinds, but taken as a whole to-day, prices on groceries are not on a high basis.

No. 187. The reason why higher prices have been charged in the last two seasons for canned vegetables and fish is that the crop of the former and the catch of the latter have been very short.

We think that the higher cost of labor and the shorter hours during which labor is employed, have been a marked feature.

The advance in the cost of wood, used for fuel, is perhaps due to the coal strike in part, and the enhanced cost of lumber may be due to the devastations of the forests.

The labor problem is certainly at the bottom of the higher cost of living.

Liquors and Beverages.

No. 631. Would not the greater increase in consumers compared with that of producers account for a raise in price?

Does not a high selfish protective tariff make an artificial basis and prevent the even workings of the laws of demand and supply which God intended?

Machines and Machinery.

No. 9. I believe that the advance in prices to which you refer has been caused by the operations in Wall Street and the successful demand for high wages from the workmen.

No. 30. To me there seems to be a number of contributing causes, chief of which appear to be the following:

First: A tendency to combination of all manufacturing interests, and the placing of the control of the output of such commodities in fewer hands.

Second: A tendency in many directions to restrict the output of certain commodities, thereby stinting the supply and preventing the possibility of an accumulation to depreciate values.

Third: Too much stock jobbing and trading on *futures*, especially as applying to food supplies.

Fourth: The combination of the labor elements in various organizations looking to better their condition by fewer hours of labor and larger wage, oftentimes to the disadvantage of the greater number of consumers.

This country has been phenomenally prosperous and at the present day, compared with other parts of the world, conducting business successfully and profitably, but our people have been so accustomed to spending money freely and buying cheaply that we have become to a great degree wasteful, and have created many artificial wants, while many fail to practise such economy as their position and financial standing demand.

The opinion has been advanced by some that we should restrict immigration into this country, as it would have a tendency to improve our condition. I am clearly of the contrary opinion, and believe for the present at least we should open our doors to the free ingress of all industrious, honest, and well inclined persons who desire to make this country their

permanent home. Our success as a nation is in a large measure owing to this immigration. While our tariff conditions may require adjustment to meet new conditions, I do not believe that we want in general a lower tariff or anything looking towards free trade. Protection has been the safeguard of this country and must continue to be so. With a larger population, with constantly changing conditions, with modern machinery introduced to simplify and increase facilities for manufacturing, we must necessarily expect changed conditions in values, and must adjust ourselves to them, always remembering that if a pendulum is swung far out from its centre of gravity, when released, as ultimately it will be, it will swing to nearly the other extreme and must oscillate backwards and forwards until it gradually adjusts itself to its proper centre again.

No. 68. The reduction of working time from ten to twenty per cent has caused an increase per hour for incidental expenses from over eleven to twenty-five per cent, and a corresponding increase in wages. All producers have found it necessary to meet these conditions by increasing the price of the product.

No. 72. We believe that there are two primary causes, — first, organized capital in the form of trusts; second, organized labor with consequent increase of wages and shortening of hours, with the helpless consumer paying the cost of both.

No. 82. The prices of the necessities of life are increased on account of the increased prosperity of the people of the country. In other words, when the people have money in abundance to purchase articles with, the price is always increased, the producers taking advantage of the existing conditions.

The cost of farm products is increased owing to the greater wages demanded and received by farm help and the higher prices charged for all kinds of tools and supplies.

The increased ability on the part of the people to pay is the main factor which operates in the increase of labor or any other commodity.

No. 7. Due to the general advance along the line of all commodities. That is to say, a person dealing in one commodity must exact higher prices for same, inasmuch as he himself is compelled to buy at a higher price than formerly. Whether the present depression in trade (which will doubtless continue until after the first of the coming year) will have the effect of lowering prices can only be determined by actual test.

Present indications, however, from the writer's standpoint, do not seem to indicate that there is any tendency, even in spite of business depressions, of the cost of living being in any way reduced.

No. 23. I believe that the labor unions are largely responsible for the advance of prices on articles which you have mentioned.

Meats and Provisions.

No. 113. The only commodities we handle that we could answer you on are butter, cheese, and eggs. As to butter, the prices for the last month have ruled from three to four cents a pound less in a wholesale way, considered with the same period of a year ago. Although the make of butter for some time past is not quite so heavy, the outlook is for a considerable increase in the make over a year ago. Everything at present is favorable for a large make throughout this section of the country, but last year the make was cut short to a certain extent. We do not expect to see prices on butter average as high as last year.

On eggs the average price, since the heavy flow commenced the middle of March, has been much higher than a year ago, until now it is half a cent a dozen above the outside price a year ago, although the receipts are running very much heavier. This is due largely to the light receipts in April and the early part of May that prevented cold storage people from getting a full supply, and they are now trying to replenish the shortage. We expect to see eggs from this on, quality considered, at about last year's prices for the next three months.

On cheese the market is very much lower; in fact, prices are lower now than they have been for several years, and all of the stock carried over from last year's stock loses the dealers considerable money, and the outlook is for lower prices the season through.

No. 335. We can answer for butter, eggs, poultry, and cheese only.

Your statement is too sweeping; all necessities of life are not higher than in previous years. In the case of butter and cheese, the market is lower (and has been for some time) than for years. Instance — finest creamery butter selling to-day at 18½ cents and best York

State full cream cheese $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents as against prices of five preceding years—20 to 23 cents on butter and nine to 12 cents on cheese (prices in both cases are on wholesale lots).

On eggs and poultry your statement is true and the higher values began with the high prices of meats in 1902, at which time prices on eggs were averaging four cents per dozen under present market. Eggs, therefore, being cheap, and meats high, the demand for eggs increased by leaps and bounds, the result being that the market showed a hardening tendency and gradually increased values.

This higher egg market had the natural effect of inducing farmers to hold their poultry for the egg production and this shortened the poultry supply, advancing the average cost.

No arbitrary advance therefore in the lines in which we are operating has been made, and as far as these lines are concerned, a simple answer to your question would be that "demand and supply regulate the price."

No. 317. Supply and demand govern prices. While there has been no actual shortage in farm products, the demand has been sufficient to absorb about everything raised, enabling the farmer to get good prices for his crops. He in turn can dress and live better, thus enabling the manufacturer to get good prices for what he makes as well as to give employment to others. This gives the employee a purchasing power, thus creating a demand for other lines of goods, and so it goes.

Notwithstanding all this, the margin of profit in most lines of mercantile business is very small.

No. 323. So far as we can see there is no sufficient reason why provisions—beef, lamb, and poultry—should be as high as at present. The large shippers shorten the market at their pleasure. Our business is three-quarters poultry, which is too high. There are more fowl raised at present than ever before and more eggs being received than ever. Of course, our country is growing, but the demand does not warrant the prices which have ruled for several years.

No. 106. We are unable to answer your questions in regard to the increase of prices in everything except the meats.

Our belief for the higher prices of meats is for the reason that the Western farmers, instead of buying cattle to feed with their corn that they have raised, are sending their cattle to market half fattened and selling what corn they have on account of the good prices that it has been worth.

In this way they know just what they are doing; whereas, on the other hand, if they buy feeders and feed their corn to them, they do not know what they are going to be worth when they are ready for market. The chances are that this country is going to have a large corn crop this year and that always means we are going to have cheaper cattle, not right away, but in the near future.

Just now cattle are very high, as they almost always are at this time of the year, but very soon there will be what is called grass cattle, and, although they are not nearly so good, they are much cheaper.

No. 106. The prime cause for the increased cost of meat over that of a few years ago is in the advanced cost or selling value of grain and the limitation of free pasture lands from year to year by the National Government.

Such land being taken up by settlers, naturally decreases the resources of feeding and growing great herds of cattle cheaply by the great cattle companies, as has formerly been done.

Another great factor in the cost of meat is the extremely low price of tallow as compared with prices it brought when beef was much lower than at the present time.

Hides have brought good prices for the past few years and this naturally makes the leather cost more than when hides sold very low, as in 1893 and 1894.

The advanced cost of labor in all branches of industry adds very materially to the cost of the article produced.

The writer of the above inclosed in his letter an interesting newspaper clipping in relation to grazing land in Nebraska, which is here reproduced for its historical value:

"A Nebraska cattle ranch, one mile square, absolutely free," is the offer which the government is preparing to make to every man or head of a family in the United States.

As there are 8,844,757 of these acres from which a selection may be made, any one desiring to become the possessor of 640 acres of fine grazing land will have no trouble finding a tract which is suited to his taste.

This land has just been opened in these large tracts by the Kinkaid bill, which passed Congress and was signed by the President of the United States on the last day of the recent session, and the law becomes operative on June 26, 1904. On and after that date these 8,844,757 acres, most of which comprise as fine grazing land as there is in the world, will be open to the public as homesteads. As an example of the quality of some of this land there are in Rock County 230,302 acres of public lands, and yet at one railroad station in that county there is more hay shipped to market than at any other railroad point in the whole world.

The lands affected by the Kinkaid bill have been open for homesteading in lots of 160 acres each, for many years, but, not being suitable for agricultural purposes, and 120 acres not being large enough on which to raise cattle, the lands have never been taken up by homesteaders. However, a square mile of this land will furnish pasture and feed for 100 head of cattle throughout the entire year.

Great tracts of this land have been fenced by the cattle barons of Nebraska, and it was to have these illegally constructed fences removed that the government last year sent Colonel Mosby, the former Confederate cavalry leader, into the State to enforce the law regarding these fences. It is said that one ranch, with headquarters at Ellsworth, Neb., had under such fencing nearly 2,000,000 acres of government land. There were dozens of other great ranches which included hundreds of thousands of government land within their fences.

The Kinkaid bill probably sounds the death knell of the cattle barons, whose herds of thousands roamed over the ranges, more effectually than any fence removal order which the President might promulgate. With settlers from all parts of the United States flocking in and taking homesteads of 640 acres each, the public domain in this State is a thing of only a few months more, and then, without the necessary lands upon which to graze their herds, the cattle barons must go out of business.

This is the last large distribution of good land which the United States Government will ever make. It has long been recognized that the great plains of Nebraska constituted the best body of public lands extant, and with the transfer into private hands passes the last chance of the poor to get free homes in anything like large numbers.

It is only the poor man who can homestead this land—that is, any man owning more than 160 acres of any kind of land anywhere is barred from participating in the Nebraska land distribution. According to the provisions of the law any person who is the head of a family and who is a citizen of the United States may take up a homestead, provided he is not already the owner of more than 160 acres of land.

Single women who wish to take a homestead must be of age. Any young man more than twenty-one years may be a "homesteader." The law requires each person to make oath that he has personally examined the land for which he applies.

There is one man in Omaha who has three unmarried daughters and two sons, all more than twenty-one years old. He is arranging to take his family, which numbers six, to the public lands and have each member so entitled to a homestead of 640 acres. The family will thus own 3,840 acres of land in a compact body.

This makes a first-class cattle ranch and will cost him absolutely nothing, for the government makes no charge whatever for the land, provided the homesteader lives upon it for five years.

No. 286. The first and great reason I think may be found in the fact that none are content with the same things that satisfied our fathers and mothers. We demand larger and better houses, with modern conveniences, better clothes, better boots and shoes, for old and young. Again, I think a very much smaller proportion of the people produce the things they consume. The great combinations, also, have had much to do with the increase in prices.

No. 340. I don't think there is any cause for goods to advance; I think the trusts are doing it.

No. 86. The principal cause is one of supply and demand. Naturally a man selling anything tries to get all he can for it, and if he sees that the supply is less than the demand, he naturally puts his price up. Another point is that on account of the good times that have been in this country of late years, people have had more money to spend and, consequently, have not figured very closely as to the cost of the material, with the result that

prices have been put up on them in proportion to the money which they have made. Now, however, times not being so good people are looking to get all they can out of their dollar, and are making comparisons to what is, and what has been, with the result that complaints are being made about present prices.

I think that if you will go back you will find that in several lines of food products, the prices are no higher to-day than they were a number of years ago, but you must remember that we have had, of course, lower prices than we have to-day, but at the same time we have had higher, and while food products may be higher, I was not aware that boots and shoes were any higher than for the last ten years.

We are passing through an era at present of hard times, which naturally makes one consider these questions more than when everything is going smoothly, and things are prosperous and you have plenty of money to spend.

No. 332. In the first place, rents are not higher; they are lower, and in property that I rent, with seldom a vacancy, I have now three suites empty.

Horses are high, because the price a few years ago was so low that most every one stopped raising them. In a few years, you will see low prices. It takes four or five years to get a horse ready for the market. You cannot change the supply of anything in one or two years.

Poultry is high because the high price of grains and the low price of poultry drove a great many men out of business. Another thing, we are shipping and eating more than we used to on account of the increased population. The supply has not kept pace with the demand.

Beef and lamb, also pork, the same way. Do you not think with the high prices that are being paid at all our stockyards for cattle, hogs, and lambs, there would be a lot come in if they were in the country?

We must have a low price on corn, and a number of years to raise enough to meet the increased demand for all these things.

There is no doubt that combinations in the mining of coal have caused that to be higher, and we could say the same to some extent on some of the other things.

We must have laws that will protect the independent dealer, and not let the combinations drive him out of business. They can sell goods at a number of places at a big loss, and make it up in other places. I have a large cattle ranch, and have had a good chance to get posted on these things.

No. 333. We feel that we can express an opinion so far as it concerns our own business; that is, provisions and meats. Of course we would expect some increase in prices of same in the last few years on account of the increase of salaries; but that in itself is a small item in our business. The packing houses of the West, and in fact all parts of the country, are virtually under one head to-day, and it is a part of their plan to keep up prices as high as possible. It is customary now, and has been for some time, for the branch house to telegraph to Chicago at least twice a day what they have sold and what price the goods have brought, and if the prices are not high enough it allows the packing houses to change them and supply any particular city that will allow the price to go higher. In years back, when there was a number of large packing houses through the West, having no connection one with another and all being anxious to do business, it made a competition in our line which the consolidation of all these packing houses in practically one body, as they are to-day, has done away with; and I really can offer no better reason for prices being higher than they were in former years than that same lack of healthy competition. It would appear to an outsider that Armour, the Swift Co., Cudahy, Nelson Morris, Hammond Packing Co., and a number of other concerns were competitors, but it is not so. While they do their business separately and go under different names yet the National Packing Co. is represented by them all, and they are all represented by the National Packing Co. In closing we can only say again that we consider it a lack of competition which is the cause of high prices, in our particular line.

No. 367. We believe that we are entitled to speak with some authority on the situation as regards the principal products which we handle, viz.: Fresh meats.

We do not consider that the price of fresh beef has been high, in the sense of extortionate, during the past Winter, when you take into consideration the heavy expense incurred in getting beef up to a point where it satisfied the requirements of the consumer on this market. For the past two or three weeks the price has been advancing solely through natural causes and in accordance with the law of supply and demand. Throughout the West the supply of cattle in satisfactory condition for market is smaller than has been known for

some time. Not that the general supply of beef is light or prospectively light, but the public taste is becoming educated, and each year brings a demand for a better grade of beef. At this season of the year, several weeks before the grass or range cattle are fit for market, the supply of fed cattle, heavily depleted by withdrawals for export, naturally shortens up, and like every other commodity, as the supply decreases, the prices advance.

For several weeks past there has been very little, if any, margin on the right side for the shipper, and were it not for the enormous volume of business done by the Western packing houses, who are furnishing beef and provisions for our market, shipments could not be made on a profitable basis.

The Southern or Texas cattle, of which no doubt there is a good supply, are not yet in fit condition to be marketed, and as this statement will apply to all cattle, except those being fed at the feeding stations, it will be some weeks before the price of beef will be any lower.

Sheep and lambs have been unusually high all winter and up to the present time, simply on account of their extreme cost alive in the West. Nearly all sales have been made at a loss. It is only because of anticipation of lower cost with a fair market in the future, and the necessity of keeping in the business in order to hold trade, that the shippers are willing to continue shipments. As it is the arrivals of sheep and lambs are, and have been for some weeks, extremely light, simply on account of the high cost of production and the low prices to be obtained in proportion to the cost. In due time lower prices for fresh meats and meat products will prevail, but this result will be brought about through natural causes.

No. 371. The main cause is the increased cost of labor and consequently the increased cost of production, which applies to almost every requirement of life.

No. 108. The large increase in price of labor in all branches of business, especially where labor enters largely into the cost of manufactured products and in buildings, both for residential and business purposes; not only have wages advanced but the hours of labor are restricted, both of which tend to advance the cost (materially) of many necessities of living.

Rents to the business man have increased very much in the past few years and taxes on property have been much higher owing to increased valuation by assessors of taxes which usually have been borne by the tenants of mercantile buildings. It all comes out of the pocket of the consumer.

No. 316. 1. Merchants naturally want to do all the business possible and are willing to take some risks. They see they made some profit on the previous year's basis of values and to increase their business are willing to take a little greater chance this year.

2. They see prices higher in other lines and think that they should share in the improvement.

3. They think prosperous times will enable consumers to stand a little advance in prices. Actuated by these beliefs dealers are willing to speculate. They compete for the surplus during the period of greatest production and put it in storage. The price at which dealers are willing to store makes the price for the balance of the crop. Thus a little is added to prices through a cycle of years until there comes one or two years of bad business when the surplus must be sold at a loss. This may be due to the fact of an unusually large production, or the fact that prices have risen above a basis at which the commodity can be exported. Dealers lose courage. They are unwilling to pay so much the next year for the surplus and prices gradually work down until confidence is restored.

No. 300. 1. Trusts.

2. Tariff.

3. Inflation of the currency.

No. 311. In our line, which is butter, cheese, eggs, beans, and peas, we have always considered the demand and supply made the price. We believe this would follow in the other lines that you mention. Excessive crops in anything mean a low price to the producer.

No. 334. To-day's prices of butter, cheese, eggs, and beans are lower than they were in June, 1903, or 1902-1901. The price of butter and cheese is governed largely by the supply, and export demand. Of course in the case of coal and oil the price is made by the railroads and coal companies and the Standard Oil Co.

No. 300. Trusts and labor organizations.

No. 296. We consider that three elements enter into the making of prices on the various goods, viz.: Competition, supply, and demand.

In our line of business, which is the produce commission, parties throughout the country send us different goods and pay us a certain per cent for selling them. There are no prices made on the goods to us, but we sell them the best we can on the market and are governed in making our prices by the supply and demand. For instance, if we should receive some poultry and ask 14 cents per pound for it, and parties who are buying would not pay that amount and bought of other parties, we should have to sell it at 13 to 13½ cents to make the sale. The buyer and seller have to agree on some price and that constitutes the market price. The party shipping the goods to us is the one that pays us to get all we can for the goods, and the buyer is on the market to buy the goods at the lowest figure he can. A short supply of goods induces high prices and when there is a large supply the goods have to be sold for less. No better illustration can be had of this than when the demand was exceedingly large for coal, dealers could sell at from \$15 to \$18, and when there is plenty of coal it can be bought at \$6 to \$7 per ton. That shows how the market operates when there is a short or an over supply of goods.

We do not usually see so much advance in provisions and meats as the example of coal cited, for when prices get too extreme on one kind of meat the public will use some other kind which can be bought for less; leaving the demand so light for the high-priced kind that the receipts will be ample to supply the trade.

No. 333. Combinations of capital and labor have caused high prices of a good many articles. Two years of poor crops have affected the price of potatoes and garden truck. Probably high prices in general could not have been maintained were not workmen getting better wages than a few years ago.

Metals and Metallic Goods.

No. 8. The original cause of the increased cost was that business was so brisk that people in all lines of trade found it difficult to keep pace with their orders and at such a time the natural tendency is for people in trade to be a little stiffer in price and get a little more, as they can do, for quick shipment of goods. Immediately following this, however, came the demand from labor unions for increased wages, and the demands for increased wages were in excess of the increased cost of goods, that is, the percentage of increase demanded was a great deal larger than the percentage in the increase of the cost. This started a second increase in the cost of goods to keep pace with the extra cost of labor, and since that time it has been a constant see-saw, first, increased cost of living, then increased cost of wages beyond the percentage of increase, and so far as can be seen with no advantage whatever to the workingman.

No. 74. We attribute the rise in prices to the trusts.

No. 13. I believe the protective tariff is the cause of the existing conditions to which you refer.

No. 36. In my opinion the prices of the articles mentioned have risen for three reasons in general, and several more in particular. The three general reasons are:—

First: The increase in the supply of gold. If the standard of value was beaver skins, and the supply of them should be largely increased, each beaver skin would exchange for less of other articles, and in like manner 23½% grains of gold will now exchange for less of other articles. In other words, the price of other articles has increased.

Second: The tariff was intended to increase the price of almost everything, otherwise there was no motive in passing it.

Third: Combinations of capital and labor.

These are all formed for the avowed intention of increasing the price of labor, and the profit to capital.

The particular reasons which apply to each article are as follows:

Flour: Rather short crop of wheat and speculation.

Meat and related products: The big packers killed out the local butchers aided by lower railroad freights than paid by small shippers. Owing to loss of local market the farmers were forced out of raising beef, cattle, and sheep. They turned to dairy breeds, not fit for beef, and are now out of beef producing breeds.

Clothing: Tariff and combination.

Potatoes: Poor crop last year.

Cotton goods: Same reason and boll weevil.

Coal: Combinations, wholesale and retail.

Iron and steel: Combination and increase in cost of labor.

Building material: Wood and timber—loss of forests.

Builders' hardware: Same as iron and steel.

Rents: Higher taxes, increased cost of labor, strikes. Poor returns on rented property before the rise.

Boots and shoes: Tariff and higher labor cost.

Paper.

No. 25. 1. Increased production of gold. This means higher prices for goods, or what is the same thing, lower purchasing power of gold.

2. Abundant crops. Very large crops of wheat, coincident with a scarcity abroad, brought large sums of money into this country from Europe.

3. Increased demands. The country being richer by these sums, the demand for goods became strong. Farmers paid off debts and bought new machinery, wore more and better clothes, used more furniture, etc. This increasing demand stiffened prices on all lines of goods. Manufacturers bought more machinery, enlarged their capacity, built new plants, making demand for building materials, iron, steel, timber, and for labor.

4. Labor. Labor in all lines became scarce. Prices for same advanced, and this in time increased demand for goods. Labor unions restrict production by shortening hours of labor. Strikes restrict output and hold up prices.

5. Transportation. For above reasons railroads increase wages, and add same to freight charges, and this to cost of all goods. Consolidation of transportation companies enables them to maintain exorbitant rates. Consumers have no remedy. Coal in particular is higher by this fact and by the further fact of increased labor cost in mining it.

6. Wood: An ever increasing scarcity. We use more than we grow.

7. Clothing: High labor cost, and high priced cotton.

8. Rents: High cost of labor, iron, hardware, lumber to build with, and to make repairs. Increasing demands for better roads, schools, sidewalks, sewers, police, lighting, etc., make higher taxes and consequently higher rents.

Rents and Real Estate.

No. 1. I built a house last Fall costing \$7,200, and looking into this matter closely I believe the same builders could have put up the same house, six years ago, for some \$1,400 less money. The large advance was, of course, on the lumber, and I believe is owing to the natural law of supply and demand. Everything else about the house I have found to be advanced by "combinations," even the nails and wires. I believe the combination causing the largest advance is the combination of labor. Six years ago many trades worked 10 hours per day; on my house, last Fall, they worked only eight hours. On most of the manufactured things in it (plumbing and hardware) combinations of capital took out several "plums" as well as combinations of labor (trade unions). On the whole I lay the major portion of advance to lumber and combinations of labor.

With the exception of meats I lay the advance of our food to the law of supply and demand and believe it is natural.

I am suspicious that our meats are advanced, say five to 10 per cent, by combination of capital. Other foods may, and undoubtedly are, advanced, at times, by speculation; however, I regard such advances as only for a short period, and not permanent, and are usually followed by a period of decline.

In manufactured products I believe competition usually favors the buyer, notwithstanding all the combination of capital and labor that we undoubtedly have. There are many exceptions to this; notably coal at the moment. All our raw materials are subject to speculation, but I never could see that this advanced the product permanently.

I believe the combination of labor takes more out of my pocket to-day than the combination of capital.

No. 639. First, as caused by the acceleration in general value owing to the combination of business interests throughout the country forming practical monopolies and controlling certain market necessities, raising the price thereon and incidentally drawing other prices upward as well.

This, of course, has a secondary consideration in the face of the general agitation in the wage market and, in our opinion, the demands of wage earners have tended to encourage the advance in all standard market requirements.

This is incidental not only to the increased cost arising from such advances in wages, but also to the inclination on the part of the manufacturer to take advantage of this in his own behalf to the fullest extent and push prices to the utmost limit.

No. 655. In my opinion the high prices of the necessaries of life are due entirely to the trusts, both capital and labor. This can be easily seen by considering the result of the late coal strike. Capital and labor are both gainers by same, while the public have to pay the advanced price. The meat strike will result in the same way.

The great middle class that are dependent on a fixed salary, or have a fixed income derived from mortgage investments, are being squeezed as the result of labor unions and capital trusts. Salaries have not been increased but interest on mortgages has been reduced, and the cost of living has been advanced at least one-third during the past 10 years.

No. 652. The increased pay for a shorter day's work will account for a large part of the advance in price, although there may be other reasons.

We believe the advance in coal is due to a pool or combination which fixes the price regardless of the law of supply and demand.

The advance in wood is due in this section to the scarcity of that commodity and the necessity of longer freight hauls, and here incidentally comes in the price of labor.

As to rents, with the great advance of all materials and labor which goes into the construction of a building, it would be natural to look for increased rents if the law of supply and demand would warrant it, but such is not the case in the local market.

In our vicinity we can certainly say that it is a very exceptional case where rents have been increased and due to some special condition.

Rents are, we believe, lower than they were five years ago, and materially less than they were 10 years ago in a very large proportion of cases, and due largely to over production, which condition is gradually being overcome.

If any class of tenants are paying higher rents than they did formerly, it is due to the fact that they demand more in the way of modern conveniences and are getting more, live better, and must pay for it. Certainly the old, unimproved property which a few years ago paid the biggest returns is to-day the hardest of all to rent, and after taking out the expense there is little left.

Increased wages among mechanics and laborers have enabled them to live in better shape, for which they may and probably do pay more, but to the owner, the property does not show an increased income.

No. 649. The only condition referred to in your letter upon which I am at all competent to render an opinion is the matter of rents prevailing in my town, which are not showing a tendency to increase; in fact, in some portions of the town they have decreased quite appreciably, say 20 per cent, within the last five years.

No. 648. My opinion is that the cause of the advance in prices of articles of food, wearing apparel, coal and wood, etc., is primarily the result of the late general prosperity in the country, partly through continued good crops and mining developments, and somewhat through the effect of the acquisition of foreign territory, which at least temporarily, I think, increases the activities of trade. These primary conditions have made it practicable to form all of the larger trusts and corporations involving combinations and large capitalization. The result following this has been a demand among the working classes for increased wages, which has been met (and is being met), and has given a larger purchasing power to people at large, which has enabled the various companies, trusts, and combinations to increase prices in general, they being followed by those having control of the principal staples, such as wheat, meat, etc.

No. 630. Too many trying to get a living without contributing or producing. Too many middlemen between the producer and consumer. Too many living beyond their means. Farmers will not work as they did formerly, say fifty or twenty-five years ago—a very different class of help, with limit in hours.

Wood and lumber are getting scarce in New England and never will be much lower.

No. 638. I would say that the reasons why prices of groceries, meats, fish, vegetables, etc., have increased, are, in my judgment, due largely to the organizations of both labor and capital. Capital—by making a monopoly of the various articles in question, thereby destroying healthy competition. Labor—by its unions, making a monopoly of its own special commodity, "Labor"—which has the same result in that branch, in destroying competition.

In regard to rents being higher, this is not the case, with the exception of certain districts in the heart of the business centre. Large tracts of residential property, formerly renting at good rentals, are now very much reduced in rent, notably in the South and West Ends. The so-called fashionable district in the Back Bay has practically held its own in rentals. The reason for this depreciation in rents is easily found. The average person is obliged to pay such high prices for the necessities of life that he cannot afford to pay the rents formerly obtained, and real estate owners must either have their property vacant, or accept a reduced rental. This reduced rental, coupled with the fact that, in many instances, the taxes on the real estate in question have not been reduced, has resulted in a diminution in income, derived from said real estate, and a consequent depreciation in value.

No. 642. Labor.

No. 657. With very few exceptions my experience in the past few years is that the properties in my charge have been gradually renting for lower prices; this fact is due partly to the circumstances surrounding the property, partly to the change in the character and class of tenants, and lastly because of competition in the way of new buildings at the same or lower rents, or the greater conveniences for the same money as the older buildings rented for. The above statement applies principally to the tenement houses and small dwellings in the Southern parts of the city.

In the business and wholesale sections I have noticed somewhat of an increase in rents for the store floors, with a stationary scale of rents, or a possible slightly decreasing scale of rents for the upper portions of mercantile buildings. I ascribe this condition to the fact, at least in the wholesale district, that the principal parts of the buildings are not used so much now for business or storage purposes as they were. Many wholesale firms prefer to store their goods in warehouses at low storage rates, keeping an office with perhaps a store or sample room in the business centre.

The rental values of stores in the wholesale district, *per contra*, have increased because of the increased demand from the wholesalers, who have to a greater or less extent changed their business methods as above stated.

In the retail districts I think that the rents have increased only in a certain limited section, and the increase has been the result of the operation of the law of supply and demand, coupled with the idea that in order to do retail business a location in a given limited area must be obtained. Outside of the limited desirable area, I think that retail store rents have, to a greater or less extent, been decreased.

If rents, as a whole, have increased throughout the city, my opinion would be that it is again the result of the operation of the law of supply and demand. Building operations for the last few years have been very much decreased from what they were in prior years, and the demand for rentable space has probably increased through the increase in population, with the result that people have perhaps had to pay more money to get what they wanted, there not being the great many new buildings that there have been in the past. As I stated before, however, my experience is that rents as a whole have decreased outside of the limited wholesale and retail business districts.

No. 629. I attribute the high prices to the fact that the great commercial fad is to incorporate business concerns. To incorporate costs a tribute to the promoter, who is practically a drone on the industry. The owner of the plant incorporated places a too great value on the same. In order to sell the stock and render the same good dividend paying investments, the first few dividends must be good ones. To do this, a rigid economy is exercised in the management of the concern, and a general and gradual increase in the cost of the products of the industry affected. As constant dropping wears the stone so does the constant lifting increase the price until the profits become unreasonable and they then fall to a price which is controlled by the supply and demand rather than by the manipulations of schemers. The investing public awakes, the original incorporators and allies get the cream and sell out, and confiding investors own skim milk, etc.

No. 144. The cause of high prices of everything in general is "labor troubles." The cost of building has increased in the last four or five years nearly 30 per cent, which comes in the shortening of hours and high prices of labor. Even the great coal strike was the cause of the high price of coal. I am satisfied in my own mind if there was not a labor organization existing in this country, that prices would be a great deal lower than they are at the present time and that we would all have more business than we could possibly attend to.

No. 146. First: A general time of prosperity caused partly by large crops in the West and a demand for all of our surplus abroad, bringing many millions of money in return.

Second: The trusts, which began to force prices above where they should be. For instance, it is well known that for years meats constantly rose in price in the East, while the price of cattle fell off in the West; also, see coal price, etc. Now when the price of living began to rise, men were forced to ask for an increase in pay, which increase they got, because men with capital were making money. As their pay increased, so the cost of productions increased; this caused a still further increase in the cost of living. There will be a point reached before long when a reaction will set in, but I do not think prices will ever go down to where they were, because men demand things as necessities now that some years ago were counted luxuries.

No. 664. The rents of tenement houses have not increased at all during the last ten years, although the cost of building has advanced very materially. This increased cost of the building, together with the higher prices charged for land, augments the investment so that the owner of the property gets not more than average of four per cent a year upon his property, where formerly he received 10 or 12. The electric cars of recent years make the facilities for reaching the outlying districts of Boston so good that persons renting the class of property described move farther out from the centre of the city rather than pay higher rates. To illustrate the increased cost of building, let me go into details, then, it may be, you can secure a more thorough understanding of the matter.

I will consider the cost of building a three-flat house, of wood, with steam heat and other modern improvements in 1894, as compared with 1904, within the limits of the City of Boston. We will figure on a single building, of three flats, with two entrances from the street and a flat roof, containing four rooms (and sometimes five) on the first floor and five on each of the upper floors, furnished on each floor with hot and cold water; bath tubs, water closet, and wash-bowl in bath room, set tubs in sink in kitchen, regulation plumbing, including tanks, all living rooms papered, and doors and windows supplied with screens. Such a house would cost from \$4,500 to \$5,000 to build at the present time.

It is not customary among builders, however, to heat this class of houses, except in the kitchen, where the water back is required, the tenants generally using stoves in the other rooms at their own expense. But if steam or hot water apparatus is installed, \$750 should be added to the cost, or if furnaces are supplied, an increase of \$500 should be made.

A double house, with three flats on each side, corresponding with the above description, would cost about twice as much above the ground, the brick wall between the two sides, which is now required by law, costing practically the same to build as the two wooden sides saved in constructing this class of houses.

As the law requires only three feet of space on each side of double houses, it is frequently practicable to divide up the land so as to save something upon the cost of the latter in reconstruction of this class of buildings, and rents generally run \$1 a month under those charged for the class previously mentioned.

A large proportion of such buildings are erected in the outlying districts of the city, on account of the fire ordinances limiting the construction of wooden buildings to certain prescribed districts.

Some estimates place the advance in the cost of building during the period specified at 50 per cent. The advance in the cost of construction is due to the increased cost of materials and labor in the building trades during the time specified, the higher wages paid for labor in the manufacturing of those materials also entering into the cost of the building.

An examination of the cost prices of various materials entering into the construction of buildings during the past decade exhibits some astonishing advances, thus: Spruce frames, ordinary, in April, 1894, cost from \$13.50 to \$14; 12 in., \$14.25 to \$14.50; and 14 in., from \$15.50 to \$16 for 1,000 feet; while in 1904 the cost has risen to \$18 to \$18.50, \$20.50, and \$24 respectively for the different grades, an advance of 43 per cent upon a mean price. Spruce studding costing at the same time in 1894 from \$10.50 to \$11.50 costs in 1904 from \$17 to \$17.50, an increase of 60½ per cent. Spruce boards, clipped, costing from \$14 to \$14.50 in 1894 sell at from \$20 to \$23 at present, 54½ per cent higher. Other kinds and grades of lumber exhibit the following changes since the first date mentioned:

Comparative Prices of Building Materials.

<i>Framing, etc.:</i>	<i>Carload lots.</i>			
	1894.		1904.	
Spruce frames, ordinary,	\$13.50	to \$14.00	\$18.00	to \$18.50
Spruce frames, 12 inch,	14.25	to 14.50	20.50	
Spruce frames, 14 inch,	15.50	to 16.00	24.00	
Spruce studding,	10.50	to 11.50	17.00	to 17.50

Comparative Prices of Building Materials — Concluded.

	<i>Carload lots.</i>	
	1894.	1904.
<i>Framing, etc.:</i>		
Spruce boards, clipped,	\$14.00 to \$14.50	\$30.00 to \$23.00
Spruce boards, random,	11.00 to 12.00	17.00
Spruce furring,	12.50 to 13.50	17.00
Hemlock, Eastern,	11.50	15.00
Clapboards, spruce, extra,	30.00	44.00
Clapboards, spruce, clear,	28.00	42.00
Clapboards, white pine, extra,	52.00	60.00
Clapboards, white pine, clear,	47.00	55.00
Laths, spruce,	2.00 to 2.25	3.25 to 3.50
<i>Finish:</i>		
Michigan uppers,	\$50.00 to \$51.00	\$83.00 to \$90.00
Whitewood,	28.00 to 32.00	40.00 to 45.00
Cypress,	22.00 to 25.00	36.00
<i>Shingles:</i>		
Extra cedar,	\$3.30 to \$3.50	\$3.25
Clear,	2.75	2.85 to \$2.95
<i>Hard-pine flooring:</i>		
Kiln dried and dressed rift,	\$45.00	\$85.00
Kiln dried and dressed slash,	25.00	28.00
Dimension,	23.00 to \$25.00	28.00 to \$30.00
<i>Nails:</i>		
Nails, cut, iron and steel (keg),	\$0.90 to \$1.00	\$1.80
Nails, cut, extras and wire (keg),	1.10 to 1.15	2.00
<i>Paints and oils:</i>		
American white lead in oil,	\$0.05½ to \$0.06½	\$0.05½ to \$0.06½
American white zinc in oil, . . . . .	.05½ to .06½	.06½ to .07
Painters' colors, . . . . .	.09 to .13¼	.09 to .14
Linseed oil, . . . . .	.50 to .55	.40 to .42
Spirits turpentine, . . . . .	.34 to .40	.59 to .61
<i>Brick, lime, and cement:</i>		
Brick, common,	\$7.28 to \$8.50	\$7.75 to \$8.00
English Portland cement,	1.85 to 2.08	2.40
Domestic Portland cement, . . . . .	.80 to .86	1.20

Bullders' hardware as a whole is 33 per cent higher.

The cost of plumbing has advanced from 40 to 50 per cent, but this is partly due to changes in the requirements of the law. There has not been a very marked change in the cost of paints, and linseed oil is even lower by 11 per cent than then, a drop of 11½ cents a gallon from a mean price of 52½ cents being shown; but turpentine has gone up from 37 to 60 cents.

There have been many notable changes in the prices paid for labor since 1894, when carpenters got \$2.50 for a day of nine hours, a rate of 27½ cents an hour; while in 1904, they get 37½ cents, working eight hours only, an advance of about 35 per cent. Ten years ago, bricklayers received 42 cents an hour for eight hours' work a day, and tenders 25 cents for the same hours. To-day they get 55 cents and 30 cents an hour, respectively, an advance of very nearly 31 per cent for the former and 20 per cent for the latter. Stone masons were paid 42 cents an hour for eight hours' work in 1894, and their helpers received 25 cents an hour for the same length of day; but in 1904 these rates had increased to 50 and 55 cents an hour for the stone masons, and 30 cents for the helpers, the working-hours remaining the same, an advance of 18 and 31 per cent for the masons and 20 per cent for their helpers. Painters in 1894 received \$2.40 a day of eight hours and decorators \$3 a day of nine hours; in 1904 the painters were paid \$2.80 and the decorators \$3 a day, hours unchanged, an increase for the former only of nearly four per cent. Roofers were paid \$2.50 and \$3, their helpers \$2.25 and \$2.50, slaters \$3 and \$3.50, and their helpers \$2.50 a day of nine hours for all in

1894; in 1904, they receive practically the same remuneration for eight hours' work, an advance of over 11 per cent. Plumbers 10 years ago got \$4 for nine hours' work, and their helpers \$1 for the same time, no charge to be made for less than half a day's work, while in 1904 they receive \$3.75 and \$1, respectively, for eight hours' work, an advance of about 5½ per cent for the plumbers only. Plasterers were paid 45 cents and plasterers' laborers 30 cents an hour for 47 hours' work a week in 1894, while in 1904 they get 50 cents and 34 cents an hour, respectively, for 44 hours a week, an advance of 11½ per cent for the former and 13½ per cent for the latter.

From the foregoing, an average of the percentages of increase in the cost of 14 materials used in the construction of wooden houses is 35.9 per cent, while the advance in the wages paid in 11 working trades averages 18.11 per cent.

Curiously enough, the mean of these two percentages is 27, approximately the estimated increase in the cost of the buildings, so that if the cost of the material and labor in a building are about equal, as used to be estimated by some builders, these figures would appear to be just right.

In any estimates bearing upon the comparative increase or decrease of rents during the period embraced by the years 1894 and 1904 as the extremes, the cost of the land upon which the houses are built is an important factor. Generally speaking, the cost of the buildings of either of these classes would be the same whether erected in South Boston or Dorchester, but in the former place the cost of the building lot would, on an average, be about \$1,200, and would have a frontage of about 25 feet and a depth of 80 to 125 feet, the lot containing about 2,500 feet. In Dorchester, the expense for the land would be a little more; the lots would contain from 4,500 to 5,000 square feet, and cost about \$1,500 on a fair average.

In South Boston, these flats in the first named class of buildings would rent as follows: For the lower floor, \$16; for the middle floor, \$18; and for the top floor, \$17 a month; while in Dorchester, the rents would be: \$20 for the first floor; \$22 for the second; and \$21 for the top floor. If heated by steam or furnace, about three dollars a month should be added to the rents above named.

Ten years ago, buildings of the single class could have been built for from \$3,500 to \$4,000, showing an advance in the mean cost of construction of 26½ per cent. Nearly all of this increase has occurred during the past five years.

The rents received from the houses would have been about the same ten years ago as at the present time, the loss falling upon the owner of the property; but in consequence of the greater demand for houses at the present time, the owner can be more insistent in maintaining prices than he could have been at the earlier period mentioned, which is advantageous in the long run. Houses are to-day scarcer and more readily rented, and tenants are more generally able to pay the prevailing rents now than then, securing greater permanency of occupation of the buildings. It is also true that there is a much larger percentage of tenants able at the present time to pay from \$25 to \$45 a month for rent than in 1894.

Generally speaking, houses can be rented in South Boston 11 or 12 months in the year, while in Dorchester, as a rule, tenants can only be secured in the Spring and Fall, so that if a flat is vacated in October or November, it is not likely to be rented again until the following Spring, which of course reduces the income from the property.

The following from *The Watchman* of June 16, 1904, is of interest as regards the question of a cheaper building material:

The large advance in the cost of lumber and iron building materials has greatly diminished building operations. In many places where more or less building has been done in every year for a series of years there is not now a house going up. The falling off in building contracts in Boston amounts to millions of dollars. Higher materials, shorter hours, and higher wages for workmen have added about 40 per cent to the cost of building. Those who intend building are postponing it as long as possible in hope of some reduction in the price of material. To such the successful use of cement with steel strengthening will bring relief. The Ingalls Building in Cincinnati, 50 by 100 feet and 210 feet high, is built of steel bars imbedded in cement and interlocked at the end, and has stood every test satisfactorily. The use of this material admits of molding into forms of beauty and grace, and promises a more attractive as well as a more durable style of building than either wood or the tall steel structures which disfigure our modern American cities. The large use of cement in building will relieve the demand for lumber and have a tendency to lower the cost of all materials and so the expense of building.

Rubber and Elastic Goods.

No. 57. The general prosperity of the country among all classes has caused a more liberal use of all the articles referred to and less anxiety about their increased cost. This increased cost has been stimulated by increased wages; but increased wages in turn have assisted the people not to feel the increased costs perceptibly.

No. 78. The prices of goods that we manufacture have advanced very little, although different branches of the line of goods manufactured of rubber have advanced very materially, because of the higher cost of production. In our special branch the increase is on account of labor troubles, advances in wages, and also the higher cost of raw materials, consisting mostly of woolen cloth.

The other lines under the head of manufactured rubber articles which have advanced very materially have been caused by labor troubles which have made a demand for higher wages, and are also caused by the higher price of raw materials, *viz.*, cotton and crude rubber.

We are advised by the brokers that the advance in the price of crude rubber was on account of the larger demand for same for automobile tires, and that the production is no larger than when the demand was less.

No. 89. It seems to us that meats, provisions, and fish nowadays are handled by a class of men who, by methods of combination that approach monopoly, are able to get larger profits than formerly. It seems to us there is not so much advance in boots, shoes, clothing, etc., and what advance there has been, has been on account of the increased cost in raw materials and labor. If we are able to believe the papers, the price of coal is high because of the combination among the coal-carrying railroads. Rents are higher on account of the increased cost of building material. A good many materials are higher on account of the increased price of labor.

The increased consumption of raw materials has led to a shortness in the supply and that means increase in the price. Everything is on a more extravagant or luxurious scale.

The increased demand or consumption and the disposition to obtain larger profits may have something to do with the rise in prices.

Shoes.

No. 44. I would say that the retail price of shoes is lower than at any time within three years. The consumer may be buying better shoes, but the same quality is now sold for less money. There has been a large increase in cost of labor, in all the building trades; consequently houses and rents cost more. Bituminous coal is about as cheap now as at any time for several years. The coal combination and the strike of anthracite coal miners curtailed supply of hard coal and more wood was used. This accounts for high priced coal and wood. Meat is lower in price than for sometime. Shortage of cotton raised price of dry goods, and increased wages in nearly all lines of business made cost of production higher and cost to consumer higher.

I think over-capitalization of nearly all corporations is the cause of higher prices to the consumer. I know of one manufacturing company doing about \$50,000,000 annual business whose fixed charges are \$5,000,000, or ten per cent of gross sales. In that line three or four per cent should cover fixed charges.

No. 34. The writer believes the most important factor in the increase in price of the necessities of life is the shortening of the hours of labor, and the increase in wages per hour. There are undoubtedly other reasons, but I do not have the necessary information to warrant giving even an opinion.

Manufacturers' prices for shoes are as low or lower than ever before, taking into consideration the advance in labor and leather.

In this city, rents ruled very low for ten years prior to 1903, are now slightly higher, but no higher than ten years ago for same class of tenements. The people generally demand better tenements, which means, of course, higher rents.

No. 26. Prosperous business has given more purchasing power. People are more willing to spend money and pay higher prices. Advantage has been taken of this condition to raise them.

No. 25. It is our opinion that boots and shoes have advanced in cost materially in the last two years for two reasons if for no others. One is the 15 per cent duty placed on hides several years ago and the other is the increased cost of labor.

No. 32. We have a very clear conviction that certain articles controlled by combinations of individual concerns have increased in price. We are not so confident as to a general increase in all commodities. For instance, in our own business — the manufacture of shoes — we have been obliged to buy our sole leather of a very limited number of tanners among whom a trust has a controlling influence. We are satisfied that the combination on hides increases the cost of shoes from one to five cents a pair. The unusually high price of cotton has also been an influence in the added cost of shoes, and the unusual activity in manufacturing has advanced the price of goat and kid skins materially, but for the most part the consumer has been obliged to pay very little if anything more for his shoes in the past five years than before that time.

It would seem as though the same conditions that increased the price of sole leather explain the advance in coal and all other articles that are exempt from general competition. We do not know that in a specific way there has been any material advance in groceries, provisions, fish, vegetables, and the like, but if there has, probably it is due to the fact that the consumption has been sufficient to warrant the placing of higher prices upon these commodities and labor has been so generally employed that the average operative has been able to purchase at the higher price. The old principle of supply and demand is, of course, the greatest influence in the regulation of prices.

No. 4. Regarding the shoe industry, — in my opinion, any claim that the prices on men's shoes have advanced cannot be substantiated; in fact, the prices have remained nearly stationary for some years. To the consumer the prices range as follows: \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$5, the \$3.50 grade having the greatest demand. In consideration of the fact that the cost of manufacturing has increased nearly if not quite 25 per cent during the past three years, mainly by advances in earnings of employees, the statement that the finished product has not advanced may seem strange, but the increased cost has been largely met by the manufacturers by the introduction of labor-saving machines, greater care of details, closer utilization of stock, by adoption of new patterns, and less margin of profit.

At present the demand for the \$2.50 shoe is largely increasing; this can only be met by using cheaper grades of stock and a larger production by manufacturers with less attention to many details which will not affect the service of the shoe as much as the general appearance. This will necessitate lower prices for many of the operations required in making the shoes, but will not necessarily mean lower earnings, as many things now required will not be demanded on the cheaper grades.

Textiles.

No. 67. I think the principal reason for advances in cost of the articles you mention, as well as in cotton and wool, is largely speculation, or buying and selling things they don't own. This can only be stopped by laws that will compel a delivery of every article sold. A second cause is the gradual destruction of competition by department stores, and by various other ways that all tend towards this end. Last but not least, trade unions. Anything that tends towards destroying individualism and the power to say mine and thine saps the foundation of republican institutions.

In General.

No. 95. In my opinion there are numerous reasons for the advance in price of food products; the same, of course, would apply to other necessities of life. One potent cause is the strike, and, in many cases, consequent advance in wages. Few manufacturers or producers of any kind will under compulsion advance wages without also advancing the price of their products to compensate them. I know from personal knowledge that the various great business combinations have advanced prices owing to the fact that they have control of the market. The advance in these products used by many manufacturers compels the manufacturer to advance the price of his products. Another reason is the lack of competition on freight rates, and so far as I know the steady increase in cost of transportation. One fact which should be borne in mind in considering the present conditions is the enormous volume of business done during the last few years without a corresponding increase in the volume of money.

No. 97. The general rise in prices seems to us to have three causes:

First: The general rise in the price of labor, accompanied in some cases by reduction of the hours of work, has undoubtedly increased the cost and price of products in almost every trade, as also rents.

Second: The success of a few great monopolies in making an artificial price for their products; as shown in coal, beef, and kerosene oil.

Third: The increase of prices, which experience has shown to take place in times of such business inflation as has prevailed for a few years past and nearly up to the present time. This last trouble has been found generally to correct itself by a few years of poor business, such as it seems likely that we have now entered upon.

No. 222. We are of the opinion that the supply of these commodities has kept up to the demand of the increased population of the country, but the advance in prices is largely brought about by the general willingness of the present generation to pay more for their supplies, and the fact that the combinations of trusts have led to the advanced prices; also that the laboring man does receive a higher percentage for his labor than formerly; this, however, in our opinion, being but a small factor, as the mass of the people do not try so hard as our forefathers to get the full purchasing value of a dollar, and what were formerly considered luxuries are now considered necessities.

No. 22. We believe that one reason for the advance is the shorter hours required by the labor unions, requiring increased forces in order to obtain the same amount of product as in old times. This, of course, would be only one reason, but this increase of employees makes added increase in expense to carry on the business, which must necessarily be added to the cost of the product; the consumer must eventually pay this increased cost, and this increased cost must necessarily be felt more particularly by persons earning only moderate wages and in medium circumstances.

We know it to be a fact that provisions in this city are much higher than in other cities, and we are given to understand that this is to be accounted for by the word "trust." There seems to be no other good and sufficient reason why we should pay more for meats here than in New York and other places, freights being relatively the same.

No. 62. I beg to say that in my opinion the advance is directly attributable, primarily, to the increased cost of labor, which has deteriorated in efficiency. Secondly, to the arbitrary action of the various trusts now controlling, for the most part, the items enumerated.

The present condition of the available supply as compared with the demand would in my opinion tend decidedly towards a reduction, rather than an increase, in the cost and value of these articles; as there is assuredly no business in my knowledge which is not more or less dull. Our business is certainly more so than for four years past at same season.

No. 620. Among many causes for the increased cost of living the following have more or less influence:

First. Increasing extravagance of the people.

Second. Labor troubles.

Third. Prosperity.

Fourth. Trusts and middlemen.

Fifth. Increase in population.

Sixth. Relatively fewer producers, and more drones.

No. 614. There must be something in our economical system that interrupts the natural relation or balance between supply and demand which is responsible for the existing high prices. From what I have read and casually observed I should think that the existing conditions were due to the effect of the so-called "trusts" or combinations of capital more than to any other one thing.

No. 525. The general reasons, in our opinion, are the advances in wages, the advances caused by trust control, and the scarcity coupled with increased demand for raw materials.

No. 101. Combination of capital and labor are the two principal causes which have brought about the present conditions which make the high cost of living.

No. 99. The improved condition of our working people; their greater demands for better clothing, food, and dwellings, together with their increased capacity for enjoyment of all kinds, by reason of their better education, are largely responsible for the conditions which appear to have made higher prices for all the articles mentioned in your letter.

It seems to me logical that where you better people's conditions, they expect more, and to get this "more," more must be given them, whether through a demand on their part, or an increased return by reason of their greater intelligence permitting a greater efficiency in their labor.

Rents of small dwellings and flats in Boston appear to be higher by reason of the strikes which have made it impossible for a large number of cheap and medium priced dwellings to be built, whether as isolated buildings or as apartment houses, than was the case several years ago, and I am told that it is difficult for a man receiving a moderate compensation to obtain even a fair house in a location where his children can be brought up in such a way as to make good men and women of them.

The fuel question was made clear by the evidence brought out before the late investigation in New York.

The provision question in Boston, I am told, is largely controlled by an association of the marketmen which meets to fix prices for all dealing at the large markets. Naturally if these prices are held "up," dealers of different classes in other parts of Boston will seek to secure a share of the business by a sufficient cutting of prices to get their share without unduly lessening their profit.

The clothing question I think is governed by the supply and demand on one part, and the labor strikes on the other.

No. 2. I beg to give you below my explanation of the present high prices of all articles called the "Necessaries of Life." Starting from panic prices with depression in all lines, we come first to restoration of confidence and credit, then increased employment of labor, then increased consumption owing to increased purchasing power of the laboring classes, then still further increased demand for all necessities, then the assertion by the laboring classes of their rights, the increase of wages, large purchasing power, the decrease under these circumstances of the stocks of raw material, and consequent higher prices.

We then come to a position that is more or less cumulative so long as the demand equals the supply. At present, I should say that we have caught up with the demand, stocks of raw products are increasing, competition is increasing, and we are fast approaching a time when manufacturers can keep pace with the demand by working less than the usual number of hours per week. Crude products will accumulate, and prices will seek lower levels. Such depression will never quite equal the last depression, owing to the growth of the country. A great deal of the present reaction is due to the exactions of labor and the resulting strikes which decreased consumption of the necessities of life, decreased purchasing power and unsettled business and confidence. In my own business we have had an abnormal consumption for the last two or three years. At present it is suffering from various labor troubles, especially those on the Lakes where the consumption is usually very large, but which is now being curtailed irretrievably.

No. 10. The writer is strongly of the opinion that the many advances in prices are largely on the same lines that Mr. Baer represents as the reasons for the prices of coal—everybody gets as high a price as possible, and as the tendency has been upward these advances have been worked for all they were worth.

SUMMARY.

The opinions as to the causes of high prices expressed in the preceding quotations from the letters of our correspondents are those of 151 leading representatives of the mercantile and manufacturing industries of the Commonwealth. Although the writers were assured that no mention would be made of their names or residences, many expressed their willingness to have their names appended to their letters in the printed report.

There can, certainly, be no foundation for an accusation that these replies were obtained in order to prove any particular point or sustain any particular position. The circular letter was sent, at random, to 654 persons, and 151, of their own volition, replied thereto. Whether the result would have been different if all had answered, or if the investigation had been more extended, is an open question. We have to deal only with the replies received and they must be accepted as the candid opinions of the writers on a question which is of engrossing interest to all classes of the community.

Although the number of different replies was but 151, the different reasons given numbered 254. They may be summarized as follows under the three general heads of "Capital," "Labor," and "In General." The classification is naturally arbitrary. The guiding principle in making it has been one of fairness, but any reader who is dissatisfied with it, having the detail lines at his disposal, can combine them in accordance with his individual ideas.

Causes of High Prices.

CAUSES.	Number of Replies Stating Specified Causes
<i>Capital.</i>	
Trusts,	77
Restricting output of certain commodities,	33
Stock jobbing and trading in futures,	1
Over capitalization of corporations,	3
Self protection in many lines of trade which induces dealers and manufacturers to charge as much as the consumer will pay,	4
Increased freight rates,	4
Gradual destruction of competition by department stores,	3
Combinations of capital,	1
The existing tariff,	1
Advertising,	1
Competition,	1
Speculation,	6
Monopoly,	4
Trading stamp companies,	1
Merchants cornering the market to become rich quickly,	1
<i>Labor.</i>	
Increased wages,	117
Increased cost of labor,	31
Shorter working hours,	26
Labor unions,	19
Labor troubles,	22
Combinations of labor,	11
	8
<i>In General.</i>	
Stiffer prices attainable,	60
General advance in all commodities,	4
Increased prosperity of the people,	5
Abundant crops,	10
Increase in the supply of gold,	3
No advance in five years in boots and shoes, dry goods, and wearing apparel,	3
Shortage in crops,	1
Supply and demand have the greatest influence on prices,	2
	20

Causes of High Prices — Concluded.

CAUSES.	Number of Replies Stating Specified Causes
<i>In General — Con.</i>	
Developing the cities and leaving the country districts to become wildernesses,	1
Tendency of American people to live beyond their means,	2
Inflation of the currency,	1
People demand better things — shoes, clothing, houses, etc.,	2
Scarcity, and increasing demand for raw materials,	1
Increase in population,	1
Relatively fewer producers and more drones,	1
Extravagance of our municipal and State administrations,	1
Fewer producers and more consumers,	2

We next present a recapitulation, with percentages.

CAUSES.	Number of Replies Stating Specified Causes	Percentages
Connected with capital,	77	30.32
Connected with labor,	117	46.06
In general,	60	23.62
TOTALS,	254	100.00

To summarize, 151 persons prominent in the mercantile and manufacturing industries of the Commonwealth gave 254 opinions as to the causes of high prices.

Of these opinions, 77, or 30.32 per cent, convey the impression that high prices are caused by combinations of capital; 117, or 46.06 per cent, that they are due to labor combinations, while 60, or 23.62 per cent, attribute existing conditions to a variety of causes, general in their nature, and not directly attributable to either capital or labor.

It is, undoubtedly, a generally accepted opinion, founded largely upon constant reiteration in the newspaper press, that the retail prices of all articles required by the family, usually called "the necessities of life," have been greatly advanced during the last few years.

We present in the following table the opinions, or rather expert statements, of 117 of our correspondents as regards this question. The fact should not be forgotten that the authors of these statements are dealers in or manufacturers of the articles for which price comparisons are given, and, for that reason, what they declare to be existing conditions

is more likely to be the truth than the estimates or assertions of those practically unacquainted with the various lines of business considered.

Price Comparisons.

[illegible]

The statements in the preceding table may be summarized as follows :

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Making Specified Statements	Percentages
Higher,	58	49.57
Lower,	38	32.48
No advance (same level),	21	17.95
TOTALS,	117	100.00

A consideration of the reasons given for the rise in prices will be found interesting. It is given, in detail, in the table which follows :

CAUSES (IN DETAIL) FOR HIGH PRICES.	Number Stating Specified Causes
Combinations of capital (cotton),	5
Combinations of capital (wheat),	1
Combinations of capital (sugar),	1
Combinations of capital and lack of competition (meats and provisions),	4
Combinations of capital and labor (iron and steel),	2
Scarcity (supply and demand — wood, fish, potatoes, molasses, flour, deciduous fruits, and rubber),	21
No reason given (eggs),	3
Excessive advertising (groceries),	1
Duties (leather and wool),	3
Cost of grain (meats),	2
Better accommodations required (rents),	4
Increased cost of building and taxes (rents),	7
Increased valuation and taxes (rents),	2
Cost of labor and insect pests (potatoes),	1
Loss of forests (wood),	1
TOTAL,	58

The reasons given in the previous table, it will be observed, are from the 58 who, in the table headed "Price Comparisons" on page 116, stated that prices were higher.

At this point, a summary of results may be of value to the reader.

1. The number of replies was 151.

2. The number of reasons given was 254; connected with capital, 77; connected with labor, 117; in general, 60.

3. The number making particular reference to certain commodities in their replies was 117; number stating higher prices of certain articles, 58; lower prices, 38; no advance (remained on same level), 21.

We are now prepared to consider the replies, in detail, of those who stated that the prices of certain articles were higher. A study of the table last given brings out the fact that 11 considered high prices due to combinations of capital; two to

combinations of capital and labor; 21 to scarcity dependent upon supply and demand; three to the prevailing tariff duties; 13 to better accommodations, increased cost of building, increased valuation, and higher taxes, all in connection with rents; five gave four different reasons, while three made the statement without an explanation.

Having presented the opinions of our correspondents *in extenso* and also in the form of recapitulations which show the consensus of opinion in such condensed form as to be easily understood, it seems advisable to bring into the discussion of the question data derivable from outside sources.

We present, first, information relating to the agricultural exports of the United States from 1851-1902. The statistics given are based upon the official export returns published annually by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department. With such an outflow to foreign countries, it will be readily seen the domestic prices must be materially affected. Even with our increased population, and increased consumption from various causes, if this great product were thrown into our home markets they would be glutted, and the downfall in prices would be disastrous to producers and distributors. The introduction to, and table of, exports follow:

Recent successes of the United States in competing for the world's markets have aroused unusual interest in the history of the export movement. As a result of this interest numerous requests are received for statistics of exportation covering a long series of years. To meet the demand for such information, so far as products of agriculture are concerned, the compilations embodied in the present bulletin have been made. These compilations embrace the annual export returns, as officially reported, from 1851 to 1902, inclusive. They show the value of the agricultural produce exported from the United States during the years mentioned in comparison with the total exports of domestic merchandise and also separately the quantity and value annually shipped of each one of the numerous products of agriculture for which official export statistics were recorded.

Notwithstanding the great increase in population, and the consequently larger demands of the home market, the development of agricultural productivity in the United States during the past 50 years has far outstripped domestic requirements, leaving an increasing surplus to be disposed of in foreign markets. According to the returns for 1851, which comprise the earliest record given in the present report, our agricultural exports for that year were valued at \$147,000,000, while in 1902, the latest year for which statistics are available, the value amounted to \$857,000,000. The striking difference between these two records shows how rapidly this branch of our commerce has developed. The present value of the trade is nearly six times as large as the value 50 years ago.

While our export trade in agricultural produce has grown marvelously, a still larger growth proportionately has occurred in the exportation of manufactured products, and thus the percentage that agricultural produce comprises of all merchandise exported is considerably less to-day than it was a half century ago. Of the merchandise sent abroad in 1851 products of agriculture formed about 82 per cent, whereas in 1902 the proportion agricultural was only 63 per cent. The change indicated by these percentages has been particularly rapid during the last two decades. It is explained in part by the more extensive manufacture in the United States of certain raw materials of agricultural origin previously shipped in larger quantities to foreign countries.

An interesting feature disclosed by the records of our agricultural export trade for the past 50 years is the increased importance of animal products in that trade as compared with vegetable products. In 1851, 95 per cent of the agricultural exports consisted of vegetable matter and only five per cent of animal matter. Of the exports for 1902 vegetable matter comprised about 71 per cent and animal matter about 29 per cent. These figures show the extent to which our export trade has been affected by the growing prominence of stock raising in American agriculture.

Exports of Agricultural Products, 1851-1902.

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITIES EXPORTED FOR THE YEARS—			
		1851	1871	1891	1902
Cattle, live	Number	1,350	20,530	374,679	392,884
Hogs, live	Number	1,080	8,770	95,654	8,368
Sheep, live	Number	4,357	45,465	60,947	358,720
Beef, fresh	Pound	—	—	194,015,638	301,824,473
Beef, salt or pickled	Pound	*90,648	43,880,217	90,288,979	48,682,727
Beef, cured	Pound	—	—	1,621,333	818,382
Beef, canned	Pound	—	—	109,585,727	66,043,838
Pork, fresh	Pound	—	—	818,875	44,171,674
Pork, salted or pickled	Pound	—	39,250,750	81,317,364	115,896,275
Bacon and hams,	Pound	18,027,802	71,446,854	599,085,665	610,803,856
Mutton,	Pound	—	—	199,395	430,351
Lard,	Pound	19,688,082	80,087,297	498,343,927	556,840,222
Butter,	Pound	3,994,542	3,965,043	15,187,114	16,002,169
Cheese,	Pound	10,361,189	63,698,867	82,133,576	27,203,184
Eggs,	Dozen	—	5,017	363,116	2,717,990
Apples, fresh	Barrel	28,842	49,088	135,307	459,719
Apples, dried	Pound	—	1,150,122	6,978,168	15,664,468
Corn (maize),	Bushel	3,426,811	9,826,309	30,768,313	26,636,532
Rye,	Bushel	—	49,674	332,739	2,697,963
Wheat,	Bushel	1,026,725	34,304,906	55,131,948	154,856,102
Corn meal,	Barrel	203,622	211,811	318,329	348,034
Oatmeal,	Pound	—	—	7,736,873	50,516,512
Flour, wheat	Barrel	2,202,335	3,653,841	11,344,304	17,759,203
Sugar, refined	Pound	2,689,541	3,797,278	108,228,620	7,213,050
Potatoes,	Bushel	106,342	553,070	341,189	628,484

* Barrels was the basis in 1851, pounds the other years.

In endeavoring to ascertain the increase or decrease in prices between certain years the attempt is made to obtain them on a basis proportioned to consumption.

From the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States (June, 1904 — p. 4851) we extract the following relating to Dun's Index Number, from Dun's Review :

In the following table the course of prices of commodities is shown with due allowance for the relative importance of each. Quotations of all the necessaries of life are taken, including whisky and tobacco, and in each case the price is multiplied by the annual per capita consumption, which precludes any one commodity having more than its proper weight in the aggregate. For example, the price of a bushel of wheat is multiplied by 5.55, representing the annual per capita consumption of 4½ bushels for food, and the remainder as allowance for seed. The price per pound of coffee is taken nine times, of cheese 2.3, of chemicals only fractions of an ounce in some cases. Thus, wide fluctuations in the price of an article little used do not materially affect the index, but changes in the great staples have a large influence in advancing or depressing the total. For convenience of comparison and economy of space the prices are grouped in seven classes: Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans, and pease; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep, and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden products embrace eggs, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese, etc.; other food includes fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc.; clothing covers the raw material of each

industry, and many quotations of woolen, cotton, silk, and rubber goods, as well as hides, leather, boots, and shoes; metals include various quotations of pig iron and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as the minor metals, tin, lead, copper, etc., and coal and petroleum; miscellaneous include many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers, and drugs. The third decimal is given for accuracy of comparison; thus, \$101.587 representing \$101.58 and seven-tenths of a cent. This figure does not purport to show the exact average annual cost of living on January 1, 1902, because wholesale prices are taken and all luxuries omitted. Its economic value is in showing the percentage of advance or decline from month to month.

From Dun's reports we compile the following quotations for certain commodities for the years 1897 to 1904, the particular day of comparison being July 1.

DATES.	Bread-stuffs	Meats	Dairy and Garden	Other Food	Clothing	Metals	Miscellaneous	Totals
July 1, 1897, . .	\$10.587	\$7.529	\$8.714	\$7.887	\$13.808	\$11.642	\$13.288	\$72.455
July 1, 1898, . .	12.788	7.694	9.487	8.836	14.663	11.843	12.522	77.768
July 1, 1899, . .	13.483	7.988	10.974	9.157	15.021	15.635	12.969	85.227
July 1, 1900, . .	14.898	8.906	10.901	9.482	16.324	14.834	12.070	91.415
July 1, 1901, . .	14.904	9.430	11.030	9.086	15.098	15.344	16.617	91.509
July 1, 1902, . .	20.534	11.628	12.557	8.748	15.533	16.084	16.826	101.910
July 1, 1903, . .	17.473	9.269	13.083	9.186	17.136	16.544	16.765	99.456
July 1, 1904, . .	18.244	9.083	10.648	10.406	16.514	15.428	16.919	97.192

In considering this table the reader should remember that the quotations are based upon *wholesale* prices, "proportioned to consumption." They certainly include many articles which do not enter very largely into the "necessaries of life" of a workingman's family; such, for instance, as oats, rye, barley, tallow, hides, pig iron, metallic goods, tin, lead, copper, hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, and fertilizers. If it is desired to secure an accurate percentage indicative of the cost of living, the articles mentioned above should be eliminated from the quotations. In no way do they show what are generally understood as entering into the cost of living of a family, and their use for that purpose is vicious and misleading.

Part III of the report of this Bureau for 1901 (issued late in 1902) contained an article on "Prices and the Cost of Living for the Years 1872, 1881, 1897, and 1902." On page 310, the following statement is made:

"The comparisons indicate an increase in prices (in 1902) as compared with 1897 of from 13.83 to 15.37 per cent."

The Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor (No. 53—July, 1904) on page 710 gives the increase in the retail

prices of food in 1903 as compared with 1897 as 14.5, or about one per cent less than the highest figure given in the Massachusetts Report for 1901.

Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, chief of this Bureau in 1901, took strong ground against the use of wholesale quotations to determine increase or decrease in the cost of living. He said, in the Report for 1901 (pages 311, 312):

A brief explanation is perhaps required with reference to the results shown in the comparison of prices between 1902 and 1897. Certain comparisons of wholesale prices of leading commodities of general consumption have from time to time been published which may seem to indicate a greater percentage of increase than appears in the preceding pages. By one such comparison the cost of living is made to show an increase of about 36 per cent in recent years, which, if correct, would mean, as applied to the ordinary family, that if the annual expenses could have been met by \$800 in 1897, \$1,088 would be required now, a result that is improbable. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind, that a comparison of wholesale prices alone does not touch the particular point with which this report deals, i.e., the direct cost of living to workingmen. Retail prices move differently from wholesale, and are not subject to as many or so great fluctuations, the margin between the wholesale and retail rates being in many cases so great as to compensate for changes in the wholesale, unless the latter are very wide and have become permanent.

Besides this, certain articles which may have an important effect upon a so-called "index number" or general average, representing the movement of wholesale prices in the country at large, enter into the ordinary household expenses of a workingman, either indirectly, very slightly, or not at all, although they may enter largely into general consumption. An attempt is usually made to give what may be called the different consumptive values of the various commodities their proper weight upon the general average of the group or class to which they belong, by some system of computation. Dun's index number, for example, is produced by selecting a list of articles, including whisky, beer, and tobacco, each quotation, instead of having equal prominence in the average, being multiplied by the quantity annually consumed per capita in the country. Wholesale quotations are used. The per capita consumption of each commodity, necessarily more or less a matter of estimate, is taken for the purpose of giving to each article its proper weight upon the general average.

Whatever accuracy this method may possess as indicating changes in the general price level and their effect upon the cost of consumption in general, it cannot be relied on implicitly as representing changes in the cost of living of the ordinary family. For example, the index number for breadstuffs thus computed shows an increase of about 70 per cent in 1902 as compared with 1897. Of course, computed in this way, the index number must be largely affected by the great increase in the wholesale price of Indian corn, which enters largely into general consumption, but forms a comparatively slight factor in the ordinary household budget. Not only this, but the Indian corn consumed in the country at large enters, to a certain extent, into the cost of meats, and a combination of index numbers, based upon the aggregate consumption of the country, results in duplications which unduly raise the index or average representing the aggregate cost of breadstuffs and meats when taken together.

Notwithstanding this increase in the index number for breadstuffs the retail price of wheat flour in our returns was found to be lower than in 1897, and this decline is borne out by a comparison of wholesale prices in Boston, taken at dates corresponding to those for which our retail prices were secured. And although Indian corn meal, at wholesale, shows a considerable increase, the retail price per pound as sold in limited quantities for ordinary household consumption (always high as compared with the wholesale*) shows no change in our quotation. The quotations for certain other articles which show increases at retail

* At the average wholesale rate a barrel of granulated Indian corn meal would cost \$3.25 in 1902. By the average retail pound rate shown in our tables the retailer would receive \$6, an advance of nearly 85 per cent, a margin sufficiently wide to keep the retail market comparatively steady, considering the relatively small demand for the article in household consumption.

were more than offset by others showing decreases, when the average is weighted according to household consumption as explained on page 254. Our retail prices are based upon more than 7,000 actual quotations in markets patronized by workmen and, we are confident, represent more nearly the direct effect of prices upon household expenses, than any comparison of wholesale prices, however made.

As stated at the beginning of this article the newspaper press of the country has taken a great interest in the questions of Wages and Cost of Living.

We quote from the New Haven (Conn.) Register an article entitled "Why Living Costs More."

We have not a very high regard for statistics. We have seen the same figures used too often to prove different things for that. We have, however, a high regard for the accuracy of the statistics which Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, collects, from which every man has a constitutional right to draw his own conclusions. In his report of his department, recently made, he gives the results of a comprehensive inquiry into the cost of living since 1896, and into the average wage rates during those periods. The lowest average price of food from 1890 to 1903 was in 1896 when it was 95.5 per cent of the average price from 1890 to 1899. The highest price was in 1902, when it was 110.9 per cent of the average price for the period. The average cost of food per family in 1890 was \$318; in 1896, \$296; in 1902, \$344; and in 1903, \$342.

The fact which impresses us in this connection is the artificial standard of life which has been established. We take it, of course, that while Mr. Wright's investigations were purely scientific in character, the use to which they will be put this fall will be the political one of demonstrating that living is not more expensive than it was; that whatever increase in the expense of living has resulted from new economic conditions, the increase in wages has been greater, and that in consequence the condition of the workman is a happier one. More important, from our point of view, is the fact that the increase in the cost of things has not come from their scarcity, and hence determined by the law of supply and demand, but from the ability of commercial organizations to artificially control prices. So, on the other hand, the increase in wages has come, not from a scarcity of labor, but from the power of organized labor to create an artificial wage. Together these two forces have raised the expense of living, possibly to their own benefit, but without consideration for either the independence of the unorganized producer or caterer, or the welfare of the unorganized wage earner. This is where the irritation and injustice of this artificial standard comes in. The great number of what we may call middle men, who work, not for wages so much as they do for salaries, is the class seriously harmed. Their income has not yet increased while the cost of living has increased very seriously. It is not possible for them to organize and enforce the power which that condition creates. What, then, is to become of them in this struggle to advance prices and wages? Where is the natural law, upon which they must depend for protection, to be operated, and how?

The Chicago *Evening Post* calls attention to a phase of this artificial condition as it affects even organized labor, which again seems to illustrate the dangers of this new and, as we regard it, unknown economic condition. It says editorially: "In the statement given out by the striking butcher workmen this sentence occurs: 'Hundreds of thousands of men are out of work, and will soon be willing to work at any wage.' And this is immediately followed by the question, 'Shall the packers be allowed to use this oversupply as a club with which to reduce the wages of their men?' As this statement comes from the side of the workmen, we may assume that it is not exaggerated. The supply of labor from which the packers may draw is much in excess of the demand for it. Under a free working of natural law an oversupply of labor means competition for positions, and competition tends to reduce the market price of labor. The unions engaged in this strike do not intend that natural law shall operate if they can prevent it. Notwithstanding that 'hundreds of thousands' of men are out of work and almost ready to 'work for any wage,' the unions are trying to maintain a market in the face of an increased supply and a decreased demand. Is this a sane course; is it wise; can the object of the strikers be attained under the conditions? Through intimidation and other methods known only to unionists the bulk of the 'hundreds of thousands' of idle men may be kept away from the stockyards; but this does not decrease the number seeking employment; it will not change natural conditions."

It is such ugly facts as these which should cause the organization of capital as well as the organization of labor to cease for a time from the conflict, in order to more clearly realize the fearful dangers they are perhaps developing. This realization is necessary, not for the purpose of protecting the outsiders, but of protecting themselves. There is much good to flow from organization, and it is easily seen of all men, but when the object is to establish an artificial condition of life, and then maintain it by sheer brute force, the question may be raised, how much longer can the goose which laid the golden egg live?

We also quote from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of June 16, 1904, an article with the caption, "Business Prospects and Costs of Production."

The conditions that have brought about the present business situation have been developing for at least three years and are quite independent of politics. The reaction that began to be felt early last year, and has made itself felt with an increasing tension ever since, was caused by a check upon domestic consumption, due to the high level to which prices were pushed by combinations of capital and labor, just as the previous industrial activity was started and impelled onward by the reviving and growing demand for consumption under the low prices of a period of depression. The demand for the products of industry grew more rapidly than the supply could be furnished, which stimulated production and at the same time made it profitable by advancing prices. Certain leading industries, shielded from foreign competition, took advantage of the opportunity to enlarge their facilities and effect strong combinations, with a view to reaping large profits from the abnormal prices that it was possible to obtain while the demand for consumption continued to grow. This was notably the case with the "basic industry" of iron and steel, which affords the best illustration of the general movement. A "boom" was worked up and it was then that great combinations were formed with vastly inflated capital, the purpose of which was to secure enormous profits in promotions, in flotation of securities, economies of production, and the maintenance of high prices under the shelter of the tariff. The increase of prices and of profits and the demand for labor led inevitably to a general increase of wages. It was natural that it should be demanded, and the increasing cost of living stimulated it. Then labor organization strengthened itself and made its own combinations for enforcing demands in the industries it could control for the fullest share in the returns from production. This reacted upon the cost of producing, pushed prices still higher, kept up their level and put the check upon consumption that was to stop the wheels of activity and reverse the current of prosperity.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the effects of overdoing in corporate promotions and combinations and the issue of enormous volumes of inflated securities. The prolonged indigestion in the stock markets, the violent reaction in security prices, the difficulty of raising funds by new issues for legitimate enterprise, the dreary dullness on the exchanges and the drastic liquidations that have been going on for many months, make this a familiar tale. The severe process of purgation has gradually wrought its effect and security prices have been brought down to what is perhaps their normal level. That cannot of itself produce a revival, because the stock markets do not stand alone. Their values depend upon industrial production, and reaction in the industrial field has apparently not run its course. What that reaction is due to is as manifest as the cause of the reaction in the market for corporate securities, whose value depends upon the production that gives life to business in general. It was brought about by the high prices which raised the cost of living and put a brake upon consumption. These in their final extreme were the resultant of the efforts of combinations of capital and combinations of labor to extract the utmost from that portion of the consuming community which was outside of their vicious circle, the great mass of unorganized and uncombined producers and consumers. The two sets of combinations were engaged in a process of strangulation of the country's prosperity, and the conflicts between them or among them, the strikes, lock-outs and shut-downs, began to reduce production at the same time that they made it more costly.

These forces have done their injurious work upon the general course of industry and trade, as well as upon the operations of the exchanges, and they are now striving to arrest the only process by which the situation can be remedied. Prices, cost of production, and wages must come back to a normal level before industrial, commercial, and financial health can be permanently restored. The process must begin with prices, for there is where consumption is directly touched. People do not buy as much as formerly, because

they cannot on account of the cost of what they consume. High prices force them to economy and cripple their consuming capacity. Nobody restricts his consumption because he likes to. To increase demand and restore activity, prices must come down. They have been yielding here and there, but the combinations still strive to keep them up and so hold revival in check. In iron and steel, for instance, at the bottom of the industry, where competition cannot be prevented, pig iron has fallen from \$25 a ton at the highest to \$9.25 for foundry at Birmingham, and from \$21 to \$12 for steel-making Bessemer at Pittsburgh, and there has been some concession in steel billets and blooms; but, where the grip of combination is tight and competition can be held under, as in steel rails and structural forms and most advanced manufactures, there is no substantial reduction. Hence many furnaces are cold, steel works are silent, and thousands of men are idle. Labor unless clinging to high wages as combined capital clings to high prices, but there is no way of reviving activity and restoring prosperity except by awakening consumption by lowering its cost. Wages, which are an important factor in cost, must yield in order that prices may be lowered by something more than spasmodic cuts. This alone will give labor full employment, start the wheels of industry and keep them going, and give trade a normal and steady activity. The situation has been brought about by abnormal prices and wages forced by combinations. It must be remedied by a yielding of prices and wages to a normal level and a new adjustment of consumption and production. These cannot long be dislocated, and prosperity can only attend their working harmoniously together. There is no greater delusion than that which rejoices in a high cost of everything, measured in money. The happiest state is that of large production and distribution at the lowest cost, and the freest competition of the forces of production and interchange. Good crops next autumn may afford some relief to business depression, but no lasting improvement is possible until costs of production go back to the normal.

A consideration of Prices would not be considered complete, unless reference was also made to the closely related questions of Wages, Earnings, and Cost of Living. We have no percentages on any of these points to bring into comparison, but we have collected certain data bearing upon each of the four points mentioned which, in our opinion, have a marked influence upon each, and upon their co-relations.

WAGES.

Quotations of wages by the piece, hour, or day, whether in detail, aggregates, or percentages, have no positive, conclusive value in determining the financial condition of workingmen. Rates by the piece with the amount of work done an unknown quantity, by the hour without the number of hours worked during the week, or by the day without the number of days employed in a week, are evidently lacking a vital factor in the problem. It is not safe, nor honest in a statistical sense, to assume that by any system of aggregation or multiplication these rates will indicate the weekly earnings — and a man's earnings are what he gets in money — not what may be figured out mathematically on paper.

To show the fallacy and absolute unreliability of rates of wage quotations, whether gathered on the piece, hour, or day

plan, we present a table drawn from the Annual Statistics of Manufactures (Mass. 1903), giving comparative statistics of employment and unemployment in the nine leading industries of the State, for the years 1902 and 1903.

INDUSTRIES.	1902			1903		
	Month of Greatest Employment	Month of Least Employment	Percentages of Unemployment	Month of Greatest Employment	Month of Least Employment	Percentages of Unemployment
Boots and shoes, . .	October	June	10.68	October	June	4.55
Carpetings, . . .	July	January	4.81	July	October	6.78
Cotton goods, . . .	November	September	2.98	February	May	12.82
Leather,	January	July	14.13	June	April	3.86
Machines and machinery, . . .	November	January	13.22	January	November	6.18
Metals and metallic goods,	April	August	5.14	June	December	6.81
Paper,	December	July	10.16	December	July	24.30
Woolen goods, . . .	December	January	7.48	July	December	6.59
Worsted goods, . .	November	May	9.99	March	August	11.91
ALL INDUSTRIES,	November	January	4.99	March	August	3.15

In the Boot and Shoe industry, in 1902, the month of greatest employment was October, but in June, 10.68 per cent of the employees were out of work. In 1903, October was again the month of greatest employment, but in June, 4.55 per cent of the employees were unemployed. The percentages of unemployment for each month in each year are given in the volume from which this table is compiled.

The lines for the other industries may be read in a similar way. The reader should note the fact that while December, 1903, was the month of greatest employment in the Paper industry, in July of that year 24.30 per cent, or nearly one-quarter of the operatives, were out of work. With such varying conditions as to employment and unemployment it is statistically impossible to determine, honestly, a workingman's earnings from wage quotations by the piece, hour, or day.

EARNINGS.

Actual weekly or yearly earnings are the only positive and conclusive indication of the financial condition of workingmen — meaning by earnings the amount actually received by them in money after all deductions are made for materials, fines, damages, etc.

Since 1885 this Bureau has collected statistics of the yearly

earnings of workingmen in all branches of manufacturing industry in the State. The following table shows the increases or decreases in yearly earnings for 90 industries in the year 1903 as compared with 1902.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Industries in which Employees had Specified <i>Increased Earnings</i> in 1903 as Compared with 1902	Number of Industries in which Employees had Specified <i>Decreased Earnings</i> in 1903 as Compared with 1902
Under \$5,	9	13
\$5 but under \$10,	12	9
\$10 but under \$15,	6	5
\$15 but under \$20,	10	2
\$20 but under \$25,	9	1
\$25 but under \$30,	3	-
\$30 but under \$35,	4	2
\$35 but under \$40,	1	1
\$45 but under \$50,	1	-
\$60 but under \$65,	1	-
\$70 but under \$75,	1	-
TOTALS,	57	33

There were increases in 57 industries and decreases in 33. For the 57 industries showing increased yearly earnings the yearly advance for each employee was \$17.50; for the 33 industries showing decreased yearly earnings, the yearly decrease for each employee was \$9.77. As the number of days in operation in 1903, on the average, was 293.09 or very nearly 49 working weeks of six days each, the *average weekly advance* for the employees in 57 industries was *36 cents*, and the *average weekly decrease* for the employees in 33 industries was *19.9 cents*.

The figures just presented are based upon the average actual yearly earnings of all employees, including men, women, young persons, and children.

We next present a table showing the average actual yearly earnings of adult males, in all industries, for the years 1899-1903.

YEARS.	Number of Establishments Considered	Average Actual Yearly Earnings of Adult Males	Number of Days in Operation	Proportion of Business Done
1899,	4,740	\$523.34	294.14	66.31
1900,	4,645	530.82	290.43	66.65
1901,	4,696	542.23	292.78	68.09
1902,	4,658	552.66	296.09	70.20
1903,	4,673	568.06	293.09	70.25

We bring the preceding table into a form in which it may be more easily understood by showing the number of weeks worked and the average actual weekly earnings. The table is not cumulative; that is, we cannot say the average yearly earnings in 1903 were \$44.72 more than in 1899, for in 1899 the returns were from 4,740 establishments with a certain number of employees, while in 1903 only 4,673 establishments are represented with a varying number of employees.

YEARS.	Average Actual Yearly Earnings of Adult Males	Number of Weeks Worked (6 days each)	Average Actual Weekly Earnings
1899,	\$528.34	49.0	\$10.68
1900,	530.82	48.4	10.97
1901,	542.23	48.8	11.11
1902,	552.66	49.8	11.21
1903,	568.06	48.8	11.64

We give next a table, for the Cotton Goods industry, covering the period from 1889 to 1903, and showing for each year the average annual industry product, the average actual yearly earnings, the percentage of yearly earnings of industry product, the average capital invested per employee, and the percentage on capital required to pay yearly earnings.

Cotton Goods.

YEARS.	Average Annual Industry Product per Employee	Average Actual Yearly Earnings	Percentages of Yearly Earnings of Industry Product	Average Capital Invested per Employee	Percentages on Capital required to pay Yearly Earnings
1889,	\$548	\$328	59.84	\$1,587	21.10
1890,	535	335	62.58	1,628	20.66
1891,	523	344	65.81	1,641	20.97
1892,	594	346	58.19	1,628	21.23
1893,	554	344	62.02	1,616	21.26
1894,	485	320	66.07	1,671	19.18
1895,	544	329	60.44	1,455	22.60
1896,	469	330	70.29	1,449	22.75
1897,	461	335	72.65	1,397	23.97
1898,	505	328	65.96	1,383	23.35
1899,	582	332	62.39	1,426	23.28
1900,	645	363	56.39	1,410	25.72
1901,	580	364	62.63	1,415	25.71
1902,	606	382	63.02	1,359	28.10
1903,	600	393	65.55	1,381	28.48

In 1889, in the cotton mills of this State, each operative turned out an average annual industry product (value of goods less cost of stock used) of \$548; of this industry product each

operative received \$328 or 59.94 per cent of the value created by his labor. His employer was obliged to invest \$1,557 in money, per employee, which investment enabled the operative by his labor to create an industry product worth \$548. In order to pay the operative his yearly earnings the employer had to clear 21.10 per cent on his investment.

In 1903 conditions in the industry showed a material change. The average annual industry product advanced from \$548 to \$600, while average actual yearly earnings were \$393 as against \$328.

The percentage of yearly earnings of industry product was 65.55 instead of 59.94. The average capital invested per employee became \$1,381 as against \$1,557, but the percentage on capital required to pay yearly earnings was 28.48 instead of 21.10. Any two years in the table may be compared in a similar manner.

COST OF LIVING.

Cost of living is a variable amount dependent upon size of family, age of members, place of residence, purchasing facilities, and very largely upon individual or collective tastes or requirements. The cost of living of two families of the same size with equal incomes may vary materially; one family may close the year in debt, the other with a balance in the bank. One may purchase the best of everything, while the other is satisfied with medium or even low grades. Each family becomes a problem as regards cost of living, and it does not solve a hundred problems to add them together and make one of them. Statistics of cost of living are valuable when grouped and compared with classified incomes. From such statistics we obtain the amounts paid for food, rents, clothing, fuel, light, and other items of household outlay. In them, however, we find no reliable indication of financial condition. When the budgets give income, debt or savings can be determined, but cost of living figures, in themselves, are not reliable indications of increase or decrease in prices. A man may spend \$500 on his family one year and \$750 the next, but this marked increase of 50 per cent may have been the result of a larger income and a higher standard of living, and influenced in no way by the ruling prices of family necessities.

PRICES.

Prices of the "necessaries of life" should be exclusively for those items used in and by the family. As family purchases are made almost entirely from retail dealers, retail quotations are the only ones statistically applicable to the case. In determining numerical and percentage increases and decreases the same grades should be considered and the same quantities; that is, comparisons should not be made between pounds and barrels, and quarts and gallons. The quotations should be numerous and drawn from as large an area as possible in order to overcome, as far as possible, marked local influences.

COMPARISONS OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

As previously stated, and illustrated, such comparisons are of doubtful, if any, value. Both factors in the comparisons are variable in themselves, and comparisons of such variable factors cannot produce fixed, reliable results.

COMPARISONS OF EARNINGS AND PRICES.

What a man actually receives in money for his services is a positive amount; what he actually has to pay for certain articles of family use is equally positive. If his expenditures for the necessaries of life are accurately computed for a week, or month, or year by giving to each its proper *financial* "weight" or influence (not the pound to pound basis of consumption, which is fallacious) then the result, either in numbers or percentages, can be properly compared with actual earnings, and the actual increases or decreases in earnings and prices can be arrived at in a legitimate statistical way, and be presented to the public in the form of comparative amounts or percentages.

FUTURE WORK OF THE BUREAU.

We presented in Labor Bulletin No. 31 quotations of prices for 17 cities in the State. In the fall of 1904 comparative quotations for the same articles in the same cities will be obtained by our agents.

In Part I of this report actual weekly earnings are given in many branches of employment. In the fall similar returns

will be gathered, and the Bureau will then be in a position to present comparable figures relating to earnings and prices for separate periods.

CONCLUSION.

The action of earnings and prices is mutually reflex. If the workingman toils for less hours and gets more money for his labor, the costs of production and distribution are increased and manufacturers and dealers advance prices.

Theoretically and practically the more money a man has the more he should pay in taxes. The average workingman's personal property is within the exemption, but many own or have equity in real estate. The dealers charge more for meats, flour, and other necessities; the towns, cities, and the State join hands by raising the valuation and increasing the tax rate; then the real estate owners, paying more for materials and labor and higher taxes, put up rents.

The rich man has always found fault with the high taxes, but eventually pays them. Higher prices are the poor man's taxes. Like the rich man he can find fault with existing conditions and the law makers whom he holds responsible for them, but, like the rich man, in the end he must pay. Scarcity will raise some prices, combinations will advance others; over-production, or under-consumption which is the same thing, will bring down prices on many articles. Industrial attrition will finally regulate the wage question, and then prices, wages, and cost of production will reach a normal standard once more — and this normal standard will give a just return to all who make, sell, distribute, or use the manifold products of industry.

PART III.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.
WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.
TRADE UNIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES.
WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS.
LABOR LEGISLATION.



PART III.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

The presentation of labor and industrial chronology for the year ending September 30, 1904, follows closely that of 1903. The arrangement is alphabetical by cities and towns, the data included in the sections Strikes and Lockouts, Wages and Hours of Labor, Trade Unions, Industrial Changes, and Workmen's Benefits being recorded in chronological order.

It has been the purpose of the Bureau to include all changes coming under the limitation of the above-named sections that have taken place in labor and industry throughout the Commonwealth. The information has been collated from trade unions and manufacturers, in addition to various other sources. Although the Bureau has endeavored to state as accurately as possible the conditions as they existed at the time recorded, and whereas the data of strikes and lockouts have been verified so far as lay within the power of the Department, the verification of changes from original sources in every instance was found to be impossible. Therefore, while due care has been taken to avoid them, it is possible in minor instances that errors due to incomplete statement or otherwise may be found.

Under the section "Strikes and Lockouts" have been recorded all controversies engaged in during the year which seemed to be of sufficient importance to consider. Slight disputations caused on account of employment of non-union workmen, or other trade-union principles, where only a few were directly involved and their going out did not affect others or cause any cessation of work, have been included under the section "Trade Unions." For an aggregation of the labor situation as regards strikes and lockouts, the reader is referred to the analysis following the main presentation. There the situation will be found summed up as to number, causes, results, number of workmen involved, number of employers affected, etc.

Changes in "Wages and Hours of Labor" show a still further tendency for a shorter workday, the nine-hour day being substituted for the 10-hour without change in wages, and the eight-hour day for the nine-hour schedule. The weekly half-holiday has become almost general in the various industries and trades. The early-closing movement, so long and urgently agitated by organized labor, met with more generous response from employers than formerly. As compared with previous years, the number of changes whereby wages were increased has been comparatively small, while the number of reductions in wages recorded has been correspondingly less than in previous years. For a condensed statement as to general changes in wages and curtailment of production in the textile industry, the reader is referred to the section Wages and Hours of Labor under In General, following the city and town showing.

Under the "Trade Unions" section will be found data indicative of the current movements of organized labor. The new unions formed, new affiliations, disbanding of old unions, presentation of new trade agreements, and resolutions passed on certain subjects, commendatory or otherwise, as the case may be, form part of this compilation.

Under "Industrial Changes" are included references to new industries and corporations, changes in firm names, industries leaving the State and new establishments coming into the State, and all other data pertinent to the subject. In the analysis for this section will be presented a tabular record of all new corporations formed in Massachusetts during the year ending September 30, 1904. The city or town and date of incorporation will be given in each case as well as the industry represented, the amount of authorized capital stock, amount of capital paid in, amount of preferred stock, whether incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts or other States, and remarks as to reorganization, change of firm name, and successorship.

The section "Workingmen's Benefits" covers as in previous years actions taken by employers to benefit the condition of their employees, or measures taken by trade unions or employees themselves for the betterment of the social and industrial condition of the workingmen. So far, little has been done in Massachusetts in the way of industrial betterments as com-

pared with other States with which Massachusetts is classed as being progressive in labor and industrial movements.

An analysis will follow the main presentation summarizing the different points of information contained under the above-named sections.

The labor laws of Massachusetts for 1904 are printed in full at the end of the chronological presentation.

Labor and Industrial Chronology.

[Information on any of the five subjects considered, not restricted to one city or town, may be found under the heading In General following the city and town presentation.

For brevity, the following abbreviations have been used: State Board for State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor; C. L. U., Central Labor Union; B. T. C., Building Trades Council; B. and S. W. U., Boot and Shoe Workers Union; S. W. P. U., Shoe Workers Protective Union; L. P. U., Lasters Protective Union; A. L. U., American Labor Union; K. Knights of Labor.]

Abington.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Lewis A. Crossett, shoes, granted new scale of wages on piece work affecting Goodyear operators and others; the average increase was 38 per cent, although the increases on the several grades varied from 12 to 58 per cent.

Trade Unions. In February, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 371 appropriated \$25 for striking boxmakers in Whitman and levied per capita assessment of 10 cents a week for their support.

Industrial Changes. In September, Lewis A. Crossett, shoes, purchased land adjoining factory for building purposes.

Acton.

Industrial Changes. In April, Carl Brandt & Co. leased local tannery for manufacture of fancy goat and sheep leathers.

Adams.

Strikes and Lockouts. In July, 25 mechanics employed by the Berkshire Hills Paper Co. struck against alleged employment of non-union man to pipe engine which he sold to the company; on the following day places were filled; North Adams B. T. C. did not sanction strike.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In September, reduction in wages at Jacquard Mill No. 5 of the Renfrew Mfg. Co. affected 30 three-loom weavers, the reduction being from 86 to 77 cents a cut; the weavers in question had been earning from \$11 to \$13 a week. *December.* Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co. reduced wages 10 per cent; 2,400 employees affected.

Trade Unions. In April, Musicians Union adopted rule establishing the minimum number of musicians to furnish music for parties, the number ranging from four to six. *August.* Weavers Union voted \$100 for the Fall River strikers, and to donate \$20 a week until the strike is over. —

Mule Spinners Union donated \$200 within two weeks to the textile strikers, and promised financial aid to the amount of \$102 each week.

Industrial Changes. In December, Berkshire Hills Paper Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$150,000; will manufacture ledger paper at Zylonite works; installed machinery during the Summer. *February.* Graham, Clark, & Co., woolen goods, spoolers changed over and new twist-ers installed; cards equipped with Scott's electric alarm stop-motion; mill equipped with electricity; in July, three new floors, new 30,000 gallon tank, and automatic sprinklers installed. *July.* Renfrew Mfg. Co., cotton goods, began work on new engine house; in August, installed the Sturtevant system at its lower mill, also a new automatic stock dryer. *September.* New England Lime Co. relined kiln.

Agawam.

Industrial Changes. In March, The Agawam Co. installed a new winder and doubler. *July.* The H. Porter Co., distillery, erected plant for manufacture of compressed yeast, capacity 600 pounds daily, and an addition 25 x 25.

Amesbury.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Hamilton Woolen Co. reduced wages of operatives (about 800) 10 per cent.

Industrial Changes. In May, Hamilton Woolen Co. shut down one of its mills.

Amherst.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, merchants agreed to close their stores on Fridays at 6 P.M. during July and August.

Industrial Changes. In June, The Hills Co., straw goods, increased capital from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

Andover.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, Smith & Dove Mfg. Co. was involved in labor difficulty, 24 doffers going out for increase in wages; on the following day all the strikers except four of the leaders were reinstated.

Ashburnham.

Industrial Changes. In November, Wilbur F. Whitney, chairs, publicly dedicated new factory, consisting of main shop, five stories, 96 x 40; machine shop, 40 x 36; and engine room and dry kilns. A six-story 85-foot addition to main shop and a four-story detached paint shop, 96 x 40, were under process of construction. *June.* Massachusetts Car Co.'s plant sold at auction.

Athol.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, 15 shoe cutters employed at the Perry-Lee Co. struck for increase in wages; in 10 days, strikers voted to declare strike off and asked that men be reinstated; firm had hired a cutting room in Boston where all cutting was done during the controversy:

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this was later discontinued. *February.* Fifteen weavers at the Millers River Mfg. Co. struck against new rule of being obliged to pick waste from the counter.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In September, employees at the Gay & Ward Tool Co. started on new time schedule: 45 hours a week — nine hours a day for five days, no work on Saturday.

Industrial Changes. In February, N. D. Cass, toys, renovated factory. *April.* Eagle Woolen Mills shut down. *May.* Athol Machine Co. laid off 70 employees, and began running three days a week; in July, shut down entire plant for two weeks. *July.* Joseph Wilcox & Co., combs and hairpins, purchased the Hill-Greene Shoe Co.'s plant for occupancy.

Attleborough.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Bristol Mfg. Co., jewelry, fined \$50 for employing a woman after hours. *November.* About 550 operatives affected by 10 per cent reduction in wages at the Hebron Mfg. Co.

Industrial Changes. In October, Bliss & Co., jewelry, out of business. — Standard Machinery Co., successors to Mossberg & Granville Mfg. Co., jewelers' machinery, incorporated; authorized capital \$100,000. *November.* Straker & Freeman succeeded King Bros., die making; Straker Bros., die cutting and designing, consolidated with Straker & Freeman. *June.* R. Wolfenden & Sons erected two-story building, 40 x 100. *September.* Hebron Mfg. Co. began work on three-story brick addition, 50 x 70.

Auburn.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, weavers employed at the Hogg Carpet Mfg. Co. struck against reduction of 15 per cent in wages and objection to boss weaver; 15 were directly involved in strike and 35 indirectly; in 10 days, places were temporarily filled, but about a week after strike was declared off eight of the strikers were reinstated.

Industrial Changes. In January, Hogg Carpet Mfg. Co. installed loom claimed to be the largest in the world.

Avon.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, L. G. Littlefield, shoes, changed wages of employees from day to piece price and granted nine-hour day.

Barre.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, T. E. Rich Co., sashes and blinds, began summer schedule of working hours: 6.30 A.M. to 12.00 M., 1 to 6 P.M., Saturday, close at 3 P.M.

Industrial Changes. In October, new mill, to make wool tops, in operation; 60 employees; in April, installed new boiler. — Leander Heald & Son, machinists, discontinued business. *June.* South Barre Wool Combining Co., Ltd., erected six-story storehouse, 60 x 100. *August.* Barre Acetylene Gas Co. erected gas plant.

Belchertown.

Industrial Changes. In April, The American Woven Leather Belt Co., recently incorporated, purchased the J. R. Gould shoe factory; will manufacture belts.

BEVERLY.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, turn workmen of Millett, Woodbury, & Co. struck against change from piece to day work; 23 men were directly involved, enforcing idleness on 75; the strikers had not been re-employed up to September 17; S. W. P. U. involved.

July. Thirteen turn workmen (indirectly affecting 80) at the establishment of F. A. Seavey & Co. struck in sympathy with striking turn workmen of Millett, Woodbury, & Co.; strike was pending September 18; S. W. P. U. involved. — Woodbury Shoe Co. had 25 cutters go out on strike owing to refusal of firm to accept new price list submitted by Cutters Union which meant the payment of \$15 for 55-hour week in Summer and 59 in Winter; company offered increase of \$1 a week for 60 days and agreed to then pay as much as other manufacturers on same grade of work; this was not acceded to, and firm ran a free shop; strikers not reinstated until October 10; mutual concessions.

Industrial Changes. In October, Blake, Allen, & Co., shoes, of Pittsfield, N. H., leased part of Woodbury Bros.' shoe factory for occupancy; in August, dissolved partnership; reorganization. *November.* Hobbs & Smith, heels, organized. *January.* D. A. Kilham & Co., boxes, sold out to F. Derry & C. Frost. *February.* F. L. Burke & Son, heel manufacturers of Rowley, purchased Millett, Woodbury, & Co.'s shoe shop in Ipswich. *May.* Thurell, Batchelder, & Co., shoes, commenced business. *July.* Satisfactory progress reported on erection of plant for United Shoe Machinery Co. *September.* R. E. Larcom, shoes, added line of boys' and youths' shoes to product.

Blackstone.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Blackstone Mfg. Co. reduced wages of its cotton operatives 10 per cent.

Industrial Changes. In January, Saranac Worsted Mills installed seven new fulling mills; later, the plant was entirely moved over the State boundary line into Rhode Island. *July.* Blackstone Mfg. Co., cotton goods, removed to new plant.

BOSTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, American Type Founders Co. was involved in labor trouble; some of the men were locked out whereupon others struck. The cause of the trouble at first was a disagreement as to the wage scale, but it resulted in the open-shop question; men were asked to sign individual agreement giving them steady employment while contract lasted and binding them not to engage in strike or interfere in business of company; the employers would not recognize the union; about 350 men

were involved; 13 weeks later, strikers returned by order of International Council on best terms that they could secure; only two men from the Boston Type Founders Union No. 2 were taken back; this was a general strike involving plants of the company at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, New York, and Philadelphia. — Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. had 50 men strike to enforce demand for Saturday half-holiday during the entire year; one week later, men returned, demand not being granted; Amalgamated Glass Workers Union No. 39 involved. — Sixty team drivers employed by the Boston Auto Express Co. were locked out, the men alleging the cause to be that they were unionists; two weeks after lockout men voted to strike; 60 involved; Express Wagon Drivers and Handlers No. 307 involved; the strike was never declared off as the firm subsequently went out of business. — About 100 messenger boys employed by Western Union Telegraph Co. were locked out to prevent strike on account of suspension of union president; company hired girls to fill places, new boys were also hired later; up to March 1 strike had not been declared off by Telegraph Messenger Boys Union. — Sixty garment workers employed by Joseph Ruby struck because firm refused to confer with representative of Garment Workers Union; in 10 days, strikers returned under the same conditions existing when they left, the employer refusing to unionize his shop.

November. General strike of upholsterers took place involving about 350; employees went out to enforce demand for 44-hour week; employers offered 48 hours but this was refused; the employers then formed an association and voted to make the working week 50 hours; the manufacturers filled the strikers' places as far as possible and in two months Upholsterers Assembly No. 4809 declared the strike off; there was no written agreement, men went back on same terms as they left except that in individual cases pay was raised from \$18 to \$20 weekly. — General strike of electrical workers involving 200 employees took place because firms refused to sign new agreement for increase in wages; in one week demands were granted; Electrical Workers No. 103 involved. — Strike of blacksmiths on the B. & A. Division of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R., which was inaugurated on Sept. 17, 1903, was declared off by Blacksmiths Union No. 209; 39 blacksmiths went out for 12½ per cent increase in wages; they returned on same terms except that railroad officials recognized the union. — As the outcome of the situation in New York City, a strike of iron workers employed by the Hecla Iron Works took place involving about 30 men, members of Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers Union No. 59; in two weeks strikers returned to work and were subsequently expelled from union; later, were reinstated in union.

December. Master bakers at the North and West Ends locked out about 65 Jewish journeymen bakers to resist strike; employers had notified members that schedule signed in May was not binding; one week later, new contract was signed by master bakers and Hebrew Bakers No. 45, to be in force until May 1, 1905. — Boston Cab Co. had 100 drivers go out on strike for reduction in hours and increase in wages; State Board offered services which were accepted and their decision was agreed upon; in nine days men returned to work on the following terms: Eleven hours in 12 to

constitute a day's work with one hour for dinner, \$2 minimum rate for seven days and 25 cents an hour for overtime; Hack and Cab Drivers Union No. 126 involved.

January. Ten transportation firms, members of Atlantic Coast Carriers Association, locked out about 150 sailors in Boston, affecting about 2,500 seamen along the coast, because men resisted reduction of \$5 a month in wages; within a month some of the large transportation companies had signed the agreement presented by Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union; on February 29, temporary injunction was issued restraining union from interfering with companies' business; injunction was made permanent on March 16; difficulty pending on October 26; association was carrying on business as usual.

February. Thirty-four contractors, members of Clothing Contractors Association, had 350 trouser makers go out on strike for nine-hour day without reduction in wages; several firms granted demand without strike; within two weeks 200 employees had been granted demands; strike was declared off May 14; Pants Makers Union No. 173 involved. — Dispute took place at Boston Tailoring Co. over objectionable employee; 30 tailors went out as a result of the trouble; firm hired new men with the exception of 10 old hands who were reinstated; Custom Tailors Union No. 223 involved.

GENERAL STRIKE OF PRINTERS. On February 1, about 250 compositors employed in printing establishments in Boston struck to enforce acceptance of the new price list presented by Typographical Union No. 13 to the Typothetæ and firms outside of the association.

The acceptance of the agreement meant an increase of five cents for 1,600 ems (40 cents), an increase of \$1.50 a week for hand compositors (\$18), and \$3 increase for machine operators (\$21).

The following provision was made in the agreement as to hours of labor:

"It is agreed that all questions as to a shorter workday shall be subject to, and governed by, such agreement or settlement as may in the future be arrived at through a joint conference of the United Typothetæ of America and the International Typographical Union; provided, that if no such agreement is reached, Boston Typographical Union No. 13 shall be governed by the action of the International Typographical Union."

The strike affected, directly and indirectly, about 800 employees in the printing trade, and involved about 100 book and job establishments. Within two days 30 firms (mostly small concerns) had granted demands and compositors had returned to work; on the other hand, the number of strikers was being daily enlarged by additional firms refusing demands and their compositors going out. On February 2, Alfred Mudge & Son and William B. Libbey returned union labels and declared open shop.

After resigning membership in the Typothetæ, the Wright & Potter Printing Co., the State Printers, effected a temporary compromise, agreeing to new rates pending a settlement of the trouble. By order of the Mayor, the new schedule was temporarily accepted at the Municipal Printing Plant.

On February 4, the pressmen and press feeders, in some establishments, became involved in the strike, going out in sympathy. Subsequently, the Typothetæ instituted proceedings for an injunction to prevent a sympathetic

strike, and to restrain Typographical Union No. 13 from paying benefits to pressmen and feeders striking in sympathy. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Loring, in the Supreme Judicial Court, his ruling in enjoining the defendants individually and as officers of the several unions being in part as follows :

"From in any manner persuading, inducing, inciting or seeking to persuade, induce, or incite, or doing any act calculated or intended to persuade, induce, or incite any person now employed by any of the plaintiffs in this suit as a pressman, feeder, or assistant to engage in any sympathetic strike, so-called, or to leave the employ of such plaintiff for cause other than to better his own condition, or because of a dispute between him and his employer relating to his personal interests, and each of said defendants and the members of said Boston Typographical Union No. 13 and of said Printing Pressmen's Union No. 67 and the Franklin Association No. 18 and Allied Printing Trades Council and each of said members, and the servants and agents of each of them, be and each of them hereby is enjoined until the further order of this court, from offering, promising, paying, or in any manner furnishing out of the funds of said association, or out of any funds furnished to them or to any of said associations for the purpose of any strike benefit, so-called, or furnishing out of any of said funds any money or other thing for the support or assistance of any person now or at the time of the filing of the bill of complaint employed by any of the plaintiffs as a pressman, feeder, or assistant, who may have since the filing of this bill left, or may hereafter leave, the employ of any of the plaintiffs for any cause other than to better his own condition, or because of a dispute between him and his employer relating to his personal interests, and from abetting, conniving at, or consenting to any such offer, promise, payment, or other such act."

The Typothetæ later asked for an injunction forbidding the strikers from interfering with their interests by inserting advertisements asking men not to take strikers' places, etc. The court held this measure in abeyance, awaiting the complete findings of the case.

On March 10, an agreement for two years was adopted by the Typothetæ and the National Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union, which was accepted by the Scale Committee of Typographical Union No. 13, and three days later this agreement was ratified by Union No. 13. The agreement provided that wages of hand compositors for piece work should be 38 cents instead of 35 cents for 1,000 ems; \$17 a week for time work instead of \$16.50, from March 14, 1904, to February 1, 1905, \$18 thereafter: wages of machine operators, \$19 a week instead of \$18, from March 14, 1904, to February 1, 1905, and \$20 thereafter; that no change should be made in hours; that all disputes over terms of contract should be submitted to arbitration.

Following the adoption of the agreement, the Typothetæ stopped injunction proceedings.

Boston Typographical Union No. 13 paid weekly strike benefit of \$7 to married members, and \$5 to unmarried members.

March. Seventy-five stitchers employed at the Union Rubber Co. struck for restoration of rates of wages paid before January 1, and recognition of union; after three weeks men returned to work, concessions being made on

both sides; conference was held before State Board; Rubber Garment Workers Union No. 174 involved. — Eli Foreman & Co. had 11 cloth hat and cap makers go out upon his refusal to grant union demand of pay for legal holidays; when pay for future holidays was guaranteed, men demanded an increase of \$2 a week in wages, and to be paid for the time they were out; this was refused; in three weeks places were filled with the exception of three old employees who were reinstated; Cap Makers Union No. 7 involved. — Fifty trackmen employed by Boston Terminal Co. struck for \$1.75 a day and double pay for overtime and Sundays; men had been receiving from \$1.25 to \$1.50; only five of the men were taken back, the places of others were filled. — Twenty-eight stablemen, members of Stablemen's Union No. 10668, employed at the Park Riding School struck to enforce new union schedule of wages and hours; the whole force thereupon went out in sympathy; two days later, schedule was accepted and men returned to work. — Tailors employed by Geo. Bradley, including 10 men and six women, left work because women were obliged to work nine hours a day, whereas the men worked only eight; the strike was waged that men and women be put on the same footing; in three days, the matter was adjusted through the services of the State Board; women were granted the eight-hour day as well as the men; \$18 a week minimum for men; only members of the union to be employed; Ladies Tailors and Dressmakers Union involved. — Forty rubber workers employed by the Co-operative Rubber Co. left work on account of trouble over section work; in nine days men returned on the whole-work basis; Rubber Garment Workers No. 174 involved.

April. Edwin O. Fitch & Co. locked out or discharged four stablemen to resist their demand for the acceptance of union schedule of hours and wages; 11 stablemen went out in sympathy; places filled; Stablemen's No. 10668 involved. — Sixty-nine out of 75 rubber workers and stitchers, employees of the Union Rubber Co., struck because six workmen were laid off on alternate days on account of machinery; five weeks later, matter was satisfactorily adjusted, the firm signing agreement with Rubber Garment Workers No. 174 for one year. — Fifteen stablemen employed by Henry F. Johnson struck to enforce new union schedule of hours and wages; firm employs non-union help; some of the men returned without concessions; Stablemen's No. 10668 involved. — Fifty-four piano workers employed at the Emerson Piano Co. struck against introduction of piece work and disagreement over price list; some men were discharged, others returned to work, and places of others were filled; Piano and Organ Workers No. 19 involved.

May. A general strike of 1,000 bakers was ordered in Boston by Bakers Nos. 4 and 53 against about 200 master bakers; cause of the strike was refusal on the part of master bakers to grant increase in wages of \$1 a week for second hands, oven men, and bench hands, recognition of union, and that the union label be placed on every loaf of bread; many of the smaller firms signed while others claimed that employees broke faith and struck while negotiations for adjustment were pending; within a week 500 men had returned to work, the firms having signed the agreement; number of strikers dwindled down to 300 in August; strike had not been declared off up

to October 24, although all bakeries were reported to be running satisfactorily. — Hebrew Painters No. 642 had a strike of 200 painters affecting 50 shops; union demanded eight-hour day and \$2.80 wage, former wage being \$2.50; in two weeks strike was practically over, demands being generally granted, and men returned to work in all but two shops. — Piano movers employed by J. W. Cook & Son, Steinert & Sons Co., and Wm. Ridlon Co., to the number of 115, struck, having been refused the demand of Piano and Furniture Movers No. 343 for increase of wages of \$1 a week and reduction of hours from 11 to 10, with 25 cents in wages for overtime after six o'clock; within a week the firms had signed agreement granting \$1 a week increase, hours of labor to remain the same, overtime to be 25 cents an hour after seven o'clock, the terms to remain in force for three years. — Elevator constructors, numbering 300, struck in six local shops, Elevator Constructors No. 4 demanding jurisdiction over all New England; in eight weeks satisfactory agreement was reached, for none but Boston unionists were to do work in Boston or within 25 miles of the city; this was a part of a general movement throughout the United States and Canada, ordered by the International Executive Board, and involved 8,000 elevator constructors. — On May 24, Painters and Decorators No. 11 ordered a general strike of painters against 300 master painters involving about 1,600 journeymen; union demanded an increase from \$2.80 to \$3 a day for painters and from \$3.20 to \$3.40 a day for decorators; conferences were held prior to strike movement at which master painters agreed to increase wages beginning May 1, 1905; within the first week many of the smaller concerns had signed agreement and men had returned to work; during this time 145 non-union painters who struck had joined the union; on June 20, strike extended to New York, Washington, and Baltimore; on June 22, Judge Richardson issued injunction restraining officers of the B. T. C. and Painters and Decorators No. 11 from keeping pickets in front of certain buildings, and persisting and causing a sympathetic strike of employees working upon them; many of the employers declared open shop; on July 3, after six weeks of idleness, strike was declared off and men returned to work on July 5 under old rates.

June. Coppersmiths No. 58 ordered a strike against employing copper-smiths refusing to grant minimum rate of wages and eight-hour day; Hicks & Sons and E. B. Badger & Sons Co. were both affected; 32 involved; Hicks & Sons' men were out three weeks and returned under a better understanding; strike at E. B. Badger & Sons Co. was pending September 16. — Sixty building laborers and teamsters, members of Sand and Tip Cart Drivers No. 191, employed by the contractor on the Dearborn Street School struck for union wages; in three days, contractor agreed to sign union agreement and unionize his force. — Sheet metal workers, numbering about 150, employed by E. B. Badger & Sons Co. struck for eight-hour day with pay for nine hours; 15 coppersmiths struck in sympathy; places of strikers were filled; Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 found places for several of the strikers at \$4 for eight-hour day. — Twelve marine firemen employed on steamer of the Merchants & Miners Line struck demanding that crimping system be abolished; one month later, matter was amicably settled; Marine Firemen's Union involved. — Build-

ing trades workmen on the Kimball Building struck in sympathy with striking painters; 60 were involved; returned to work after two days. — A general strike affecting 13 firms of wharf and bridge building contractors took place for increase in wages, the men demanding \$3 for an eight-hour day; 140 wharf and bridge builders involved; generally granted. — Eighteen stationary engineers, members of Engineers No. 16, employed at the Quincy Market Cold Storage Warehouse Co. were locked out, it being alleged for neglect of work; on the following day union ordered strike but places of the discharged engineers were immediately filled as men had been held in readiness for the occasion. — Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers No. 72 engaged in a general strike movement against the open shop; 150 lathers involved; in two weeks striking lathers returned to work pending settlement. — Myer Rosenfield locked out 13 cap makers because they refused to report for work at 7.30 A.M., and remain a specified number of hours; employer claimed that men reporting and leaving work when they pleased interfered with the work; places filled; Cap Makers No. 7 involved.

July. Members of Marble Dealers Association having contract work in Boston locked out their employees to resist strike which had been planned by local Marble Workers and Setters Unions, the proposed action being sympathetic with the strike of marble workers in Baltimore employed by members of the same association; strike order was received from the International Union, although it was alleged that the decision was not favorable to local unions; 24 marble workers involved; in October, the lockout was still in force (after 13 weeks) although places of the union men had been filled. — Lockout at the Co-operative Rubber Co. involved about 40 garment workers, the trouble being dissatisfaction with work done by members of Rubber Garment Workers No. 174; establishment was shut down for a week; places filled. — Forty bridge builders, members of Structural Iron Workers No. 7, at work on the West Boston bridge struck, alleging breach of agreement; company had agreed to employ one apprentice only to every seven bridgemen; men claimed they employed two apprentices for six bridgemen; in two days, men returned to work under more satisfactory conditions. — Steamfitters and helpers, aggregating 34, employed by Ingalls & Kendrick struck because firm refused to pay carfares of men sent out on jobs; in five days firm agreed to grant demand and strikers returned; Steamfitters No. 22 and Steamfitters' Helpers No. 26 involved. — Buerkel & Co. had strike of 35 steamfitters and helpers due to refusal of firm to pay carfare; men were members of Steamfitters No. 22 and Steamfitters' Helpers No. 26; places were filled, no strikers being reinstated.

August. A general strike was ordered by Cap Makers No. 7 and Cap Cutters No. 38 against local hat and cap manufacturers because firms refused to accept union agreement, the main point of contention at issue being the open shop; seven establishments were affected and 110 employees involved; within two days five firms had signed agreement; strike in the two other establishments still pending. — A general strike affecting 71 clothing contractors was ordered by Garment Makers No. 1 because employers refused to sign new agreement embodying working rules for 1904-05; employers maintained that agreement had been ruled illegal in the Superior

Court; * union wanted to have full charge of hiring and discharging help; about 1,600 garment workers involved; within a week 18 contractors employing 450 men had signed agreement; one week later practically all contractors opened their shops for those who wished to work, agreeing to pay union price and work their men union hours but refusing to sign agreement; strike declared off by Union on September 16, the men to ask for reinstatement. — Fifty marble workers, members of local Marble Workers Union, inaugurated a general strike against firms using marble from Vermont quarries where strike was in progress. — Forty teamsters employed by Youlden, Smith, & Hopkins went out on strike because of grievance between firm and Teamsters No. 25, it being alleged that firm was employing a man at less than union wages; in two days places were filled. — Owing to general dissatisfaction with closed shop condition and upon refusal of firm to grant demands, 15 skirt makers at the Eastern Skirt Co. struck; firm declared open shop; at the close of our record, firm was running to full capacity with non-union help; Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 involved.

September. Norcross Brothers had seven stonemasons and 11 bricklayers leave work because of employment of delinquent union mason on same job; in five days, delinquent member settled. — Twelve carpenters employed by the Hebrew Builders Association struck upon the order of Carpenters No. 954 (Hebrew) that union wages be paid to carpenters; within a week many of the firms had signed agreement. — A general strike was ordered by Steamfitters No. 22 against 32 master steamfitters who refused to sign union agreement; 450 steamfitters involved; in one week employers voted to maintain open shop; places of strikers being filled; on October 6, union voted to continue strike. — Sixty-five glass workers, members of Decorative Glass Workers No. 28, inaugurated a general strike against those master glass workers refusing to sign union agreement; in November, strike had not been declared off, although 22 strikers had returned to work. — Engineers and cranimen in the employ of the Eastern Dredging Co. struck upon refusal of company to sign agreement of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 14; 14 strikers were directly involved, 100 men affected; two weeks previous to strike conferences were held between representatives of dredging concerns and the union at which agreement was submitted and signed by all firms except the one herein named; places partially filled by non-union men. — Bridge and structural iron workers to the number of 110 employed upon the West Boston bridge left work for increase, it being alleged by them that riveters were increased two cents an hour; within three days, matter was adjusted with men individually, company agreeing to pay employees at the rate of 47½ cents an hour.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, hatters began working for weekly wage of \$20 for 50 hours, instead of \$18 for 55 hours as heretofore. — Union boxmakers and sawyers granted demand for nine instead of 10-hour day, eight hours on Saturdays; weekly wages for sawyers to be \$13.50; fitters, \$12; machine operators and hand nailers, same as now paid; overtime one and one-quarter price. — Barber shops in Charlestown district began closing at 8 P.M. except on Saturdays. — New agree-

* See Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 32, July, 1904, page 231.

ment of garment workers with clothing contractors for equalization of wages signed. — Piano and Furniture Movers No. 343 made agreement with employers for weekly wages: Drivers, \$13; helpers, \$12; hours 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. with one hour for dinner; overtime, 25 cents an hour; to be in effect until May 1, 1904. — Longshoremen's No. 302 presented new scale of wages and hours to employers; granted in January.* — Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers No. 36 demanded an eight-hour day; generally accepted.

November. Electrical Workers No. 103 secured through strike an acceptance of new agreement granting an increase of wages of 20 cents a day for 1904, and 60 cents a day for 1905. — The fire-room force at the Boston Athletic Association were granted union wages and eight-hour day.

December. Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74 presented demand for weekly increase of \$1.50 (making wages \$15.50) for hoisting engineers and \$1 (making wages \$15) for trolley-men, overtime 40 cents an hour; employees signed new agreement in January. — Typographical No. 13 demanded new scale of weekly wages, \$18 for hand compositors, \$22 for machine operators; strike ensued in February.

January. Sign Writers No. 391 were granted demand for an eight-hour day, \$3 a day for letterers, \$2 for helpers; time and one-half for overtime; double time for Sunday and holiday work. — Transatlantic Steamship Clerks' Assembly 1648, K. of L., were granted demand for daily wage of \$2, and \$3 for night work. — The following data were obtained by the International Typographical Union in response to a blank sent to secretaries of Boston typographical unions on September 17, 1903, asking for prevailing wages and hours of labor: Local morning newspaper work: Machine operators, hand compositors, proofreaders, floor-men, admen, and machine tenders, \$24.36 a week of 42 hours; overtime 80 cents an hour; on evening editions, hand compositors, machine operators, foremen, proofreaders, floor-men, admen, and machine tenders, \$22.26 a week of 42 hours; overtime 80 cents an hour; on weekly newspapers, 35 cents for 1,000 ems, hand compositors, proofreaders, floor-men, admen, in hand offices \$16.50 a week of 54 hours, in machine offices \$16.50 a week of 48 hours, machine operators and tenders, \$18 a week of 48 hours, overtime one and one-half price. Book and job work: Hand compositors, proofreaders, floor-men, and admen in hand offices \$16.50 a week of 54 hours, machine operators (simplex machines), proofreaders, floor-men, and admen in machine offices \$16.50 a week of 48 hours; machine operators (linotype) and tenders, \$18 a week of 48 hours, overtime one and one-half price.

February. Pants Makers No. 173 demanded a nine-hour day with 10 hours' pay; generally granted. — Board of Aldermen concurred with City Council in order increasing daily wages of laborers to \$2.25; no appropriation was made and order was not signed by Mayor.

March. Lathers No. 72 granted demand for a 44-hour week at 42½ cents an hour. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 was granted an eight-hour day and weekly wages of \$14 for inside work, and \$16.80 for outside work. — Stablemen No. 10663 were granted following scale of weekly wages: Carriage washers, \$15; harness cleaners, \$14; horse clippers, \$14; floor-

* For agreement see Labor Bulletin No. 31, May, 1904.

men, \$14; hostlers, \$12; 12-hour day with one hour for dinner, and every other Sunday forenoon or afternoon off.

April. Firemen No. 353 secured increase in wages for firemen employed in the pauper institution departments of the city, from \$40 to \$50 a month. — Retail Clerks No. 873 granted demand for Wednesday half-holiday from May 1 to October 1 by all East Boston dry goods, grocery and provision, fish, boot and shoe, men's furnishings, and furniture dealers. — Grocery and Provision Clerks generally granted weekly half-holiday during Summer months. — Coal Teamsters and Handlers No. 68 granted weekly scale of wages: Wharfmen and one-horse teamsters, \$12; two-horse teamsters, \$13; three-horse teamsters, \$14; also Saturday half-holiday from April 1 to October 1; Saturday afternoon and holiday work to be paid one and one-half time. — Demand made in bottling departments of local breweries for a nine-hour day; brewers compromised by granting a 10-hour day in Summer, and a nine-hour day in Winter, with no change in wages. — Hebrew Bakers No. 45 granted demand that when a man is discharged he is to be paid in full at the expiration of his day's work, or else his pay runs on until he is given his wages.

May. Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 was granted demands for increase in weekly wages of \$1, a half-hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. — Painters No. 11 demanded an increase of 20 cents a day for painters and decorators; strike ensued. — Piano and Furniture Movers No. 343 was granted demand, after a three days' strike, for an increase in weekly wages of \$1, and a reduction of from 11 to 10 hours a day, making the wages of drivers \$14, lumpers \$13, and drivers of three-horse teams and covered vans \$15. — Teamsters in the employ of the Armstrong Transfer Co. were granted a 10-hour day. — The Retail Grocers Association adopted a resolution expressing its interest in the plan of the Church Alliance for the Advancement of Labor to secure a 10 o'clock closing hour on Saturday night, and urging its members to co-operate in it as far as their individual conditions would permit. — Two East Boston firms granted request of Copper-smiths No. 58 for daily wage of \$3.50 for an eight-hour day. — Hebrew Carpenters No. 954 was granted demand for an increase from \$2.80 to \$3 for an eight-hour day.

June. Police Commission notified proprietors of barber shops that shops must close Saturday nights promptly at 12 o'clock. — City Council passed an order providing for the payment of \$3 a day to painters employed in the several departments. — About 50 proprietors of barber shops in the North End formed a Barbers Association and agreed to keep their shops open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. except on Saturdays and days before holidays, when they would keep open until midnight. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 demanded an eight-hour day and a daily wage of \$3; granted by all but one firm.

July. According to a provision made by Postmaster George A. Hibbard, the eight-hour day went into effect in the mailing department of the Boston Postal District, as far as was deemed practicable; about 350 men were benefited by the new schedule which was reported in September to be working most satisfactorily. — Tile Layers No. 22 demanded daily wage of \$4.50, an increase of 50 cents; increase of 25 cents granted and accepted by union. — Credit houses agreed to close at six o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday,

Thursday, and Friday evenings during July and August. — At conference between Coal Teamsters No. 68 and the coal dealers, a Saturday half-holiday from April 1 to October 1, and overtime pay of 80 cents an hour, extra, when asked to work Saturday afternoons, was granted.

August. Carpenters District Council reported that 10 contractors had granted eight-hour day for wharf and bridge carpenters. — A majority of the Dorchester storekeepers agreed to close Saturdays at 10 P.M.

Trade Unions. In October, Metal Trades Council voted support of all affiliated unions to striking blacksmiths in B. & A. R.R. shops. — Typefounders No. 2 voted that members should not sign individual contracts presented by one employer, the contracts providing that no man should leave the employer within a specified time or should strike; 35 typefounders were locked out as result; support was voted by Allied Printing Trades Council; later, injunction was sought by the company to restrain officers and members of local and national typographical unions from interfering with its business; case was heard before Judge Braley in the Supreme Court; action deferred. — Horseshoers No. 5 received notice that Master Horseshoers Association had voted to discontinue using union stamp and to use label of their own association instead; in November, Convention of State Council of Journeymen Horseshoers voted that union stamp must not be discarded but that label of Master Horseshoers Association might be used in conjunction with it. — Hay and Grain Teamsters No. 808 organized. — Cigarmakers No. 97 voted to oppose attempt to amend constitution of national union so as to authorize sympathetic strikes. — Expressmen No. 307 referred grievance against local auto-express company to Team Drivers Council, the union alleging that employees of the company were locked out on account of affiliation with the union. — Stationary Firemen No. 3 received report that union conditions had been established in fire room of local hotel. — As a result of factional trouble in national organization of Knights of Labor, members of District Assembly No. 30, K. of L., separated, some of the unions forming District Assembly No. 30, Incorporated, and the remainder holding the original name and charter. — Team Drivers No. 25 instructed members to make every effort to have horses shod only in shops using journeymen horseshoers' union stamp. — Boiler Makers No. 9 voted financial aid to blacksmiths on strike against B. & A. R.R.; \$100 voted for same purpose by Bricklayers No. 3. — Temporary union of barbers in Charlestown organized. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 reported membership of about 300; voted to demand minimum daily wage of \$2.80 instead of \$2.50. — Messenger Boys Protective No. 11252, on account of discharge of president, agitated strike against local telegraph companies, but voted to allow representatives of State Branch of A. F. of L. and Cigarmakers Union to investigate grievance; later, boys were locked out by the companies or struck; Newsboys Protective No. 9077 adopted resolutions supporting messenger boys and voted to assess members 10 cents a week for their assistance. — Team drivers held mass meeting to agitate eight-hour day for teamsters and more thorough organization. — Bay State Lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, appointed committee to work for the amalgamation of the Brotherhood with International Association of Car Workers.

— Cooks No. 328 received report that more than 100 local employers had signed agreement to employ only union cooks. — Laundry workers organized with membership of 800; in November, received charter as Union No. 66, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers International Union. — Italian journeymen barbers organized to work for reduction in hours and general improvement of conditions. — Long-standing dispute between management of local theatres and Theatrical Stage Employees No. 11 was settled and theatres removed from unfair list. — Capmakers No. 7 voted to advertise union label, fund to be raised by assessing members \$1 each. — Effort was made to organize clerks in retail boot and shoe stores. — Upholsterers No. 53 presented demand for 44 hours instead of 50 a week, giving Saturday half-holiday, and minimum wage of \$18; employers offered compromise of 48 hours a week to begin April 1, 1904; not accepted; in November, strike ensued. — Several non-union brewery workmen, who had been hired in local breweries to fill strikers' places in 1902, in response to newspaper advertisements, and later had been discharged (when agreement was made with the unions that only union men were to be employed), brought suits against master brewers, alleging that employers had promised steady employment and had therefore broken contracts in discharging them; cases were heard before Judge Gaskill in the Superior Court; in 10 cases damages were awarded the complainants, amounting to nearly \$6,000, and in five cases decisions were rendered in favor of defendants. — Building Trades Council indorsed effort of Horse-shoers Union No. 5 to enforce use of its label in certain local shops; adopted resolutions indorsing the cause of local messenger boys in existing lockout; in November, united with other labor organizations in holding mass meeting to protest against employment of girls as messengers, and to urge government ownership of telegraph companies.

November. Allied Printing Trades Council voted to renew effort to have union label appear upon all text books used in local public schools; granted label to four offices. — Boiler Makers No. 9 joined movement to have all Eastern lodges leave the international brotherhood and unite in an independent national organization; agitation was started by lodges in Baltimore because of alleged unfair treatment. — Longshoremen No. 302 reorganized, forming a separate division for members employed in each shed or wharf, each division having its own chairman in addition to representatives on the general executive board; in January, men working by the hour on Ocean, Clyde, and Plant line wharves received charter as Association No. 549 of Longshoremen. — Lathers No. 72 voted to reaffiliate with B. T. C.; had withdrawn delegates in preceding July. — National convention of A. F. of L. adopted resolutions indorsing trade labels of various unions and especially urging support of B. and S. W. stamp on account of efforts of A. L. U. and K. of L. to boycott the stamp due to troubles in Lynn and Haverhill; rendered decision that firemen in breweries are under jurisdiction of Firemen's Union rather than Brewery Workmen's Union; refused charter applied for by union of insurance agents on ground that members were not bona fide wage earners. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 voted to appeal to convention of A. F. of L. to settle difficulty between union and C. L. U., the latter organization having refused to admit

union's delegates. — Proposal of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to adopt a trade label was indorsed by Stairbuilders No. 1573, Mill and Bench Hands No. 1410, and other affiliated unions. — Boiler Makers No. 9 voted to pay per capita assessment of \$2 levied by International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders. — Agitation was renewed to have city department organizations in K. of L. and A. F. of L. amalgamate. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers Nos. 21 and 170 surrendered charters and reorganized as Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 with membership of 2,000. — Custom Tailors No. 224 granted union label to six employers. — Painters No. 11 ratified decision rendered by A. F. of L. at recent convention, regarding division of work between painters and hardwood finishers. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 presented demand for eight-hour day with minimum weekly wage of \$15 for shop work and \$16.80 for outside work; were working 50 hours a week and receiving \$13.50 for inside work and \$15 for outside work. — Mass meeting was held to form State District Council of all woodworkers' unions. — The controversy between electrical contractors of Boston and members of Electrical Workers No. 103 employed by them, regarding the provisions of Article XXIII of the agreement which was entered into in 1902 at the close of the electrical workers' strike, was referred to the State Board for settlement. The article in contention follows:

Electrical Workers Union No. 103 shall accept upon application, without prejudice based on any claims or former grievance, any journeyman or helper, whatever the classification of the contractor may be at the time of his making application into the Union. Such new members as may enter the Union by reason of this agreement shall receive equal benefits with their fellow-workmen, and shall be assessed no more in dues, fines or fees of any kind than are regularly exacted from other members of Local 103; provided, that he passes the regular examination provided for by this agreement.

The State Board rendered a decision to the effect that the provisions of said article apply to persons who had at *some time been members* of the local union as well as to persons who had never been members of said local.

December. Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126 received complaint that local employer obliged men to work from 15 to 20 hours a day, at wages paid by other firms for regular day's work. — Plasterers No. 10 voted to request national body to affiliate with newly-organized Structural Building Trades Alliance of America. — Strike of Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126 was indorsed by Teamsters No. 25, Stablemen's Protective 10663, and the national organization of teamsters; \$3,000 assistance was received during the first week. — Suit brought by Vest Makers No. 172 against local clothing contractor for violation of agreement was decided in favor of the union, \$150 damages being allowed. — Union of about 150 elevatormen organized. — District Council of Bricklayers and Stonemasons formed by unions of Boston, Cambridge, and Everett. — Local union of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners appointed joint arbitration committee to prepare new agreement to be presented to employers in 1904. — Effort was made to reorganize union of tinnerns which had disbanded after strike in 1901. — Inside Architectural Iron Workers No. 59 voted to suspend business agent, alleging that he had instructed members to return to work in viola-

tion of strike order issued by international officials. — Capmakers No. 7 indorsed strike of members ordered on account of alleged violation of contract. — Hatters Nos. 5 and 6 voted financial aid to local striking upholsterers. — State Branch of International Union of Steam Engineers organized. — Musicians No. 9 adopted new rules to take effect January 1, 1904, making the minimum price \$3 for playing for a party, \$18 a week for orchestra work in first and second class theatres; also forbidding members to play with non-union men except in the Boston Symphony Orchestra; during month, enrolled 400 new members as result, bringing total membership up to 1,200. — Artificial Stone and Asphalt Workers No. 1 voted to apply for charter from newly-organized American Brotherhood of Cement Workers. — Garment Workers No. 1 instructed members to purchase only such hats or caps as bear union label of Cloth Hat and Cap Makers. — Upholsterers No. 53 received notice that international organization had indorsed strike begun by local union in November; strike was also indorsed by C. L. U. and Carpet Upholsterers No. 89. — Carpenters No. 33 voted aid to striking typefounders; urged members to patronize only such grocers and provision dealers as employ union clerks and voted to issue list of these firms for benefit of members. — Theatrical Stage Employees No. 11 voted to establish sick and death benefit fund. — In accordance with new agreement between United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners providing for their ultimate amalgamation, local branches, in Boston and vicinity, of Amalgamated Society affiliated with Carpenters District Council. — Lumber and Box Teamsters No. 112 prepared new schedule of wages and general conditions, to be presented in January. — Garment Workers District Council No. 9 granted union label to two firms; received report that successful campaign in favor of the label had been conducted in Western part of the State.

January. Waiters No. 80 dedicated new clubhouse and headquarters; membership numbered 650. — Iron and Brass Molders No. 6 voted moral and financial support to striking typefounders. — Steam Engineers No. 16 appointed committee to work with legislative committees of C. L. U. and State Branch, A. F. of L., to obtain change in engineers' license law. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4 instructed delegates to State organization to endeavor to have amendment adopted providing for special engineers' examinations. — Upholsterers Assembly 4807 surrendered charter in K. of L. and reorganized under International Upholsterers Union; affiliated with A. F. of L. — Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 380 surrendered charter. — Hebrew Painters No. 642 voted to present demand for \$3 minimum daily wage instead of \$2.50. — Annual report of Carpenters No. 33 showed membership of nearly 2,000, about 425 having been added during the year; over \$1,800 had been paid in sickness, accident, and strike benefits and \$1,000 for two total disability benefits; union is the largest local of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and has been in existence for the longest continuous period. — In the case of R. W. Garrity (candidate for president of union) vs. W. B. Kirkpatrick (president of union) and other members of Bartenders No. 77 a temporary injunction was issued by Judge Richardson in the Superior Court to restrain Union

from installing officers and disposing or tampering with ballots cast at election, complaint being that ballots at recent election were not properly counted; demurrer filed by the defendants sustained inasmuch as it (bill of complaint) did not set forth a cause of action within the jurisdiction of the Court. — Typefounders No. 2 were notified that local strike, begun in October, would not receive support of international union. — Gasfitters No. 175 adopted sick, death, and lockout benefit system of the United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers. — Annual report of Cigarmakers No. 97 showed membership of 1,956, the increase for the year being 236; \$11,000 had been spent during the year in advertising union label. — Notice was received by local unions of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen that attempt to amalgamate their national union with the International Association of Railway Carmen was unsuccessful. — Transatlantic Steamship Clerks Assembly 1648 organized under K. of L. — Laundry Workers No. 66 admitted 106 members. — Sign Writers No. 391 began series of practical talks relating to the trade. — Carpenters No. 33 appropriated \$25 to assist Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 in advertising union label. — Marble Cutters and Setters voted to affiliate with international union of the craft. — Women's Label League organized to promote sale of union-labeled goods. — Painters No. 11 voted to hold monthly educational meetings. — Roofers Protective No. 17 appealed to Slate and Tile Roofers International Union for action against several firms who are antagonistic to local union. — Stationary Firemen Nos. 3 of Boston and 53 of Cambridge united as Local No. 353 of Boston and Cambridge and vicinity with 600 members. — Park Employees Assembly 7576, K. of L., voted to renew effort to have steady work given the men through the Winter. — Machinists No. 264 considered advisability of adopting sick benefit in addition to death benefit. — State Branch of International Union of Steam Engineers organized by local unions in 16 cities representing over 4,000 members; appointed legislative committee to work for amendment of engineers' license law to establish more stringent requirements. — Barbers No. 182 granted union cards to 18 employers. — Through efforts of Garment Workers District Council No. 9 unions were organized by 136 women coat makers and by 95 women vest makers, and efforts were made to organize women pants makers. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 voted to request proprietors of barber shops not to receive goods from non-union drivers. — Steam Engineers No. 16 voted to join State Branch of International Union of Steam Engineers. — Lathers No. 72 began agitation for new agreement as to wages and hours. — Team Drivers No. 25 presented agreement to Master Team Drivers Association asking for \$12 for all one-horse teams and increase of 33 cents a day for lumpers not employed steadily; also that teams shall not leave the stables until 7 A.M. although men report at 6 A.M. as usual; that all non-union men shall become members of A. F. of L. at first meeting after they are employed; that union representatives shall be allowed to visit stables on union business at any time; Association rejected agreement; union placed controversy in hands of Team Drivers District Council. — Typographical No. 13 presented new schedule for book and job compositors providing eight-hour day, \$18 a week for hand work, \$21 for machine work, and 40 cents per 1,000 ems for piece

work; Boston Typothetæ would not sign agreement; strike ensued February 1; two weeks later, temporary injunction was granted, upon petition of Typothetæ, to restrain officers of Typographical No. 13 from attempting to bring about sympathetic strike and from paying benefits to persons striking in sympathy; Union received offer of financial aid from Typographical No. 6 of New York but voted not to accept, local union being in excellent financial condition. — Bakers No. 4 voted to affiliate with State Branch of Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners International Union. — Bill Posters No. 17 increased initiation fee from \$10 to \$25. — Stationary Firemen's District Council reported that membership of local unions throughout the State had increased over 40 per cent in six months; voted to make effort to have State license law more carefully enforced. — Carpenters No. 33 indorsed bill to be presented to legislature providing eight-hour day on public work. — Woodworkers No. 24 increased monthly dues from 60 cents to \$1 and abolished yearly assessment. — Industrial Insurance Agents voted to apply to K. of L. for charter. — Molding and Picture Frame Workers No. 251 organized under charter from Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union; in February, affiliated with Woodworkers District Council. — Engineers, Firemen, and Assistants Assembly 1628, K. of L., organized. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Employees No. 6064 surrendered charter in A. F. of L. and, in February, reorganized as Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters and Helpers No. 149, affiliated with International Brotherhood of Teamsters; in March, received charter. — Joint committees of Piano and Organ Workers Nos. 19 and 21 of Boston and 44 of Cambridge began agitation to organize 2,000 women employed in factories under their jurisdiction. — Sign Builders and Hangers No. 1271 organized under United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. — At the convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union held in Cincinnati from January 11 to the 27th, a resolution was adopted instructing the general officers to establish a Bureau of Information at the International Headquarters of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Boston, for the purpose of securing the prices paid in the various localities on the different branches of work in the shoe trade, and in order that the various locals affiliated with the B. and S. W. might be able to obtain at all times prices paid on all grades of work in the several localities. Up to September the Bureau of Information had not been established, but it was expected by officers of the bureau to have it in working operation by January 1, 1905, with headquarters at 426 Albany Building. — President Charles W. Eliot's reply to the Building Trades Council (in answer to a communication wherein he was asked to give proof or retract certain allegations which it was reported that he made at a speech in Brooklyn) was, in substance, that the reported statements were not expressed in his language and did not correctly convey his ideas. — Building Trades Council received complaint that law was being violated by employment of non-citizen, non-resident laborers on construction of city buildings.

February. Allied Printing Trades Council granted union label to two firms. — Stationary Firemen No. 353 voted to establish free employment bureau for members. — Horsehoers No. 5 voted to request Police Commission to enforce Sunday closing law in horseshoeing shops. — Electrical

Cable Splicers No. 396 and Bookbinders No. 16 indorsed strike of book and job compositors. — Messenger Boys No. 11252 made efforts to revive interest in organization which had flagged since strike in October. — Sewer Workers Assembly 1621, K. of L., instructed members to make every effort to defeat project to establish State board of public works for Boston; voted to urge all organized labor to take similar action. — Temporary organization of waitresses formed. — Sand and Tipcart Drivers No. 191 received large increase in membership, 200 names being presented in one week. — Cigarmakers No. 97 appropriated \$125 for assistance of striking glove makers of Gloversville, N. Y.; \$50 for same purpose was appropriated by Car and Locomotive Painters. — Paving Department Workers No. 6751 voted to affiliate with State Branch, A. F. of L. — Steam Engineers No. 16 reported plans for employment bureau as means of protecting members from extortionate charges made by regular employment bureaus; in April, received notice from Board of Police Commissioners of proposed rules to regulate charges of employment offices. — Agitation made for organization of newspaper wagon drivers. — Structural Building Trades Alliance organized by representatives of local unions of bricklayers, masons, carpenters, elevator constructors, hoisting and portable engineers, lathers, plasterers, plumbers and gasfitters, and structural and ornamental iron workers. — Mill and Bench Hands No. 1410, through Carpenters District Council, presented demand for eight-hour day, increase in wages, and agreement that only interior building finish made in Boston and vicinity and bearing union label be used. — Coopers No. 58 adopted resolutions opposing agitation for biennial State elections; reported that international label had been adopted by several local firms. — Building Laborers No. 15 voted to affiliate with local Building Trades Alliance. — Pants Makers No. 173 presented demand for nine-hour day and increase in prices, making wages same as for 10 hours, to affect 350 members; voted to declare strike against any contractor refusing demand. — Capmakers No. 7 voted to enforce rule that pay for legal holidays shall not be deducted from wages. — Cigarmakers No. 97 appropriated \$10,000 for advertising union label in Boston and vicinity. — Piano and Furniture Movers No. 243 adopted resolutions urging all union men not to employ non-union piano and furniture movers. — Unity Lodge of Machinists No. 678 organized. — Barbers No. 182 granted union cards to 48 shops; adopted resolutions condemning barber schools. — Union was organized by 630 Italian laborers, the object being to abolish padrone system and improve conditions generally; charter applied for from A. F. of L.; in March, added over 300 members. — Longshoremen No. 549 voted to oppose bill before the legislature providing for Sunday work on ships delayed by accident or unfavorable weather; in March, similar action was taken by Longshoremen No. 548 and Longshoremen's Provident Union. — Theatrical Stage Employees No. 11 adopted sick and death benefit system. — Mutual benefit association organized for members of Stereotypers No. 2, about 90 members joining. — Carpenters No. 33 voted to recommend that United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners affiliate with National Structural Building Trades Alliance. — Musicians No. 9 voted that union price list should be suspended during national encampment of G. A. R. in August, to enable

veterans to make any arrangements desirable. — Building Trades Council indorsed bill pending in legislature authorizing the city of Boston to provide for inspection of buildings containing sheet metal work contrivances.

March. Riggers Protective No. 10315 indorsed action of Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union in resisting attempt of vessel owners to reduce wages \$5 a month. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 voted that members should wear union button; adopted death benefit system. — Plymouth Rock Lodge of Carworkers voted to affiliate with C. L. U. — At hearing before legislative committee prominent labor unionists stated that factory inspection and 58-hour laws were not properly enforced in Lowell and Fall River. — Building Laborers No. 15, having 1,200 members, reorganized under charter from International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers as Union No. 155; similar action was taken by Plasterers' Tenders No. 1, new charter number being 154. — Blacksmiths No. 209 presented demand to have only seven hours' work on Saturdays instead of eight in Roxbury shops of N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. — Car Workers Unions of Boston and vicinity submitted new scale of hours and wages to N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co. — Stablemen's Protective No. 10663 voted to establish uniform rates for all stables. — Rubber Garment Workers No. 174 indorsed strike of 75 members against reduction in wages. — Floor Layers No. 1096 voted, on referendum, that United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners affiliate with National Structural Building Trades Alliance. — Roofers Protective No. 17 voted to investigate report that several firms were doing piece work in violation of union rules. — Brass Molders No. 192 reported that practically every person employed at the trade in Boston and vicinity was a unionist. — Hotel and Railroad News Co. signed union agreements of horseshoers, carriage and wagon workers, and stablemen, and all employees joined respective unions. — Sewer Workers Assembly 1621, K. of L., voted to continue agitation for \$2.25 daily wage for city laborers. — Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 9 received report that agreement, providing chiefly that only union men be employed and that Saturday half-holiday be granted during July and August, had been signed by all employers, a strike being narrowly averted. — Laundry Workers No. 66 adopted new schedule of hours and wages; received notice from several employers that scale would be accepted upon presentation. — Steam Engineers No. 16, in considering a political communication received asking union's indorsement, voted not to indorse any political candidate or party. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 indorsed demand of city employees for extra pay for Sunday work. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 160 instructed business agent to call attention of State police to the unsanitary condition of some local grocery and provision stores; voted to agitate having Wednesday half-holiday extended from May to October 1. — Waiters No. 80 admitted employees of 14 hotels and restaurants where union agreement had been accepted; petitioned C. L. U. to assist in effort to have licenses of seven second-class hotels renewed, the Board of Police Commissioners having announced that licenses in question would not be granted; five of the hotels employed only union help; hearings were granted union by the Governor and Board. — Carpenters District Council began campaign to establish full union con-

ditions in Everett, Malden, Mattapan, and Somerville. — Building Laborers No. 19 of South Boston voted to apply for charter from International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union. — About 80 Italian laborers organized; alleged that men were dissatisfied with management of big union formed in February. — At its first annual executive board meeting the newly-organized Women's National Trades Union League voted to investigate all strikes in which women are involved and to render moral support whenever strikes are justifiable; also to provide organizers in trades where workers are too poor to bear the expense of forming unions; league was started as result of lack of women delegates at A. F. of L. convention in November, 1903, and was modeled after Women's Trades Union League of England. — Hod Carriers and Building Laborers No. 155, Plasterers' Tenders No. 154, and Building Laborers No. 19 formed Building Laborers District Council. — Rubber Garment Workers No. 174 expelled four officers for returning to work while settlement of recent strike was pending. — Stablemen's Protective No. 10663 received 100 applications for membership as result of acceptance of union agreement in local stables. — Building Laborers District Council voted not to affiliate with National Structural Building Trades Alliance. — Carpenters District Council voted to unite with Woodworkers District Council in drawing up agreement to govern mutual trade relations. — Machinists No. 264 voted to affiliate with proposed new district council to be known as Navy Yard and Arsenal District Branch, International Association of Machinists. — Paving Department Workers No. 6751, as result of agitation for formation of national union of city department employees to include 300 such unions throughout the country, reported that unions in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia had agreed to unite with unions of this State in convention to be held at Springfield in April, for the formation of a national body; plan was opposed by Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Drivers and Helpers No. 149 upon the ground that organization along industrial lines interfered with the more efficient organization by trades. — Iron and Brass Chippers No. 11610, A. F. of L., organized. — Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 332 organized. — Plasterers' Tenders Union voted to withdraw from B. T. C. and affiliate with Building Trades Alliance. — Mill and Bench Hands No. 1410 began agitation for 50-hour week. — Sign Writers No. 391 voted to establish an employment list. — Fund was started by Fishermen's Union from which to pay benefits of \$100 in case of death and \$5 a week in case of accident or sickness. — New union of meat cutters and butcher workmen organized. — Cigarmakers No. 97 voted to co-operate with Boston Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis in its efforts to prevent spread of the disease; in April, similar action was taken by Brewery Workmen No. 14, Carpenters No. 33, Sign Writers No. 391, Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4, and Structural Building Trades Alliance; meetings of each union were held for the discussion of the causes of the disease and means of preventing it; cigarmakers distributed placards to be placed on walls of cigar factories giving simple measures to prevent the development and spread of tuberculosis.

April. Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 voted to request eight-hour day to take effect June 1. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 affiliated with

Team Drivers Council. — Housesmiths and Architectural Iron and Wire Workers voted to affiliate with Building Trades Alliance. — Plasterers No. 10 voted to increase dues for the purpose of establishing a permanent emergency fund. — National Cotton Spinners Association, in semi-annual convention, adopted resolutions favoring eight-hour day, anti-injunction laws, and better system of factory inspection. — Marble, Slate, and Soapstone Workers No. 7 adopted schedule of hours and wages to be enforced May 1. — Stationary Firemen No. 358 voted to adopt benefit system allowing \$5 a week in case of sickness and \$100 to beneficiaries of deceased members. — Painters No. 11 presented demand for increase of 20 cents a day, making wages \$3 for painters and \$3.40 for decorators. — Carpenters District Council instructed the 28 affiliated local unions to raise initiation fee to \$10. — Cement and Asphalt Workers Union notified employers of demand that after May 1 only union men should be employed; voted not to ask for change in hours or wages. — Teamsters Assembly 1642 disbanded and about 140 members with 75 other team drivers organized as Teamsters No. 242 under International Brotherhood of Teamsters. — Newspaper Wagon Drivers and Helpers organized as local No. 259, International Brotherhood of Teamsters. — Resolutions condemning, as unpatriotic, the publication of evening editions of newspapers on legal holidays and urging all local newspaper companies to discontinue such holiday publications were adopted by Typographical No. 13, Stereotypers No. 2, Newspaper Mailers No. 1, and Newspaper Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 259. — Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 presented demands for 12-hour day, from 4.45 A.M. to 5.45 P.M. with one-half hour for breakfast and for dinner, and \$14 a week from April to October, and \$13 the remainder of the year; schedule was indorsed by International Brotherhood of Teamsters and by Team Drivers District Council. — Steam Engineers No. 16 voted to investigate complaint that engineers employed by the city at the Boston Insane Hospital (Pierce and Austin Farms) were obliged to work 12 hours a day and seven days a week, at less than prevailing rate of wages, also to do their own firing; union scale prescribes eight-hour day. — Garment Workers District Council No. 9 passed resolutions protesting against open shop policy adopted by National Association of Clothiers. — Unions affiliated with Carpenters District Council ratified agreement renewing schedule of eight hours and \$3 a day and establishing more satisfactory shop rules. — Tile Layers Union presented new agreement asking for slight increase in wages. — Tile Layers' Helpers No. 36 petitioned employers for standard daily wage of \$2.25 and payment of board and traveling expenses on out-of-town work. — Cigarmakers No. 97 received notice of decision of Internal Revenue Department, at Washington, that no labels or other outside matter shall appear on caution stamps placed on cigar boxes; indorsed action of Cigarmakers International Union in appealing from this decision as being direct discrimination against trade union labels. — Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74 fined a member \$100 and suspended him from Union for filling place of a union official who had been discharged during recent controversy over new schedule of hours and wages. — Bartenders No. 77 established new benefit system, to take effect May 1, allowing sick benefit of \$1 a day and the sum of \$50 in case of

death, an additional \$50 being paid by the International League. — Bakers Nos. 4 and 53 presented demands for increase of \$1 in weekly wage, recognition of union, and use of union label on every loaf of bread baked; strike ensued against large firms on May 1, small employers having generally granted demands. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 ratified new agreement governing wages, hours, and working rules, to be in force until April 1, 1906. — Building Laborers No. 6 voted to affiliate with International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union, matter having been under consideration for several months. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 received report of business agent that two local schoolhouses were in such unsanitary condition as to menace the health of children — Hebrew Painters No. 642 demanded \$2.80 for eight-hour day to affect 250 members. — Team Drivers District Council indorsed new agreement of Baggage Transfer Drivers and Helpers No. 612. — District Lodge No. 9 of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders resolved to fine any member \$25 who divulged the transactions of meetings. — Building Trades Council reported affiliation of 22 local unions.

May. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7 entered into agreement with contractors on new bridge, thereby settling an important controversy. — About 200 waitresses organized and applied for charter from Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance. — Expressmen No. 307 reported complete unionizing of smaller express companies. — Carpenters District Council voted to enforce union schedule of eight hours and \$3 a day for carpenters employed by large firms and corporations outside the building industry; notified employers of bridge and wharf carpenters that eight-hour day must be established for these men June 1; notified Boston Elevated Railway Co. and other large corporations which do their own carpentering work that union rules and wages must be recognized. — Cooks No. 328 opened free employment bureau for members. — Teamsters No. 25 voted to impose fine upon members for purchasing sheepskin coats not bearing garment workers' union label. — Painters No. 11 voted not to strike but to appeal to State Board for assistance in obtaining increase of 20 cents a day so as to give \$3 for painters and \$3.40 for decorators; three weeks later, after several conferences had been held, voted to strike. — Upon petition of local brewing company, temporary injunction was issued by Judge Lawton in the Superior Court to restrain Brewery Workmen Nos. 14 and 29 and officials of the international union from doing anything to cause a strike against the company because company's bottling was being done by a non-union firm; bill also restrained the payment of strike benefits, should a strike be declared; within a week matter was satisfactorily adjusted and court proceedings dropped. — Woodworkers No. 24 increased initiation fee to \$10. — Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 admitted 42 new members as result of agreement entered into with master teamsters. — Two local unions of photo-engravers amalgamated as part of movement to establish international union for the trade under A. F. of L., the International Typographical Union having surrendered jurisdiction over it. — Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74 received complaint that unlicensed engineers were being employed by local coal dealer in violation of law. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 160 adopted system of issuing

new button each month to members in good standing. — Marble Workers No. 1 submitted new schedule of hours and wages, a request for \$2.50 a day instead of \$2.25 having been refused by employers earlier in the year. — Sand and Tipcart Drivers No. 191 received 78 new members as result of effort to establish agreement for \$2 and 10 hours a day and recognition of union; in June, admitted over 80 members. — Mill and Bench Hlands No. 1410 petitioned Carpenters District Council to demand that only union-made building finish be used in construction of public buildings. — Bottlers and Drivers No. 122 ratified agreements with five local bottling firms, which had adopted the union label and agreed to employ only union men; as a result, 140 new members were admitted to the union. — Marble Setters' Helpers No. 54 was organized under the International Association of Marble Workers. — As result of long standing controversy, Chandelier Workers No. 18 petitioned for injunction to restrain certain members of Gasfitters No. 175 from interfering with the trade of chandelier workers, the grievance being that chandelier workers in a local factory were requested to teach their trade to gasfitters. — Nearly a thousand Italian laborers organized as Italian Laborers and Excavators No. 11679, A. F. of L. — District Assembly 80, K. of L., Inc., received notice that decision had been rendered in the court of equity at Washington, D. C., adjudging the incorporated division of the national K. of L. the rightful holder of the name and funds of the organization. — Coal heavers, trimmers, and runmen organized as Coal Handlers No. 628.

June. International Ladies Garment Workers Union at its fifth annual convention reported that 27 locals had been chartered during the year, and, owing to opposition of employers, 12 had disbanded, leaving a total affiliation of 66. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 reported that five firms had signed new union agreement; voted to pay benefits of \$10 a week to married men and \$7 to single men still on strike. — New England Allied Printing Trades Council adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Governor in vetoing bill to prevent overtime work of women and children. — Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 established a death benefit of \$100. — Bakers Nos. 4 and 53 opened a co-operative bakery as a result of the strike which had been declared to enforce union demands. — Representatives of about 60 unions of teamsters from 31 cities and towns throughout the State formed temporary State organization; voted to urge national convention to authorize formation of State councils of teamsters throughout the country. — Boiler Makers No. 9 appropriated \$50 in aid of the local free home for consumptives; indorsed per capita assessment of \$1 levied by international union to aid striking boiler makers of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. — Teamsters No. 25 withdrew from B. T. C. — Structural Building Trades Alliance voted to assist unions of Italian laborers in effort to eliminate padrone system. — Produce and Fruit Handlers No. 11720 organized under A. F. of L. — Building Trades Council received Decorative Glass Workers No. 28 into affiliation.

July. Massachusetts Trade Union League made special effort to organize women workers during the summer. — Musicians No. 9 notified committee in charge of preparations for G. A. R. national encampment that union bands would not be allowed to play in parade with bands of the United

States Army. — Electrical Insidemen No. 103 voted a fine of \$1 on any member who should purchase or have in his possession non-union tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes. — Piano and Organ Workers International Union in convention here approved the establishment of a union piano factory and voted a yearly per capita assessment of 15 cents for label agitation. — Cement and Asphalt Workers and Laborers formed a joint executive board to have charge of grievances regarding closed shop agreement. — Coast-wise Longshoremen's Assembly No. 1062, K. of L., organized with 252 charter members. — Members of Master Builders Association agreed at conference with Carpenters District Council to establish desired wages and hours May 1, 1905, for mill work. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 voted to affiliate with A. F. of L. — The national executive board of the National Cotton Spinners Association voted a per capita assessment of 50 cents for the benefit of the striking mule spinners at Fall River. — Cigar-makers No. 97 reported the expenditure of \$14,000 for the first six months of this year for the per capita tax to the international union, and the payment of sick, death, out-of-work, and other benefits. The receipts for the local label and loan fund through assessments voted by the members amounted to \$7,663.07. For local label advertising, \$4,141.71 was expended; for label advertising throughout New England, \$1,522.80; for private loans to members, \$557.05. The following donations were made to trades in trouble: Glove workers \$125, Western Federation of Miners \$250, Somerville tube workers \$200, Cambridge painters \$25, and Boston painters \$75.

August. The Superintendent of Streets, in response to a request of Horseshoers No. 5, issued an order that all horses employed by the city must be shod in union shops. — The Somerville striking tube workers were voted \$10 by Horseshoers No. 5. — Printing Trades Council decided that work turned out by the printer must also be bound in a union bindery in order to be entitled to the use of the label. — Skirt and Cloakmakers No. 26, on account of different branches of the trade requiring different agreements, was divided into four sections, skirtmakers, cloakmakers, pressers, and finishers. — Brass Molders No. 192 voted to affiliate with New England District Council No. 4 of Metal Polishers Unions. — Cement and Asphalt Laborers voted to affiliate with the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers. — A joint committee of the Central Labor Union and Bakers Nos. 4 and 53 was appointed to instruct committees from Boston unions on the character of assistance expected to be given the striking bakers. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 appointed committee to protest against the employment of men for nine hours a day by firms doing schoolhouse work. — Woodworkers District Council directed business agent to visit trustees of the public library and endeavor to persuade them to have library work done by union labor. — Longshoremen's Trade Council comprises Local Assemblies Nos. 7174, 5789, 9623, and 8067. — Woodworkers No. 24 issued a request that trade unionists demand the union label on coffins used for the burial of members and their families. — Sympathetic movement caused six members of Marble Workers Union to leave work, cessation of work being five weeks; men were asked to use marble from Vermont quarry where strike was in progress.

September. The Labor Day parade, which has always served as a public demonstration of the trades represented and the numerical strength of trade unions, was not as largely participated in as was hoped would be the case by leaders of trade unionism in Boston. Only about 15,000 men were in line out of a probable total membership of 100,000 in Boston and vicinity. The team drivers' unions made the best showing as to numbers; about 4,000 men marched. The men who did parade were commended for the splendid appearance they made, many of them wearing uniforms, all of one craft being attired alike.

The Building Trades Council made the poorest showing in years as there were but four distinct organizations represented. The Knights of Labor had about 3,000 men in line, this being the first time for seven years that this affiliation took part in the Labor Day parade.

The parade was reviewed at the State House by Governor Bates and his staff, and at City Hall by Acting Mayor Doyle.

Carpenters District Council had a disagreement with local firm over the employment of non-union carpenters; firm refused to meet committee from Council, and latter ordered six union carpenters out; places filled. — Building Trades Council adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, in the past all coffins used by friends and relatives of union men in this vicinity have been made under non-union conditions by a firm in East Cambridge, be it

“Resolved, that we request this condition be changed, and that we further request the firm to organize its factory under the jurisdiction of Woodworkers No. 24.

“Resolved, that if said firm refuses to do so we pledge ourselves in the future not to allow any of our members to be buried in any but a union coffin bearing the label of the Woodworkers International Union.” — Water Department Employees No. 6356 charged the department with working men nights for single pay when the union agreement calls for pay for time and one-half. — Marble Cutters and Setters No. 50 voted an assessment of \$1 a week on all working members to pay benefits to members out of work. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 voted that the firms not paying car-fares to and from work be requested to do so. — Alleged that several unions comprised in the B. T. C. did not parade on Labor Day, as they were unable to get a union band, and that several bands were not allowed to participate, as they were not wholly composed of union men. — At the convention of the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks, held in Boston, it was voted to change the name of the organization to Railway Mail Association. — Steamfitters No. 22 presented new agreement to employers to go into effect September 12. — Painters District Council discussed question of reorganizing and appointed a committee to report upon feasibility of so doing. — Temporary organization of cigarette workers formed. — Cigarmakers No. 97 donated \$150 to striking textile workers of Fall River, it being the second appropriation for that purpose. — Notification was received by Iron Molders No. 106 from international officers that the entire membership would vote on proposition that one apprentice be instructed for each five journeymen instead of one for eight. — Longshoremen No. 548 adopted sick benefit fund. — Formation of Coal Handlers

Council suggested, which body would include about 5,000 men, members of coal teamsters and handlers, coal heavers and trimmers, and coal hoisting engineers unions. — Agreement of Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74, embodying the clause that none but union men be employed, was signed by James Roughan, one of the largest employers in that line in New England. — Allegation that certain members of Bricklayers No. 3 violated union rules and the city ordinances caused a special meeting to be called. — Label secretary of local bakers union reported an increase in distribution of union labels during one week of 40,000. — Park Department Assembly 7576, K. of L., adopted resolutions favoring the transfer of \$30,000 for land purchase in Roxbury to the maintenance fund of the department so that men could be employed all Winter. — Knights of Labor formed new organization known as Musicians Protective No. 1629. — Teamsters No. 25 voted a weekly assessment of \$500 to assist striking textile workers of Fall River; also indorsed strikers of Youlden, Smith, & Hopkins. — Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union renewed its working agreement with the Coastwise Transportation Co. — Plans on foot for formation of two bell boys' unions.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In October, Central Labor Union appointed special committee to work for the employment of none but union men in city departments; instructed delegates to urge members of their unions to purchase only union-made hats as means of assisting union hatters in controversy with unfair Connecticut firms.

November. Received report that membership of A. F. of L. had reached over 2,000,000, having increased 500,000 within a year; indorsed attitude of local messenger boys in existing lockout.

December. Indorsed strike of local upholsterers for 44-hour week. — Received notice that large local retail dry goods firm has agreed to support Ladies' Garment Workers Union in its effort to improve working conditions.

January. Instructed legislative committee to enter remonstrance against proposed biennial elections. — Reported affiliation of 154 local unions; received notice from A. F. of L. that effort would be made throughout the country to have all subordinate locals affiliate with central bodies.

February. Adopted resolutions condemning the police department for allowing one of its boats to be used in assisting strike breakers. — Voted to oppose movement to establish local board of public works. — Adopted resolutions condemning injunction proceedings in strikes as unconstitutional.

March. Voted to urge more general employment of expert witnesses by State Board in settlement of labor controversies. — Indorsed efforts of Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis to establish a hospital for consumptives. — Adopted resolutions condemning barber schools, it being alleged that they endanger the public health.

April. Indorsed movement of newsboy and newspaper printing trades workmen to have no evening papers published on legal holidays, an effort having been made by some publishers to discontinue this custom.

May. Requested that engineers at the Boston Insane Hospital be placed on the eight-hour basis. — Voted to make special effort to have weekly payment law enforced in State and city institutions, numerous violations having been reported. — Adopted resolutions favoring amalgamation with B. T. C.

June. Passed resolutions denouncing the action of the Governor in vetoing bill to prevent overtime work for women and children in textile factories. — Voted to raise funds for support of the Free Home for Consumptives in Dorchester.

July. Appointed committee to visit every labor union in Boston to secure financial assistance to the Somerville tube workers. — Committee reported the existence of the padrone system on schoolhouse work and the violation of contracts by firms doing schoolhouse work, in employing men nine hours and over and paying \$1.50 and \$1.75 a day.

September. An appeal was issued to trade unionists in Boston to aid the Somerville tube workers. — Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of Electrical Workers No. 104 in protesting against Mayor Collins' veto of the bill to pension the signal service employees of the police department of the city of Boston. — In regard to the International Peace Congress, resolutions were adopted declaring the C. L. U. in sympathy with the central purpose of the Congress and accepting its invitation to be represented at its session.

Industrial Changes. In October, Compressed Steel Shafting Co., successors to Compressed Steel Shafting Works, G. H. Billings & Co., incorporated. — J. L. Whiting & Son Co., brushes, purchased for occupancy factory of Hallet & Davis Co.

November. Boston Ice Co. bought artificial ice plant of Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Co. — Condor Iron Foundry increased capital from \$25,000 to \$60,000; succeeded by Gibby Foundry Co.

December. Acme Baking Co. increased capital stock from \$2,000 to \$6,000. — Suburban Gas and Electric Co. increased capital \$150,000.

January. New England Fuel Saving Co. increased capital to \$500,000. — Himan Richmond and Simon Rogers (Fashion Waist & Skirt Mfg. Co.) dissolved partnership. — Lumsden & Van Stone Co., steam piping, increased capital from \$42,000 to \$90,000.

February. Arthur Johnson began manufacture of leather bags. — Smith Leather Goods Co. began manufacture of leather goods

March. Warner Bros. Co., corsets, of Bridgeport, Conn., purchased whale-bone plant of George A. Dodge Co., and removed same to Bridgeport. — The Charles Holmes Machine Co. moved from South Boston to new factory in East Boston. — L. E. Knott Apparatus Co. increased capital from \$8,000 to \$50,000. — A. W. Isele & Son, tool makers, added cutting dies and machine knives to their product; also added a rolling mill.

April. Perkins Machine Co. removed to Warren; purchased Slater Engine Co.'s plant.

May. United Shoe Machinery Co placed a new eyelet on the market. — Geo. Frost Co., notions, increased capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000. — J. C. Morse & Co. added to their business a line of finished belt leather. — Napier Motor Co. increased capital to \$50,000.

June. Cigarmakers Unions started a co-operative cigar factory. — Novelty Skirt Co. dissolved partnership. — Journeymen Bakers Co-operative Association (incorporated June 11 with \$10,000 authorized capital, \$1,500 paid in) commenced operations. — Union Overall Co. absorbed

Boston Knitting Co. — B. F. Sturtevant Co. removed entire plant from Jamaica Plain to Hyde Park; plant covers nine acres of floor space.

July. Litchfield Cushion Heel Co. purchased shoe-ink business of W. R. Albertson of Worcester and will remove there. — Blake, Allen, & Co., shoes, dissolved partnership; in August, incorporated as the Blake-Allen Co. — Rueter & Co., brewers, purchased plant of Roxbury Brewing Co. — Colonial File Co. purchased a large tract of land in Neponset for factory purposes. — Turner Tanning Machinery Co. purchased large part of business of Vaughn Machine Co. of Peabody.

August. French, Shriner, & Urner commenced operations in new factory.

September. John C. Meyer & Co., spool cotton and silks, commenced operations. — Home Knitting Mills, hosiery, incorporated in May, combined with Brunswick Knitting Co. of New Jersey and moved to Putnam, Conn.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, employees of the Gilchrist Co. formed association for the purpose of paying sick benefits in addition to social advantages; the membership after one year's organization was 75. The dues are payable weekly, 10 cents for men and five cents for women. Unless authorized by the Board of Directors, the limit of payment of sick benefits is 60 days. The men receive \$6 a week benefit and the women \$3. No person under 18 years of age is eligible for membership. — Cooks No. 328 formulated plans to found a home and establish permanent headquarters for cooks out of employment, it being the intention of the union also to establish an employment office for the benefit of unemployed cooks.

December. The custom of employers in remembering their employees with gifts at Christmas seemed to be gaining ground, some of the large establishments making the holiday season a time of profit sharing. This was generally done in the case of salespeople by fixing a sum proportionate to the amount of goods sold during a specified period before Christmas. Employees doing other work received a fixed percentage based upon their salaries.

January. In accordance with the terms of the general order issued by the Boston Elevated Railway Co. on January 19, 1903, the company distributed in January, 1904, \$60,000 in gold among 4,000 of its employees. Approximately 4,300 men had had a sufficiently long term of service with the company and were eligible for the reward of \$15 for meritorious service at the end of the calendar year. About 91 per cent of the eligible employees were deemed by the management to have made sufficiently good records to warrant the payment of the reward. The same general order provided for the support of aged employees who had become incapacitated in the service. As a result of the order, 23 men were granted gratuitous support for the remainder of their lives, the average amount being \$25 a month. The present number of pensioners is 22. The privilege which was accorded employees on September 14, 1903, by the company placing the services of their legal department at the disposal of all employees for purpose of consultation without charge, had been enjoyed by a large number of employees. — For the accommodation of trainmen who were obliged to remain in the city over night, dormitories were opened at the South Station; good

beds and bathing facilities were furnished with the added attraction of reading and card rooms. The price of the apartments was nominal, being but 15 cents. — In the continuation of its profit-sharing practice, the Walter M. Lowney Co. distributed to over 500 employees a percentage of profits for the year 1903.

February. The amount paid by the Globe Relief Association in sick and death benefits during the year 1903 aggregated \$2,660. — Men in the sanitary and street cleaning departments of the city organized under the name of the City Departments' Foremen, Subforemen, and Inspectors Protective Association for the purpose of mutual benefit, for educational purposes, and for bettering their condition. — Movement inaugurated to form a Boston Civic Federation as a branch of the National Civic Federation. Parties in attendance at the initial conference represented the three factors to industrial controversies — the employer, the employee, and the public. A committee was appointed to effect a permanent organization.

April. Thomas G. Plant Co. tendered a complimentary concert and dancing party to its employees in its factory. During the evening the recreation rooms, bowling alleys, pool, billiard, and card rooms, provided by the company for the comfort and benefit of the employees, were thrown open. — John Shepard, of the firm of Shepard, Norwell Co., gave \$5,000 for a free bed at the Massachusetts General Hospital for the use of his employees. At this establishment, there is a physician in attendance once a week and medicines are provided free to those who are not able to pay.

June. S. A. MacDonnell, retail glove firm, put his two stores on the co-operative basis for one week — "employees' week" — the employees receiving, in addition to their salaries, two per cent of the gross receipts from sales during the specified time. — The R. H. White Co. Mutual Benefit Association was organized June 1. The membership is open to all employees, the dues being 30 cents a month; an assessment of 10 cents is levied upon each member upon the death of a member. The sick benefit is \$5 a week while the death benefit is \$50. In September, the finances of the association were reported to be in excellent condition.

September. The first profit-sharing dividend at Wm. Filene's Sons Co., applied to executives and assistants, was declared. At this establishment, the Social Secretary serves as an intermediary between the company and its employees to insure just conditions, to recommend promotion, and to aid in increasing the wage-earning capacity of the employees.

Braintree.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Jenkins Mfg. Co., boots and shoes, granted Saturday half-holiday, time being made up by extending daily working hours to 6 P.M. *May.* Slater & Morrill Shoe Co. agreed to pay Brockton prices until all the lasters joined the South Braintree union.

Industrial Changes. In March, Slater & Morrill Shoe Co. began operations; removed from Brockton. *May.* Trinity Tannage Co. fitted up their recently acquired factory with Vaughn-Rood Machine Co.'s leather working machines; capacity of factory 150 dozen skins daily.

Bridgewater.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, the W. H. McElwain Shoe Co. refused to accept price list presented in July previous; in September, edgemakers were granted increase of four cents a case, making price 17½ cents a case.

Industrial Changes. In February, George O. Jenkins purchased the leather-board mill of Jenkins Bros. & Co.; business will be continued; in August, shut down for three weeks for repairs. *September.* W. H. McElwain Co., shoes, began to have cutting done at Boston factory.

BROCKTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. On May 1, Bakers Union No. 180 ordered a general strike against those master bakers in Brockton and vicinity who did not sign union agreement granting an increase of \$2 a week for night workmen, \$1 for second hands; 50 bakers were involved; two days after the inauguration of the strike bakery wagon drivers went out in sympathy; they returned to work the following day, and on May 7, practically all the bakers returned, being granted increase.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, R. B. Grover & Co. petitioned Edgemakers Union for reduction in wages for some classes of edgemaking; referred to State Board.

January. Scale of wages in 1908: Newspaper work: On evening editions, hand compositors, proofreaders, floormen, and admen in machine offices \$15 a week of 48 hours, hand compositors 40 cents for 1,000 ems; machine operators \$18 a week and machine tenders \$22 a week of 48 hours; on weekly editions, hand compositors, floormen, and admen \$15 a week of 54 hours. Book and job work: Hand compositors, floormen, and admen in hand offices \$15 a week of 54 hours; foremen \$18.

March. Slater & Morrill Shoe Co. (removed to Braintree) signed agreement for wages for lasting.

April. Grocery, fish, meat, and provision dealers agreed to close their stores every evening but Saturday at 6 P.M. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. settled controversy with Lasters No. 192 regarding price list, a few minor prices referred to State Board; cutting room began running on half-time on account of depression in business; the question of a price list of the Treers, Sole Fasteners, Heelers, and Mixed Union for Factory No. 2 for the proposed \$2.50 shoe was referred to the State Board; in July, State Board awarded decision on price list for uncrimped bluchers and for the entire operation on the Consolidated lasting machine for the higher-priced shoes. Subsequently, the clause on prices for pulling uncrimped blucher shoes down between the tip and the throat was referred to a private board of arbitration which rendered decision reiterating the State Board's decision.

May. George G. Snow Co., shoes, submitted sample shoes to the Joint Shoe Council with request for price list for a \$2.50 welt shoe.

July. Brockton Gas Light Co. signed agreement with Firemen No. 47 to pay firemen \$2.50 for an eight-hour day.

Trade Unions. In October, an international union of tackmakers was organized. — Conference between committees of the Master Builders Association and the Building Trades Council voted to recommend to their respective organizations that an arbitration committee be appointed to settle the dispute between the Carpenters Union and Irving Bros.; both organizations accepted the reports of their respective committees and chose representatives for an arbitration committee, and these two representatives chose a third member; Master Builders requested that Irving Bros. be placed on the fair list pending the decision of the board; in February, committee decided that there was a misunderstanding regarding whether all carpenters were included as first or second-class workmen, that the agreement therefore lacked the binding force of a contract, and that Irving Bros. broke no contract; the committee suggested a form for an agreement. — A conference between a committee of the Manufacturers Association and delegates from the shoe unions favored the formation of a local board of conciliation; Lasters No. 192 indorsed this plan. — Members of Laborers Protective No. 9105 were instructed to demand overtime pay for time worked over eight hours a day or they would be fined \$2.50. — Stitchers No. 44 received 40 applications for membership, making a total membership of approximately 3,200; during the past six weeks an average of \$50 a week was paid out for sick benefits; in February, \$25 was given to aid the boxmakers on strike in Whitman; in March, the executive board voted not to allow overtime privileges to union stamp manufacturers who were members of the Manufacturers Association. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 272 received its new charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; in February, a committee was appointed to protest to the Bakers Union against the use of the union label on three-cent bread; Bakers Union took no action. — Musicians No. 138 appointed a committee to visit the amateur bands in neighboring towns and endeavor to get the members to join the union. — Central Labor Union and all the unions affiliated with it voted to boycott Lynn non-union shoes; in February, the bill in the legislature to legalize picketing was indorsed. A local cigar dealer asked for an injunction against the C. L. U. restraining the labor agents from distributing cards and otherwise interfering with his business; dealer had been placed on unfair list because he refused to treat with the union. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 358 submitted schedule to employers providing for early closing on certain evenings. — The Joint Shoe Council voted to insist that employees should not contribute toward the expense of lighting factories in Winter, and in December, engaged an attorney to demand the return of money deducted from wages for this purpose.

November. Cutters No. 35 voted to fine members \$2 who purchased non-union shoes; in January, resolutions were adopted favoring the repeal of the duty on hides; in March, the plan of a shop's crew committee of three to look after the interests of members in union-stamp factories was put into operation. — Lasters No. 192 voted an assessment of 10 cents every three months for the maintenance of a sick benefit fund; in January, the decision of the State Board on blucher prices was reported to be unsatisfactory to the union, and notice was sent to certain manufacturers to this effect. — Treers No. 36 notified the manufacturers concerned that they

were dissatisfied with the decision of the State Board in regard to prices : prices recommended by the State Board went into effect in January for 60 days' trial ; it was voted that members need not be confined strictly to nine hours' work daily ; in April, application was made to the State Board for a new decision on prices in certain cases. — Central Labor Union placed a restaurant located in a union-stamp factory on the unfair list because one employee refused to affiliate with the union ; one week later the matter was satisfactorily adjusted ; in January, the strike of the box makers at Whitman was indorsed ; in February, the bill in the legislature providing for a change in the mechanics' lien law was indorsed ; in March, C. L. U. requested that the Brockton Agricultural Society have the union label on its printing or union men would neither work for nor attend the fair. — At the convention of the A. F. of L., International Bakers Union sent three delegates to protect the interests of the local Bakers Union, controversy having arisen over the non-indorsement of union-labeled yeast by Bakers Union ; C. L. U. unseated five delegates of Bakers Union in August previous : matter was compromised, the reseating of the delegates of Bakers Union No. 180 in the C. L. U. was recommended ; in December, a special convention of bakers' unions of the State to consider withdrawal from the A. F. of L. and affiliation with the C. L. U. was indorsed ; in January, President Gompers, A. F. of L., directed C. L. U. to reseat the delegates of the Bakers Union, and notified International Bakers Union to instruct Local No. 180 to cease discriminating against union-labeled goods. — A local of the Roofers Protective Union was organized. — Building Trades Council voted that wages in the building trades for 1904 remain as at present. — Woodworkers District Council requested box manufacturers to increase wages of box makers and cross cutters five per cent.

December. Team Drivers No. 286 established a sick benefit auxiliary ; two employers were placed on the unfair list but the following week matters were satisfactorily settled ; in March, voted to authorize the business agent to settle trouble regarding non-union drivers of box wagons ; voted to place pickets at every coal yard and to fine every coal driver \$2 who drives after 5 o'clock P.M. — Finishers Union No. 37, Sole Fasteners Union No. 111, and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., George G. Snow Co., and Reynolds, Drake, & Gabell Co. referred wage scale to the State Board for settlement.

January. Shoe Manufacturers Association voted to bar union agents from entering union-stamp factories for the collection of dues, to take effect March 1 ; President Tobin, B. and S. W. U., deputized the agents to enter the factories under Sec. 7 of the contract ; in February, Joint Shoe Council asked manufacturers for a conference on the question, which request the latter refused ; Stitchers Union No. 44 voted to enforce contract with the association to the letter ; General President Tobin informed association that Sec. 2, providing that only members in good standing in the union would be employed in stamp factories, would be rigidly enforced ; in March, several workers were ordered by union to pay their dues or leave work ; several manufacturers inclosed printed slip in pay envelopes asking employees to pay their dues promptly. — R. B. Grover & Co. petitioned Joint Shoe Council for a reduction in the labor cost for the manufacture of the \$3.50

shoe; the firm closed its factory and decided to move if request for lower price list was refused.

February. A former member of the Edgemakers Union brought suit against former members of the executive committee, claiming that he had been unable to obtain employment because of acts of the defendants. — Grocery and Provision Dealers Association and the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union No. 358 appointed committees who decided to circulate a paper among the merchants regarding the use of trading stamps; in March, voted to ask for a Tuesday half-holiday from April 1 to October 1, 1904; request was refused by the dealers. — A new Skivers Union was organized with a charter list of 32 members. — Barbers Union No. 238 refused the request of the Employing Hair Dressers Association that the shops be kept open all day Mondays and to have the half-holiday on some other week day; in March, voted that the minimum weekly wage be \$13; voted to increase the initiation fee from \$3 to \$6. — Heelers Union No. 370 appointed a committee to confer with the Skivers Union to consider the plan of jointly employing a business agent. — Painters Union No. 296 will claim all bronzing work formerly done by steamfitters; in March, voted to allow no non-union painter to go to work until he had joined the union; a share in the Springfield co-operative laundry was purchased.

March. Laundry Wagon Drivers Union voted to fine members who work on April 19. — Lasters Union No. 192 appointed a committee to urge the organization of a district shoe council. — Stablemen's Protective Union No. 10018 voted not to allow members to drive carriages at funerals or parties with non-union drivers. — Joint Shoe Council voted to urge the passage of the bill in the legislature to legalize picketing. — Local manufacturer surrendered the union stamp; it was alleged that he did not care to compel employees to contribute to the resources of B. and S. W. when the resolution calling upon manufacturers to use union-stamped findings in the manufacture of union-stamped shoes was defeated at the B. and S. W. national convention. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. requested the local shoe unions to submit prices on a proposed \$2.50 grade shoe; price lists were submitted in April but were declared unsatisfactory by the firm; firm decided to manufacture the \$2.50 and \$3 grade shoes outside of Brockton if satisfactory price lists were not submitted before April 14; the Joint Shoe Council suggested that there would be no trouble over prices if the shoes were made in a separate factory; later, it was decided to leave prices that could not be agreed upon to the State Board for settlement. — Three officials and 10 other members of Laborers Protective No. 9105 employed by the Brockton Gas Co. were suspended; the gas company employed 15 men in three eight-hour shifts at the union daily wage of \$2.25; the new plant could be operated with nine men and the company offered to pay \$2.50 if nine men were retained, or \$2.43 if 12 men were retained, and to provide positions for those forced out, at union wages; the union objected to the men receiving the extra pay, and decided that any agreement made by the men would not be honored; the secretary of the State Branch of A. F. of L. decided that the suspended men should be given transfer cards to the Firemen's Union, but, in July, Laborers Union refused to do this and appointed committee to confer with President Gompers on this decision. — In response to a request from the Manufacturers Asso-

ciation for a graded price list for the cheap welt shoe, the Joint Shoe Council stated that it would quote prices for labor if individual firms submitted samples, but did not deem it advisable to frame a general price list owing to varying conditions in the different factories.

April. Plumbers No. 276 voted to urge Master Plumbers Association to adopt apprenticeship system, instead of employing helpers and lumpers. — Dressers and Packers No. 365 rescinded vote to fine members for non-attendance.

May. Organization of shoe workers was formed as Old Colony District Conference of Shoe Workers including 29 locals in southeastern Massachusetts. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57 voted to strike in sympathy with striking bakers; following day rescinded the vote upon recommendation of State officials of the Brotherhood of Teamsters. — Committee, which was appointed in April by C. L. U. to investigate action of Laborers Protective No. 9105 in suspending 12 members employed by the Brockton Gas Light Co. for refusal to obey strike order, reported that men were justified in contending that no grievance existed against their employer; in accordance with recommendation of committee, men were reinstated; later, union complained to C. L. U. that company was violating agreement as to conditions of employment of these men; in June, upon suggestion of State Branch, A. F. of L., men withdrew from Laborers Union and affiliated with Stationary Firemen No. 47; in July, the latter union entered into agreement with the company establishing satisfactory wages and hours and providing for reinstatement of all men employed at beginning of trouble and for arbitration committee to adjust future difficulties. — Joint Label Committee in conjunction with Joint Shoe Council made special effort to stop the sale of certain makes of women's shoes manufactured by unfair firms; also appointed committee to work secretly and report all cases against purchasers of unfair goods. — New by-laws were adopted by Carpenters No. 624 providing that a fine of \$25 be imposed upon any member who works for less than the standard union wages of \$3 a day for first-class journeymen and \$2.75 for second-class men, unless permission to work for less is granted on account of infirmity or old age. — Edgemakers Union voted to demand eight-hour day to take effect June 1, 1905. — Cutters No. 35 refused request of the younger members employed as helpers in cutting rooms that they be allowed to learn the cutters' trade by working as cutters at a lower wage than that established for skilled workmen. — Local union of teamsters organized as Teamsters Joint Council. — Cutters No. 35 voted not to make a lower apprenticeship price than the one now in force.

June. As result of controversy which occurred between C. L. U. and Bakers No. 180 in July, 1903, with regard to a brand of union-made yeast, officials of C. L. U. were accused by the bakers of accepting bribes to promote the sale of goods in question, and charges were referred to the executive council of the State Branch of A. F. of L.; after thorough investigation the charges were not sustained. — Shoe Cutters No. 35 appointed committee to investigate hours, wages, and other working conditions of organized cutters throughout the country with a view to establishing uniform wages and an eight-hour day. — Joint Shoe Council refused to accept proposition

of C. A. Eaton Shoe Co. to establish an arbitration agreement without the use of the B. and S. W. stamp. — Lasters No. 192 indorsed new rules submitted by Joint Shoe Council providing that unknown shoe workers shall not be made members of the unions without proper investigation of their previous records; and that any member of the B. and S. W., coming from another city or town, who fails to affiliate immediately with a local union shall be considered as having been suspended for the period elapsing and shall be subject to fine upon affiliation. — Painters No. 643 voted that journeymen painters doing jobbing must charge \$3.50 a day, the price charged by master painters for a journeyman's work, this action being taken to protect the master painters. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57 reported that drivers in North Easton, Stoughton, and Whitman had affiliated; appointed committee to urge drivers in Abington, Bridgewater, Middleborough, Rockland, and Weymouth to become members of local union; voted to establish a uniform wage rate. — As result of special agitation 12 teamsters from Middleborough joined Teamsters No. 286.

July. Local unions received appeal from A. F. of L. to support Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners International Union in its boycott against a trust charged with attempting to destroy the international union. — Treers No. 36 voted to allow members employed by George E. Keith Co. to establish their own price lists with the firm instead of enforcing those adopted by the union. — Teamsters No. 286 instructed business agent to insist that drivers of city sprinkling wagons become members of the union. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57 decided that every driver of a bakery wagon in Brockton and the surrounding towns must carry a union card. — Blacksmiths No. 216 declared two local shops on the unfair list. — Leather Cutters No. 35 donated \$100 for the relief of the strikers of the Western Federation of Miners. — Street Railway Employees No. 235 presented agreements asking the Old Colony Street Railway Co. for a recognition of the union, for the payment of men who are obliged to wait at the car barn, or work on the cars, the same as if they were out on the road, for the employees of the road to be members of the union in every instance, with the exception of starters and those holding official positions. — At the convention of the State Council of Plumbers and Steamfitters it was reported that there were more than 1,600 union plumbers in the State. — The General President of the B. and S. W. ruled that the old contract between the Joint Shoe Council and the George G. Snow Co. expired when the company was reorganized. — Joint Shoe Council voted that none but members of the B. and S. W. should hold office in any union affiliated with Council, and that only those who have been members of the B. and S. W. for six months prior to their nomination may hold office in a local union; donated \$100 to the strikers in Fall River. — The authority of the general president and the general executive board to reissue the stamp of the B. and S. W. upon the reorganization or removal of a firm was questioned.

August. The A. F. of L. took away the charter of Bootblacks No. 9801. — Owing to a technical error in the charges, Cutters Union No. 35 was ordered by the B. and S. W. to refund the fines paid by members

charged with patronizing an unfair store; defendants were granted another trial. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57 raised initiation fee from \$1 to \$5. — Boot and Shoe Workers Union held in abeyance \$500 previously donated to Western Federation of Miners on the ground that the American Labor Union, with which miners are affiliated, was unfair to the B. and S. W. U. — Sole Leather Workers No. 74 donated \$100 to the Fall River mill operatives. — Trouble between Teamsters No. 286 and Brockton Ice & Coal Co. over the employment by the latter of a suspended union man was satisfactorily settled.

September. Labor Day picnic, held under the auspices of the C. L. U., was attended by about 4,500 persons. — Cutters No. 35 sent to the Fall River textile strikers \$125 of the assessment voted for that purpose. — Members of Laborers No. 9105 employed in the retort house of the Brockton Gas Co. had their request for transfer cards to Stationary Firemen No. 47 refused; accordingly, men were obliged to pay regular initiation fees in last-named organization. — Officials of the Old Colony Street Railway Co. and a joint committee from Street Railway Employees Nos. 235 and 253 of Brockton and Quincy, respectively, held conference as an outcome of the request of the unions for recognition of union by the company and adjustment of other grievances. Three weeks later, president of company notified unions that road would not grant request and that unions would not be recognized. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the decision but matter was held over until Spring, although a few of the men favored strike action. — What promised to be an important controversy between local Joint Shoe Council and officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union was the question of the reissue of the union stamp — whether the authority in the reissuance of such stamp to reorganized firm, or a transfer from a non-existent firm to its successor, should be vested in the general executive board or the Joint Shoe Council; matter was held in abeyance, it being decided to bring the matter before the general executive board at its convention to be held in October. — The Southeastern Massachusetts District Conference of Shoe Workers took action derogatory to the practice of obliging piece hands, members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, to punch a time clock; the question as to the reissuance of the union stamp was discussed at length. — Teamsters No. 286 reported that many complaints had been received relative to the employment of non-union teamsters. — The International Correspondence Committee of Cutters Union, organized for the purpose of uniting shoe cutters in the United States and Canada, reported progress upon the collection of statistics relative to wages, conditions, and employment of shoe cutters. — Temporary organization of superintendents and foremen in Brockton shoe factories was effected, and it was announced that the charter of the association would remain open for 60 days to afford all superintendents and foremen the privilege of joining as charter members. — At a meeting of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association was discussed a communication from President Tobin of the B. and S. W. U. requesting that collectors be allowed to collect dues in union-stamp factories instead of the factory collectors, which is the present system; inasmuch as the shoe manufacturers expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the present system of

having dues collected from fellow-workmen, they did not kindly entertain the idea of having outside collectors come in for that purpose, and a reply embodying this sentiment was forwarded to President Tobin. — Cutters No. 35 adopted a new by-law opposing the purchase of non-union labeled goods and the patronage of unfair stores; by this new regulation any member procuring or having on his person any article from any concern placed on the unfair list of the C. L. U., the Joint Shoe Council, or any other chartered trade union, would be fined \$2 for each offense. — In addition to the sum of \$105 voted for the Fall River textile strikers, Cutters No. 35 reported having sent \$300 to the textile strikers within one month, the fund being the result of the 25-cent assessment on the entire membership; union also announced that \$1,055 had been donated by it since January 1, the distribution being to other unions at time of labor difficulty or when in need of financial help. — The hand workers comprising the tack pullers and in-seam strippers, at present affiliated with Mixed No. 38, petitioned that they secede from said union and form separate organization; as they numbered between 600 and 700 it was contended that they would be a strong organization in themselves, and when separated from Mixed Union could better serve its members. — Steam Engineers No. 111 favored in the new schedule of wages an advance of \$3 a week as minimum wage for engineers, i.e., from \$15 to \$18; the initiation fee of the union was lowered from \$5 to \$3. — Embodied in the new agreement to be submitted by Teamsters No. 286 to employers was the clause restricting employment of teamsters on holidays.

Industrial Changes. In October, A. E. Randall & Co., shoe polishes succeeded by E. A. Jones & Co. — Churchill & Alden, boots and shoes, installed new generator; in May, installed a new device for obviating the smoke nuisance: in August, commenced work on one-story addition, 96 x 30. — Union Shoe Co. out of business. — Charles A. Eaton Co., shoes, increased capital to \$200,000.

November. Thomas D. Barry & Co. bought Kingman factory and will occupy it. — Brockton Die Co. and Duprey & Son, die making, consolidated and incorporated under name of former; new machinery installed; quarters enlarged. — Field Bros. & Gross Co. moved to Auburn, Me. — E. E. Taylor & Co. made addition to factory; force of employees increased; John Alden retired from the firm in May.

December. Empire Shoe Co. shut down indefinitely; 400 employees discharged. — Campello Box Co. occupied remodeled plant of Goodrich Polish Mfg. Co. — Goodrich Polish Mfg. Co. moved to Bath, Me.

January. C. S. Pierce & Co., box toes, enlarged quarters by taking fourth floor of Pierce factory building.

February. Condon Bros. & Co., shoes, removed from Pierce factory to White factory building; in May, refitted factory. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. installed fire wall, smoke-proof partition, and fire escapes; in July, started up No. 2 Factory in old Slater & Morrill factory, where the \$2.50 shoe will be made; plan to employ 350 and turn out 100 dozen a day. — Campello Blacking Co. moved to new quarters giving increased floor space. — Edison Electric Illuminating Co. increased capital \$50,000; in September, increased capital \$100,000.

March. J. C. Tannatt Shoe Co. succeeded Shaw-Tannatt Co. — Slater & Morrill Shoe Co. moved to Braintree. — Gray Shoe Pattern Co. moved to larger quarters.

April. Brockton Supply Co. purchased the machinery and supplies of the Empire Shoe Co. — F. E. Elliot & Co., leather remnants, succeeded by F. E. Elliot. — Albert Bernard leased factory formerly occupied by Field Bros. & Gross Co. for finishing patent colt leathers; commenced operations in May. — George E. Keith Co., boots and shoes, erected new storehouse; began work on addition to shank factory; shut down for 10 days in July; in August, awarded contract for one-story brick addition, 24 x 28, also a one-story brick addition for an engine and dust house, 28 x 32; installed three Fowler shank-making machines. — J. W. Terhune Shoe Co. removed to Rockland. — Jeremiah Reardon purchased factory formerly occupied by Perkins & Joyce.

May. C. S. Marshall & Co., shoes, moved to factory formerly occupied by the J. W. Terhune Shoe Co. — Osmic Chemical Co. purchased the old Enos Reynolds shoe factory and will remove it to another location. — Brockton Stain Co. sold to Frank L. Hanley. — George T. French, leather remnants, leased floor in old Keith factory on Montello Street. — Charles A. Snow Co., confectionery, increased capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

June. Charles A. Eaton Co. closed No. 2 Factory, 300 employees affected; machinery removed to Augusta, Me. — Walker Last Co. incorporated under laws of Maine and removed to Whitman. — George G. Snow Co., shoes, shut down temporarily. — Nesmith Shoe Co. leased two lower stories of the four-story Sprague factory building in July. — Brockton Blacking Co. commenced operations. — Crafts, Harrington, & Co. shut down for six weeks.

July. Campello Leather Co. erected addition to extracting plant and installed three large extracting tanks. — Snell & Atherton, shoe tools, shut down for two weeks. — Holbrook Heel Co. leased old Thompson factory for manufacture of heels, inner-soles, and taps. — Kelly & Buckley, shoes, formed by the consolidation of the Cygolf Shoe Co. and Kelly-Evans Co.; moved machinery to factory formerly occupied by the Nesmith Shoe Co.

August. Garrett Drislane & Co., box toes, increased floor space by taking the upper floor of their factory building; installed new box-toe machine. — William W. Cross & Co., tacks, erected storehouse; in September, remodeled power house and installed boiler.

September. F. C. Kingman & Co., shoes, installed new Goodyear welt machinery. — George W. Bailey & Co., findings, leased new factory building. — M. A. Packard Co., shoes, enlarged No. 2 Factory where the \$2.50 grade shoe is made in order to increase the output. — Baxendale Box Toe Co. removed to the new Sprague shop. — Philip W. Cornwell, draught controllers, removed to the Union Shank Co.'s factory. — L. M. Reynolds & Co., shoes, getting ready to start operations; factory was burned in fire of April, causing suspension of business. — E. E. Taylor & Co., shoes, resumed work on full time, the factory having been run but four or five days a week during the summer on account of dull times.

BOOT AND SHOE SHIPMENTS. The following table shows the total cases and pairs of shoes shipped from Brockton during the years 1902-03 and

1903-04. Although the number of pairs to each case varies somewhat, the average number to a case in Brockton is estimated to be 22, this being the figure used in our calculations.

Boot and Shoe Shipments from Brockton.

MONTHS.	1902-03		1903-04	
	Cases	Pairs	Cases	Pairs
October,	62,475	1,374,450	52,585	1,155,770
November,	42,014	924,308	42,132	922,904
December,	43,009	946,198	28,363	623,986
January,	40,717	896,774	47,836	1,052,392
February,	51,544	1,133,968	49,173	1,081,806
March,	57,172	1,257,784	59,068	1,299,166
April,	61,832	1,360,804	67,532	1,486,704
May,	38,683	849,926	39,735	874,170
June,	42,628	937,816	34,398	756,536
July,	42,699	939,378	51,437	1,131,614
August,	54,309	1,192,508	56,213	1,236,664
September,	65,838	1,448,436	74,313	1,634,886
TOTALS,	602,770	13,260,940	602,709	13,259,598

A comparison of the two years shows practically little change in the shoe shipments; the year 1903-04 had a falling off of 61 cases, or 1,342 pairs.

Workingmen's Benefits. In January, the sick benefit fund conducted by the employees of the George E. Keith Co. was reported to be \$5,706 after paying in sick benefits during the year 1900 the sum of \$2,281.

March. Employees in the cutting room of the W. L. Douglas shoe factory organized a sick benefit association whereby members, by the payment of \$1 initiation fee and five cents a week, will be entitled, during sickness, to \$5 weekly benefit, the time limit to be 10 consecutive weeks.

August. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. extended its good offices in providing free medical advice for employees in No. 2 Factory, the operatives in No. 1 Factory having received the benefits of such practice for the past 10 years. The doctor in attendance calls at each factory for consultation daily, when the employees can receive his services free by presenting a card.

Brookfield.

Trade Unions. In August, members of Painters No. 257 at work on local shoe factory struck because their employer gave employment to non-union painters on another contract at Hartford, Conn.

Industrial Changes. In March, Thibert Sanitary Cuspidor Co. purchased the William J. Vizard boot factory; will also make a patented bit-stock. — Mann & Stevens Woolen Co. resumed operations.

CAMBRIDGE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 11 workmen employed by Norcross Brothers struck against employment of non-union stone machine planermen; in two weeks some men were reinstated on former conditions and places of others were filled. — Labor dispute involved 25 pressmen

of the Boston Woven Hose Co., men going out on account of reduction in wages; piece-work rates for certain operations in the belt-pressing department were adjusted, this meaning a decrease on four lines of work; five men were affected by strike, the remaining 13 in the department struck in sympathy; seven employees in calender room also went out in sympathy but shortly afterwards returned to work; places filled but in three weeks most of the strikers had asked for reinstatement; only the best men, however, were taken back.

December. About 515 piano and organ workers employed by S. Tower & Son struck for 10 and 15 per cent increase in wages, also for closed shop; three days later, men returned to work, increase being granted from five to seven and one-half per cent, the firm agreeing to employ none but union men; Piano and Organ Workers No. 44 involved.

May. Thirty-one painters employed in a few local shops struck, demanding increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3 for an eight-hour day; places filled at old rate of wages; Painters No. 443 involved. — L. C. Chase & Co., manufacturers of horse clothing and carriage robes, had 31 double machine stitchers (women) leave work for reduction of three-quarters of an hour in the daily schedule; in two days, strikers returned under old conditions.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages reported for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, proof-readers, floormen, and admen, \$16 a week of 54 hours; machine operators, \$18 a week of 48 hours; 40 to 42 cents for 1,000 ems. — Mayor ordered restoration of old schedule of wages, which had been raised two weeks previously, in the street department.

Trade Unions. In October, ice team drivers organized and applied for charter from International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers.

December. Temporary union of steam engineers was formed with 57 members and charter applied for from International Union of Steam Engineers.

May. About 110 carriage and cab drivers organized under charter from International Brotherhood of Teamsters as Hack and Cab Drivers No. 323; men had formerly belonged to Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126 of Boston.

July. Painters No. 443 received \$500 from international brotherhood for the strike benefit fund.

September. Local labor organizations had a very creditable parade on Labor Day, about 2,000 men being in line.

Industrial Changes. In November, American Net & Twine Co. increased capital from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

February. Mason & Hamlin Co.'s plant sold to Frank S. Shaw of Chicago. — Eastern Expanded Metal Co., metal lathing, increased capital from \$15,000 to \$150,000.

March. George W. Gale Lumber Co. increased capital from \$60,000 to \$120,000.

April. Boston Packing and Provision Co. reduced capital from \$250,000 to \$100,000. — Goepper Brothers Co., barrels, increased capital from \$30,000 to \$32,000.

June. Skilton, Foote, & Co., pickles, leased plant formerly occupied by the Laminar Fibre Co.

Canton.

Industrial Changes. In March, James T. Meadows, knit goods, commenced operations.

Charlton.

Industrial Changes. In February, Prouty Wire Co.'s plant sold to Charlton Wire Co., and operations begun; operations suspended in July. *June.* Akers & Taylor, woolen goods, added several new pickers, two new water wheels, and commenced work on new dam, flume, and penstock. — Aldrich Mfg. Co., woolen goods, installed new nappers and picker.

Chelmsford.

Strikes and Lockouts. In March, Winston & Co. and Locher, Clinton contractors, had 300 hoisting engineers and blacksmiths strike against adoption of 10-hour day; a few of the old men were reinstated, places of others were filled.

Industrial Changes. In February, Shirreffs Worsted Co. installed new looms and other machinery; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000. — Moore Spinning Co., worsted yarns, constructing five-story building to be devoted to wool scouring; installed 16 scouring tubs, 16 rinse boxes, and 16 extractors; began work on two-story brick storehouse, 250 x 65.

CHELSEA.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, 70 rag sorters were locked out by employers because rag sorters resisted attempt on the part of employers to reduce wages about 25 per cent.

April. Painters No. 623 ordered a general strike against 14 master painters who refused to increase wages to \$2.80 a day; 40 journeymen were involved; in three days strikers returned to work having procured increase.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, union painters requested \$2.80 for an eight-hour day; later, strike affected master painters not granting request.

Trade Unions. In March, Cracker Bakers No. 29 formed agreement governing hours, wages, and shop conditions, and stipulating that all non-union men who do not become members of the union within one month from date of employment shall be discharged.

April. Central Labor Union received Electrical Workers No. 103 of Boston into affiliation.

July. Cracker Bakers No. 29 reported success in efforts to have local retail dealers discard products of an unfair firm; indorsed propositions of international union for sick and death benefit system and a strike fund and out-of-work fund.

Industrial Changes. In May, Boston Gore & Web Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

June. The steam mill known as Buck's Mill sold at auction. — Indestructible Fence Post Co. began operations; manufactures fence posts from gas pipe and Portland cement.

August. Harry Gordon Knitting Co., sweaters, established.

Cheshire.

Industrial Changes. In May, Farnum Bros. Lime Co., bricks, sold business; purchasers will continue business on a larger scale.

Chester.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Hudson & Chester Granite Co. locked out 150 quarrymen; in April, local Quarry Workers Union made demand upon the Hudson & Chester Granite Co. for recognition of union and increase in wages varying from 20 to 40 per cent, and a reduction in the working hours from nine to eight a day; firm refused to comply with request and learning that a strike had been decided upon in May precipitated the action by discharge of employees and shutting down their works on May 16; three days after lockout, operations were resumed with new force; after some negotiations firm entered into a contract with the International Union whereby men were reinstated without prejudice; the union was to be recognized and wages and hours were to be the same as those existing before the lockout; agreement was signed to remain in force until January 1, 1907.

Industrial Changes. In June, Hamilton Emery & Corundum Co. (incorporated in May) commenced work on three-story heavy frame building, 90 x 32. — Chester Mfg. Co., bobbins and spools, a new firm, purchased old Fay bedstead factory and water privilege. *September.* F. E. Bidwell purchased old mica mill, property to be repaired and an emery mill started.

CHICOPEE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, 16 picker room employees at the Chicopee Mfg. Co. struck upon attempt of company to reduce force in picker room; company filled places of strikers and in three weeks agreement was reached that 12 men should be employed where 16 formerly had been; strikers were to be taken back as needed; Textile Workers Union involved.

May. Carpenters No. 685 ordered a strike in conjunction with the three locals in Springfield against contractors who refused union demand for increase in wage from \$2.75 to \$3 for eight-hour day; strike was declared off after 14 weeks on August 7; men returned to work under conditions which prevailed before the strike.*

July. A small labor controversy affected the Fisk Rubber Co., 16 pressmen going out upon refusal of firm to grant more pay; the following day places were filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In February, the Dwight Mfg. Co. began running four of its mills only five days a week; in April, all its mills began running four days a week; 1,600 employees affected.

March. Painters demanded \$3 a day wages; generally granted.

April. Chicopee Mfg. Co. began running four days a week; 2,800 employees affected.

June. The Wednesday half-holiday was granted by all the grocery and provision dealers at Chicopee Centre.

* For full details of carpenters' strike, see under Springfield in May.

Industrial Changes. In October, J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. sold a portion of its business to the L. S. Starrett Co. of Athol.

May. Burtworth Carpet Co. purchased land on which to build new plant; in June, increased capital from \$6,000 to \$20,000; work was commenced on two one-story brick buildings 75 x 180 and 30 x 125; moved to new buildings in August. — Spalding Mfg. Co., sporting goods, leased Ames Co.'s building.

July. Cashin Card & Glazed Paper Co. moved to New Haven, Conn. — J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. commenced work installing two 45-inch McCormick wheels, and widening tail race from 20 to 36 feet.

Clarksburg.

Industrial Changes. In August, R. G. Hall began equipping shop with machinery for bobbin manufacturing.

Clinton.

Strikes and Lookouts. In November, 22 brick masons employed by J. W. Bishop & Co. struck to enforce union rate of \$4 a day; three days later, men returned on old terms. *February.* About 250 Italian laborers employed on the Wachusett reservoir struck to enforce demand of \$1.50 for nine-hour day and against commissary charges of 25 cents a week; in four days men resumed work, contractors having agreed to do away with commissary charges and to pay 15 cents an hour, giving the men as many hours' work as possible; on March 14, it was alleged that since the settlement of the strike, contractor had compelled men to occupy his shanties and 200 Italian laborers again left work; matter adjusted.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Lancaster Mills, cotton goods, obliged weavers to operate six instead of five looms; wages of weavers increased 70 cents a week.

Trade Unions. In November, local barber was granted union card, making the second union shop in the town.

Industrial Changes. In October, all departments of Bigelow Carpet Co. were shut down except machine and carpenter shops. *February.* Belle Vue Mills installed 10 Knowles' fast looms; shut down in July. *March.* Clinton Worsted Co. partially resumed work to finish stock in process. — Lancaster Mills, cottons, curtailed production by laying off 100 employees; in August, laid off 400 hands; later, 800 were laid off; in September, 300 employees returned to work. *July.* Axminster department of the Bigelow Carpet Co. shut down during entire month; 250 employees affected; other departments began schedule of 52½ hours. *August.* Clinton Gas Light Co. increased capital \$25,000.

Conway.

Industrial Changes. In November, James Hennessy, cotton warp goods, began operations in the Delabarre Mills; in June, installed new boiler and automatic sprinklers. *July.* DeWolfe & Hassell, shoes, erected addition to factory.

Dalton.

Trade Unions. In January, Painters No. 931 presented demand for \$3 a day for painters, and \$3.25 a day for paperhangers.

Industrial Changes. In December, Dalton Woolen Mills installed new boiler. *July.* Old Berkshire Mill shut down for two weeks; installed new bulkhead and larger cylinder; in August, constructed new steel penstock. — Byron Weston Co., paper, shut down for two weeks; new rag beaters installed.

Danvers.

Industrial Changes. In February, Nelson Crosskill Corp., rubber cement, succeeded American Chemical Co.; Nelson Crosskill sold his interest in the company in August; removed to Pittsfield, N. H., in September. *April.* Danvers Sporting Goods Co. succeeded Pray & Jolly.

Dedham.

Industrial Changes. In November, Merchants' Woolen Co. temporarily curtailed production. *March.* Cochrane Mfg. Co. installed new moquette looms; erected new office building; in April, a two-story addition, 70 x 80, under construction.

Douglas.

Industrial Changes. In May, The American Axe & Tool Co. sold portion of its property to the promoters of the Schuster Woolen Co., cotton and woolen yarns, which was incorporated in June, 1904; commenced work on foundation for new plant; in August, erected 125-foot chimney.

Dudley.

Industrial Changes. In August, Stevens Linen Works began work on foundation of storehouse.

Easthampton.

Industrial Changes. In October, Fergus Smith erected small mill to manufacture elastic webbing. — Glendale Elastic Fabrics Co. installed several new looms; in September, large electric lighting plant installed. *September.* E. F. Page leased the Loudville paper mill for manufacture of heels.

Easton.

Industrial Changes. In May, Edward M. Cox Co., shoes, will occupy old Hatch & Grinnell factory. *July.* Ames Shovel & Tool Co. erected rolling mill; shut down for three days and rolling machine and stamper and presser installed. — Ross Heel Co. erected addition to factory. — North Easton Boot & Shoe Mfg. Co. out of business.

Enfield.

Industrial Changes. In July, Swift River Co., woolen goods, began running four days a week; in August, started on full time.

Erving.

Industrial Changes. In September, Washburn & Heywood Chair Co. purchased water privilege formerly used by Erving Box Co.

EVERETT.

Trade Unions. In March, Painters No. 234 was organized including all local journeymen.

Industrial Changes. In May, United States Steel Co. sold; in July, company reorganized and became incorporated as Massachusetts Steel Casting Co. *July.* Commonwealth Mfg. Co. had three-story building, 121 x 50, under construction to be used as a wood alcohol refinery.

Fairhaven.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, 30 boys employed by the Atlas Tack Co. struck to enforce demand for higher wages; places filled.

FALL RIVER.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, 50 mule spinners employed at Merchants' Mfg. Co. struck because of alleged reduction of \$2 a week in wages; executive committee of Spinners Union investigated the matter and after hearing their report strikers decided to return to work; strike had lasted four days and men returned with no concessions.

November. Stevens Mfg. Co. had 70 weavers leave work, alleging 10 per cent decrease in wages; Weavers Union did not sanction strike; five weeks later, strikers voted to return to work and were informed that their services were not then required but they would be sent for when needed.

December. Thirteen loom fixers employed at the Parker Mills struck because of additional work without extra compensation, also against discharge of employees who had protested against the measure; strike was declared off on May 1 by Loom Fixers Association, but the mill had employed no union fixers since the inauguration of strike, and strikers had found work elsewhere.

January. Disagreement occurred at Hargraves Mill No. 1, 60 weavers going out, difficulty being over the number of looms to be operated by each weaver; after a few days, the matter was satisfactorily adjusted and men returned.

March. The Bourne Mills had 140 weavers go out on strike upon refusal of management to discharge objectionable workman; mills were ordered closed for three weeks, 600 operatives being thrown into idleness through the strike and shut-down; on May 3, operatives were notified that work would be resumed but employees voted to refuse proposition which was: 58 hours should constitute a week's work, 10½ hours for five days and 5½ hours on Saturday; in July, mill was running practically full although only a few of the striking weavers had returned to work.

May. At the Seaconnet Mills 100 weavers struck upon being ordered to operate 10 looms instead of eight with not enough additional pay; Weavers Union involved.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE. On May 21, freight handlers on the Fall River Line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co. struck in sympathy with New York Freight Handlers Union which ordered a strike upon refusal of company to discharge an assistant foreman after 25 years of service, and subsequent demands for improved wages and hours. Including the firemen, oilers, and other employees who went out in sympathy with the freight handlers in Fall River, there were about 300 on strike; about 30 employees refused to go out; although the business on the line was crippled temporarily, places of strikers were gradually filled and general routine work continued; on May 30, a committee arranged for an arbitration board to confer with the Freight Agent of the Fall River Line; conference was not held, the Agent taking the ground that there was nothing to confer, inasmuch as the strikers' places had been filled and the strikers had severed connections with the company; on June 27, upon receipt of a communication from the President of the New York Freight Handlers Union, strike was declared off; Longshoremen and Marine Transport Workers Union involved.

June. Hack Drivers and Stable Workers No. 101 ordered a strike involving 50 stablemen against local stable keepers who refused to accept new schedule; after two days, men began to return to work at old rates. — About 200 weavers at the Chace Mills struck because three weavers were ordered to run 14 looms each instead of eight; looms were equipped with electric warp stop motions with which management was experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining the number of looms so equipped that could be run to the best advantage; Weavers Union left it optional with the men whether they should strike or not; immediately after the strike action weavers in Mill No. 1 went out, and the following day those in Mill No. 2 took similar action, when management shut down the entire plant; in two weeks from beginning of dispute, weavers voted to return to work, there being doubt as to agreement between mill officials and weavers who caused the strike.

July. **TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE.** The Cotton Manufacturers Association notified employees of a reduction of 12½ per cent in wages, which the textile workers refused to accept. For the purpose of averting, if possible, an impending strike, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration brought representatives of the Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Textile Workers Unions together for conference on July 22; at this meeting, acting upon a suggestion of the State Board, the wage earners requested that the proposed reduction be delayed two weeks, pending further conference. The request was not granted. Textile Council recommended that strike should not be resorted to at the present time, but as this motion was not acceptable to the textile workers in general, the movement was left to the individual vote of the five textile unions, two-thirds of those voting in each union to constitute a majority, and the vote of the majority of the unions to carry the decision; of the five unions three voted to strike (the total vote being 1,513 for strike and 396 against strike); strike was subsequently declared and went into effect on July 25. The strike affected 33 corporations included in the Cotton Manufacturers Association, resulting in the shut-down of 72 mills. It was thought to keep the mills open, but after

one day they were closed. About 26,000 cotton operatives were involved, about one-fifth of whom were unionists. The approximate wage loss up to November 14 (16 weeks), figured upon the basis of \$7.95 average weekly wage, is \$3,307,200; the approximate loss to employers to date is \$528,000; the loss in production is estimated to be 4,288,000 pieces. Eight relief stations for the benefit of the non-union participants in the strike were opened by the textile unions in various parts of the city, these to be maintained by outside contributions, the aid rendered by the unions being but nominal. The unionists received regular strike benefits from their respective unions, the amounts varying from \$5 to 25 cents a week, the latter sum being given to each child under 14 years of age in a union member's family. A large exodus of the cotton operatives of Fall River has been reported. The situation at the present time gives little promise of an immediate settlement, although the Cotton Manufacturers Association from the first conference has expressed willingness to confer at any time. The attitude of each side in maintaining their original position seems to leave little to confer.*

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Hanscom Braid Co. fined \$20 for violation of child labor laws; three cases placed on file.

November. General reduction of 10 per cent in local cotton mills.

December. Stafford Mills charged with the violation of the 58-hour law, and fined \$50.

January. Scale of weekly wages in 1903: Newspaper work, 48 hours a week: Floormen and admen, \$15; machine tenders, \$17; machine operators, \$18; foremen, \$19. Book and job work: Hand compositors, \$13 a week of 54 hours; 30 cents for 1,000 ems; foremen, \$15; overtime one and one-half price. — Mount Hope Iron Works made a reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent; 150 employees affected.

February. The Flint Mills began running only five days a week. — Sagamore Mfg. Co. placed Cotton Mill No. 2 on a schedule of four days a week.

May. Bakers No. 99 made agreement with employers for weekly wages of \$18 for foremen, \$15 for second hands, \$13 for journeymen, and a 60-hour week (10 hours a day), with 30 cents an hour overtime; agreement remains in force until April 30, 1905.

July. The Cotton Manufacturers Association notified their employees of a reduction of 12½ per cent in wages; strike ensued on July 25.

GENERAL CHANGES IN WAGES IN THE FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS SINCE DECEMBER, 1897.

On December 15, 1897, the cotton manufacturers of Fall River announced a new wage scale, whereby the price for weaving was reduced from 18 to 16 cents, and the reduction in all other departments was equivalent

* On November 14, many mills reopened to such operatives as wished to return; at first no success attended the action, but at the time our report goes to press, practically all the mills are running, four of them running full or nearly full. For detailed account of strike, see Labor Bulletin No. 34, December, 1904.

to $11\frac{1}{9}$ per cent. This general reduction in wages in the cotton manufacturing industry in Fall River went into effect on January 3, 1898.

In February, 1899, Cotton Manufacturers Association was officially notified of the demand of local textile operatives for a restoration of wages paid previous to January, 1898, about $11\frac{1}{9}$ per cent, and the old schedule of 18 cents for weaving. After conference with Textile Council, manufacturers agreed to restore former wage schedule, same to go into effect April 3, 1899, and Textile Council pledged itself to do all in its power for the adoption of a sliding scale whereby wages could be advanced or reduced without continual agitation.

On October 30, 1899, at conference, the Textile Council requested of the Cotton Manufacturers Association an increase of 10 per cent in wages, to take effect November 13. Subsequently the Cotton Manufacturers Association offered a five per cent increase in wages providing that a sliding scale be adopted. On December 4, M. C. D. Borden of the Fall River Iron Works Co. notified his operatives of a 10 per cent increase in wages. On December 1, the Cotton Manufacturers Association decided to grant 10 per cent increase, and same went into effect on December 11.

March 16, 1900, at meeting with manufacturers on sliding scale, no agreement was reached, Textile Council's scale being objected to; 10 days later. Textile Council rejected manufacturers' sliding scale. Print cloth mills agreed to curtail production for one month between July 23 and September 17, 1900.

March 18, 1901, agreement was reached whereby production was curtailed for one month, although some mills curtailed seven weeks.

September 30, 1901, M. C. D. Borden advanced wages five per cent; on November 4, he advanced another five per cent; after decision against strike by spinners and loom fixers, M. C. D. Borden posted notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages to take effect November 18.

On March 17, 1902, cotton operatives of Fall River were granted a general 10 per cent increase in wages.

In August, 1903, as a result of the prohibitive price of raw cotton, cotton mills in Fall River (as well as throughout New England) were shut down to curtail production. By October 5, nearly all the mills had reopened, if not to their full capacity, at least partially.

In November, 1903, the operatives of Fall River were subjected to a return to the scale of wages paid prior to March 17, 1902. This meant a reduction of 10 per cent. This action occurred almost simultaneously throughout Southern New England, and was taken on account of the high price of cotton. The reduction was accepted by unions under protest.

In July, 1904, the Cotton Manufacturers Association notified employees of reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in wages, which was met with such general disfavor by the textile workers that a strike ensued on July 25. Up to November 12, about 72 cotton mills were closed and 26,000 operatives were out of employment.

Trade Unions. In October, Mule Spinners No. 1 reported that nearly \$5,400 had been paid in stoppage allowances during June, July, August, and September. — Weavers No. 24 indorsed effort of Teamsters and Helpers No. 235 to have all union men agree not to employ or receive

goods from any non-union teamster. — Annual report of General Secretary Hibbert of Fall River showed that the United Textile Workers of America had issued 78 new charters during the year and that 41 charters had been withdrawn. — Teamsters and Helpers No. 235 submitted new agreement to employers of coal teamsters providing 10-hour day; minimum weekly wage of \$9 for one-horse teams, \$11 for two-horse teams, \$12.50 for three-horse teams, \$11 for yardmen; five legal holidays to be granted without loss of pay; all grievances to be submitted to the State Board for final adjustment; business agent of the union to have free access to all yards so long as he does not interfere with the employers' business; in November, matter was brought to the attention of the State Board. — Weavers No. 24 received report that local manufacturers were violating the clause of weekly payment law which provides that "any employee leaving his or her employment shall be paid in full on the following regular pay-day;" indorsed proposition of national convention to increase per capita tax.

November. Members of the five textile unions voted to accept 10 per cent cut in wages under protest; action had been recommended by the Textile Council.

December. Steam and Hot Water Fitters No. 50 organized. — Barbers No. 331 voted that all shops must be closed at 11 P.M. on the day before a holiday; also that, after January 1, any shop where a member in arrears for dues is employed shall be declared unfair. — Cooks and Waiters No. 751 organized with 58 charter members.

January. United Textile Workers issued circular appealing to organized labor throughout the country to assist in creating demand for union label of United Textile Workers.

February. Branch of Piano and Organ Workers International Union organized by employees of local firm which had adopted union label. — Carpenters Nos. 223 and 1305 presented request for increase of 25 cents a day to Master Builders Association; request for higher wages was presented by Bricklayers and Masons No. 11, also; Master Builders Association refused to grant either request.

April. Bakers No. 99 presented demand for renewal of wage agreement adopted in 1902; Master Bakers Association refused to sign schedule.

May. Bakers No. 99 voted not to strike to enforce demand for 10-hour day and increase in wages. — Horseshoers and Blacksmiths No. 90 was organized. — Brewery Workmen No. 137 presented demand for increase of \$2 a week to affect brewery employees under jurisdiction of the union. — Stationary Firemen No. 10 demanded \$2 for an eight-hour day. — Slasher Tenders Union had slight trouble with Granite Mills over alleged employment of non-union men; nine tenders left work and their places were filled.

July. Rather than submit to a reduction in wages of 12½ per cent the textile unions voted to strike. The Textile Council, though not in favor of such action, voted that should three of the five unions declare for a strike, all five would go out. On July 20, Weavers No. 24, Loomfixers No. 35, and Slasher Tenders No. 51 voted in favor of striking, while Spinners No. 1 and Card Room Employees No. 32 voted against going out, the total vote being 1,513 for and 396 against the strike. On Monday, July 25, about 26,000 operatives were thrown out of work by the action of about 1,500 union-

ists. The Textile Council appointed a committee to confer with President Gompers of the A. F. of L., in an effort to secure the indorsement and assistance of that organization. The Spinners, Loomfixers, and Slasher Tenders Unions voted strike benefits of \$4 a week for each adult member and 25 cents a week for each child under 14 years of age in a unionist's family; on account of the strike the Weavers Union voted \$2.50 a week to members who paid dues of 15 cents a week and \$1.50 to those who paid 10 cents a week; Card Room Employees voted to pay members who had been paying 10 cents a week dues, \$1.50; 15 cents, \$2.25; 20 cents, \$3; and 25 cents, \$3.75. These benefits were voted not to go into effect until the third week of the strike. The Textile Council and C. L. U. voted that contributions be solicited from stores and residences, and committees were appointed to make a house-to-house canvass. The Textile Council reported \$1,300 received during the first week of the strike. The Loomfixers, Slasher Tenders, and Spinners Unions were directed by the Textile Council to appoint 10 men each, and the Weavers and Card Room Employees 10 men and eight women each as a committee to distribute supplies. Relief offices were established in eight stores. The landlords of the halls where the Spinners and Card Room Employees held their meetings offered the use of these halls free during the strike.

August. Street Railway Employees No. 174 gave \$200 and voted to assess each member who works less than eight hours a day 50 cents a week and members who work more than eight hours \$1 a week for the benefit of the textile strikers. — National Mule Spinners Association voted a weekly assessment of 50 cents on each of its 100,000 members to aid textile strikers. — The following unions voted aid to striking textile workers: Bricklayers and Masons No. 11, \$100; Typographical No. 161, \$100; Carpenters Union, \$25; Carders Union, to sacrifice 25 per cent of its strike benefits to the assistance of the non-unionists. — Central Labor Union voted to postpone the celebration of Labor Day and to return the \$800 appropriated by the city with the request that the amount be turned over to the overseers of the poor. — Textile Council reported \$3,697 received for the benefit of strikers, \$971 of which was contributed by labor unions; decided that one-third of the contributions from sources outside of organized labor must go to the five textile unions; the collection of funds was systematized by appointing one delegate from each union to control the work and 50 collectors, 10 from each union.

September. The textile unions were reported as having disbursed \$50,000 since the beginning of the strike. — Textile Council granted request of Salvation Army to furnish material for soup, at cost of about \$40 a week. — Reported that Weavers No. 24 received a loan of \$3,000 from a local store. — Textile unions of Fall River reported that within five weeks the sum of \$10,000 had been brought in by collectors; that 50 more collectors were being sent out to solicit funds through the States, and that within a short period there would be more than 200 collectors on the road, 100 being supplied with credentials from the A. F. of L.; the unions received a copy of the appeal for aid for the striking textile workers which was made by the A. F. of L., and which it was the intention of the A. F. of L. to send to labor unions throughout the country to the number of about 25,000.

Industrial Changes. In October, Stafford Mills, print cloths, resumed operations after three months' idleness; steam-making plant installed; in September, installed 860 looms.

November. The D. H. Cornell Packing Co. reduced capital from \$100,000 to \$40,000.

December. Douglas Mfg. Co., machines and machinery, increased capital from \$6,000 to \$8,000; in May, reduced capital to \$7,000; name of firm changed to Textile Tube Co.

January. Narragansett Mills, cotton goods, installed new spinning frames and boiler. — American Linen Co. threw out mules and installed 80 frames, 10 fine speeders, and three slubbers. — Flint Mills, cottons, closed indefinitely, owing to current selling prices.

February. Union Belt Co. voted to increase capital stock from \$48,000 to \$72,000, for purpose of improving and extending the plant. — Fall River Iron Works Co., print cloths, installed steel thread board and steel rails on spindles in place of wooden boards and rails. — King Philip Mills, fine cotton, installed new machinery, consisting of Whitin cards, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. speeders, 82 Whitin spinning frames; in August, installed two Corliss engines, a Warren pump and condenser, and new filter.

March. Davis Mills increased capital from \$500,000 to \$600,000; installed 15,000 new spindles.

May. Barnaby Mfg. Co. reduced capital from \$500,000 to \$100,000; 10 days later, increased capital to \$350,000. — Watuppa Mills sold its property on Watuppa Lake; will fit up its recently purchased Eagle Mill property in Taunton.

June. Bourne Mills opened after being closed 14 weeks on account of strike and a dull cloth market. — Luther Mfg. Co. began filling new weave shed with machinery. — Merchants' Mfg. Co. built a new roof on the old part of the main mill. — Border City Mfg. Co., cotton goods, installed new speeders in Mill No. 1. — Pocasset Mfg. Co., cotton goods, installed two nappers; in September, ordered 13,000 frame spindles to replace 16,000 mule spindles, thereby rendering the employment of mule spinners unnecessary. — American Thread Co. (Kerr Mills) made extensive repairs. — Chace Mills, cotton goods, installed new carding machinery.

July. Durfee Mills began work on engine room, 40 x 85, and boiler room addition, 32 x 45; added new opening and carding machinery. — Union Cotton Mfg. Co. replaced 12 pairs of mules with about 12,000 ring frame spindles.

August. Warren Handkerchief Co. installed looms for weaving cloth for handkerchiefs. — Granite Mills equipped all the looms with electric stop motions. — Duryee Mfg. Co. organized to produce infants' bibs, carriage blankets, etc., from the Duryee satins made by the Stevens Mfg. Co.

September. The contemplated removal of Johnson Barbour's silk industry from Meadville, Pa., to Fall River was reported.

Workingmen's Benefits. In December, participants in the semi-annual distribution of profit-sharing dividend at the Bourne Mills (amounting to 2½ per cent of the wages they received from June 15 to December 15) received the following circular from Treasurer George A. Chace:

"The present situation is one of great uncertainty. Machinery has increased beyond the supply of cotton and the demand of cloth. Mills seem to overcrop plantations. There is too little cotton and too much cloth. The mills must make less cloth and use less cotton. The speculative advance in cotton within three months is \$1,000,000 more than all the money paid to stockholders within seven years by the mills of the largest cotton manufacturing city in America."

March. On March 3, the Bradford Durfee Textile School was dedicated with impressive ceremonies, a distinguished assemblage, including the Governor of the Commonwealth and members of his staff, being present. The establishment of this school was the third completed under the laws of 1895, the legislature of that session providing for the establishment of textile schools in Massachusetts. For the construction of the school the State originally appropriated \$35,000 and the city of Fall River \$25,000, making a total of \$60,000. This amount has subsequently been increased from both sources so that to date the State has appropriated for the construction of the institution \$73,000 and the city of Fall River \$50,000. For the maintenance of the textile school the city has appropriated \$15,000 and the State \$20,000. The appropriations from the legislature follow: Under Chap. 88, Resolves of 1901, the sum of \$35,000; Chap. 20, Resolves of 1903, \$18,000; Chap. 68, Resolves of 1903, \$20,000; Chap. 69, Resolves of 1904, \$20,000.

Under Chap. 175, Acts of 1901, the legislature empowered the trustees of the Textile School of Fall River to change the name to The Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River. This change was made upon the request of Miss Sarah S. Brayton, who donated land for the site of the school on condition that the name be changed to the one it now bears.

The Bradford Durfee Textile School is equipped with the finest cotton machinery and its appurtenances fit it to be characterized as the model textile school of the country.

July. The semi-annual dividend paid to employees at the Bourne Mills amounted to four per cent of operatives' wages, the increase in percentage being attributed to the fact that several of the employees dropped out on account of the weavers' strike. The letter from Treasurer Chace accompanying the payment follows, in part:

"Better times cannot be very far off, although I have to admit that my wish is father of my hope; and my ambition in any event will continue to be, as I stated to the weavers' committee at the conclusion of our last conference, to make your place here the best place for you in all the world."

FITCHBURG.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, Putnam Machine Co. had about 50 molders go out on strike on account of reduction in minimum wage rate from \$2.75 to \$2.50 a day; after repeated conferences with union officials company effected a settlement on the old basis; men returned to work one month from the inauguration of trouble; Iron Molders No. 97 involved.

September. Twenty members of Granite Cutters Union employed at the Shea quarry struck against the employment of a man not in good standing with the union; proprietor kept places open for one week when strikers' places were filled with non-union men.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Crocker, Burbank, & Co. began paying wages weekly instead of monthly. — Nockege Mills, Ors-well Mills, and Grant Yarn Co. reduced wages of employees 10 per cent; 1,100 affected.

May. Putnam Machine Co. conferred with Iron Molders No. 97 in regard to change which they intended making whereby the daily wages of their employees would be reduced from \$2.75 to \$2.50.

Trade Unions. In January, C. L. U., in behalf of granite cutters, made effort to obtain dissolution of injunction against members of Granite Cutters Union obtained by local firm during strike in 1903. — Bricklayers No. 19 submitted demand for increase to \$4 a day on building work and \$4.25 on sewer work; were receiving \$3.50.

April. Painters No. 381 presented agreement to be in force until April 1, 1905, providing eight-hour day at \$2.25 minimum, overtime to be paid for as time and one-half and as double time on Sundays and holidays; expenses of workmen to be paid on all out-of-town work, only union men to be employed, and no blacklisting to be allowed.

May. International Union of Stationary Engineers ordered members of local union, who were employed by a local granite dealer and contractor, to leave work, it being contrary to union rules to allow a member to work for employer on the unfair list; employer in question had had trouble with local Granite Cutters Union in 1903 which had not been settled. In present controversy, eight stationary engineers were involved and their places were filled.

Industrial Changes. In November, Fitchburg Duck Mills shut down indefinitely on account of high price of cotton; 200 employees affected.

January. Bath Grinder Co. organized.

February. Fitchburg File Works began construction of \$25,000 factory of brick, one story, 300 x 40.

July. William A. Garno Co., lumber, commenced rebuilding plant recently destroyed by fire. — Shirreffs Worsted Co. of Chelmsford began erection of two-story brick mill, at South Fitchburg, 22 x 62. — Simonds Mfg. Co., cutlery, began work on one-story brick addition, 40 x 70. — Fitchburg Paper Co., Mill No. 2, recently destroyed by fire, in process of reconstruction. — Beoli Mills of the American Woolen Co. started on new boiler room, 144 x 27, and other additions to plant.

September. Sun Mills Mfg. Co., cordage and twine, which has been practically idle for a year, was permanently closed and stock and machinery shipped to Philadelphia. — Union Machine Co., paper machinery, purchased land in Westminster for factory location.

Foxborough.

Industrial Changes. In August, Deans Leather Co., sheep and goat skins, purchased the James Crossley glue factory; later, dissolved.

Framingham.

Strikes and Lockouts. In September, Team Drivers No. 602 ordered a general strike against coal, wood, and ice dealers who would not grant recognition of union and new scale of wages; 75 teamsters were involved;

in two days the strike was declared off by vote of union, the dealers agreeing to the wage scale but would not recognize the union.

Trade Unions. In October, Laborers Protective No. 11378 received charter from A. F. of L.; largely increased membership. *November.* Machinists made application for a union charter. *February.* At the State convention of the Retail Clerks Union, 28 local unions were represented; union-made tobacco was endorsed.

Franklin.

Industrial Changes. In March, Baltimore Chemical Engine Co. purchased Bassett Bros.' straw shops. *June.* Singleton Worsted Co. shut down for one week; two boilers installed. — Ray Fabric Mills began work on erection of new storehouse, 96 x 40. — Worcester Textile Co. closed down indefinitely on account of depression in business and high price of cotton.

Freetown.

Industrial Changes. In March, Crystal Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Co.'s dam destroyed; in June, installed new Corliss engine.

Gardner.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, general strike of carpenters was waged against local contractors on account of recognition of union and to enforce demand of \$2.25 a day minimum; Carpenters No. 570 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 86, of Fitchburg, presented request for increase of 25 cents a night; granted. *September.* Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. announced intention of continuing Saturday half-holiday until October, this being a continuation of the summer schedule.

Trade Unions. In February, Central Labor Union was instrumental in gaining the assent of the hotel keepers and many property owners to employ only union labor. *March.* An agitation to form a clerks' union was started, with the object of compelling dealers to handle only union-made goods.

Industrial Changes. In March, A. O. Speare Co. will manufacture toys formerly made by Whitney Reed Chair Co. of Leominster. *August.* Brown Bros. Co., chairs, erected three-story addition to paint shop, 26 x 60. — L. B. Ramsdell Co. (incorporated in February) began work on erection of two-story paint shop, 120 x 40.

Georgetown.

Industrial Changes. In March, F. W. Baker, boots and shoes, commenced operations after a shut-down of three weeks.

GLOUCESTER.

Strikes and Lockouts. In August, 12 garment workers employed by the J. H. Rowe Oil Clothing Co. struck on account of disagreement as to schedule.

Wages and Hours of Labor In January, scale of prices reported on newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, machine operators, floormen, and admen, \$13.50 a week of 54 hours; 20 cents for 1,000 ems; overtime 37½ cents an hour.

Trade Unions. In October, Painters Union No. 566 rejoined the Central Labor Union. *February.* Quarry Workers No. 8233 received notice from the Cape Ann granite manufacturers of a proposed reduction in wages of five per cent; union replied with a request for an increase in wages. *August.* Team Drivers No. 266 voted to agitate against license at the coming municipal election.

Industrial Changes. In November, C. S. Fuller & Co. (Cape Ann Shoe Co.) removed to Salem. *April.* Cape Ann Machine Co. leased factory in Beverly; will remove plant.

Grafton.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, William Paton Co., Ltd., shoe laces, started on a 42½-hour schedule, running 8½ hours a day for five days. *July.* Grocery and provision dealers granted clerks Wednesday half-holiday during July and August.

Industrial Changes. In February, Dexter, Lambert, & Co., silks, purchased Farnumsville Cotton Mills; will manufacture silk cloth; in May, repaired mills; in August, completed new wooden dam and installed water wheel.

Great Barrington.

Industrial Changes. In October, Stanley Instrument Co. increased capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000. — Great Barrington Electric Light Co. increased capital \$26,200. *December.* Monument Mills, cottons, installed 16 new looms in weave shed.

Greenfield.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages reported for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, \$10 a week of 54 hours; 25 to 28 cents for 1,000 ems; machine (monotype) operators, \$12 a week of 54 hours. *March.* Union painters obtained daily wage of \$2.75.

Trade Unions. In December, Building Trades Council of Springfield sent a representative to confer with the contractors regarding the recent demand of the employees for an eight-hour day. *May.* Barbers No. 265 indorsed proposed legislation to require the licensing of barbers.

Industrial Changes. In November, Cady & Cutler, shoes, out of business; 225 employees affected. *March.* Kilbourn Faucet Co. incorporated; announced intention of occupying the Warner shop. *April.* George E. Rogers purchased the Cutler, Lyons, & Field shoe shop. *July.* Wells Bros. & Co., machinists, installed a new generator and system of wires and motors for transferring power.

Hanover.

Industrial Changes. In October, W. S. Goodrich & Co purchased the N. V. Goodrich & Co.'s factory to manufacture shoes; commenced work

in January; shut down in March. *November.* Lot Phillips & Co. added new machinery and erected sawdust storehouse.

Harvard.

Industrial Changes. In September, Slatine Co. of America leased plant of Still River Slate Mfg. Co. and will manufacture a patent slate roofing.

HAVERHILL.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 25 painters, members of Painters No. 826, employed by J. S. Tilton struck against employment of two non-union men; the next day the matter was satisfactorily adjusted by men joining union.

December. Controversy involved the firm of Chesley & Rugg on account of disagreement between firm and Boot and Shoe Workers Union; 60 turn workmen involved; within three months, places of strikers who did not return to work were filled.

February. Over 200 stitchers and operators employed by Knipe Bros. struck because firm refused to sign price list presented by union; trouble between firm and Boot and Shoe Workers Union occurred upon the surrender of stamp to union; following this the union presented new schedule of prices which firm declared was without basis as they had already given up their stamp; within one week, some of the help had returned to work and places of others were filled, although the factory was picketed up to August and strike was not declared off.

May. Painters No. 826 ordered a strike of members employed by those firms who refused to discharge all non-union men employed by them; 24 painters involved; master painters at once declared in favor of open shops, and steps were taken to secure non-union painters to fill strikers' places; in one week, strikers returned to work under former conditions. — Fourteen heel cutters employed by T. S. Ruddock & Sons struck upon refusal of firm to consider union price list.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, State Board submitted finding on wage schedule at J. H. Winchell & Co.'s factory giving a substantial increase in wages in lasting and stitching departments; accepted; company agreed to submit all grievances and differences over prices to State Board.

December. Demand presented by B. and S. W. U. for increase in wages for packers; granted in February.

January. Union turn workmen and stitchers secured slight increase in wages; 95 employees affected. — Team Drivers No. 327 secured acceptance of agreement that employers would not compel men to work after 6 p.m. — Agreement regarding Coal Teamsters Union signed by members of Coal Dealers Association as individuals. — Painters granted an eight-hour day and minimum wage of \$2.50.

February. The Coal Dealers Association agreed to grant members of Team Drivers No. 327 half-holidays during July and August, but not during June as the union requested.

March. Grocery and provision clerks generally granted a half-holiday on Wednesdays up to October 5.

June. Retail Clothing Dealers Association voted to close their stores on Wednesday afternoons during July and August, at 12.30 P.M.; upon petition, continued half-holiday through September. — Coal dealers agreed to close at noon Saturdays during June, July, and August.

Trade Unions. In October, Hilliard & Tabor, and Thayer, Maguire, & Field, each firm employing 400 hands, surrendered the B. and S. W. U. stamp and declared open shop because they had been unable to secure enough workmen and had been requested to compel B. and S. W. U. employees to pay their dues. — An independent musicians' union was organized with 28 charter members. — Boot and Shoe Workers Union announced its intention to introduce a resolution at the A. F. of L. convention to place on the unfair list all shoes made by K. of L. and S. W. P. U. workers; Central Labor Union decided to postpone action upon the proposed boycott. — Officials of the Amalgamated Leather Workers Union of America, an independent organization, began work of organizing the leather workers.

November. E. Bottomley & Co. surrendered B. and S. W. U. stamp. — The B. and S. W. U. presented a new price list to manufacturers, asking for an increase of six per cent over present prices. — Representatives of the federated shoe and leather trades, the United Shoe Workers of America, and the Massachusetts shoe centres appointed a committee to report at the next meeting, at Lynn, upon the question of uniting the independent unions of shoe workers; the Lynn meeting in November decided to submit the question of becoming part of the K. of L. or establishing a national organization to the different local unions. — Shoe Cutters No. 191 presented demand for an eight-hour day and a weekly increase in wages of \$1.

December. The local hostlers formed a temporary organization.

January. Master Horseshoers Association repealed their by-law providing that only union labor be employed. — Team Drivers No. 327 after a conference with Boston officials decided to take measures to compel employers to live up to their agreements.

February. The last non-union musical organization in the city made arrangements to affiliate with Musicians No. 302. — Machine Operators No. 1 granted petition to 100 stockfitters and sole leather workers to withdraw and form a union of their own. — Central Labor Union appointed a committee to appear before the legislature in favor of certain labor bills. — Conferences were held looking toward the union of the B. and S. W. U. and the S. W. P. U., and the settlement of long standing troubles. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 691 asked the dealers for a conference regarding a new agreement but only six dealers appeared; in March, the union made an appeal to the public for support in their request for the Wednesday half-holiday, the chief subject of contention with the dealers; in April, the larger merchants at a conference agreed to close if union would get the smaller concerns to close also. — Master Painters refused demand of Painters No. 826 for an increase in daily wages of 25 cents; in March, the best workmen received the desired increase. — Knipe Bros. surrendered the union stamp upon the demand of the B. and S. W. U. — Central Labor Union indorsed the action of Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 691 in demanding the Wednesday half-holiday.

— Retail Clerks Association presented an agreement for the ensuing year, calling for shorter hours and the Wednesday half-holiday for four months instead of two, which met with determined opposition by the clothing dealers.

March. Musicians No. 302 issued a warning to drummers against playing in drum corps with non-union men. — The John W. Russ Co., employing 350 hands, surrendered the B. and S. W. U. stamp and declared open shop. — Cutters No. 191 asked for an increase of \$1 a week and one hour a day less for working hours. — Dry goods and clothing clerks presented demand that stores be closed on Monday nights, except during December.

April. Turn Workmen No. 2 voted to increase the weekly dues from 10 to 15 cents. — In the case of *Berry vs. Donovan*, in the Superior Court, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,500; plaintiff was discharged from the employ of Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., for whom he had worked for nearly four years, upon demand of defendant, legal representative of Local B. and S. W. U.; Company had contract with Union which forbade employment of a non-union man; plaintiff was not member of union at time of making contract, and was discharged two weeks later. Case taken to Supreme Court.

May. Musicians No. 302 adopted price lists for summer engagements; in June, entered complaint with C. L. U. because a city department had employed musicians from out of town instead of members of local union for Memorial Sunday services. — Retail Clerks No. 515 placed local dry goods dealer on unfair list for repeated refusal to accept union agreement regarding hours of labor; suspended all members employed by him. — Horseshoers No. 97 went out of existence; in September, plans on foot for reorganization.

August. General Executive Committee of the B. and S. W. U. ruled that when a member was not working at his craft and showed no disposition to do so he could be transferred as a member-at-large. — Several firms holding the union stamp objected to the method of collecting members' dues in which the collector secures the dues of the members by making the rounds in the various departments.

September. The Labor Day picnic, an annual observance of the day by organized labor, held under the direction of the C. L. U., was most successful. — Joint Shoe Council at the request of J. H. Winchell & Co. voted to send a representative to Manchester, N. H., to secure a list of prices paid in shoe factories there; it was argued by those having opposition to the measure that the conditions in Manchester, N. H., and those in Haverhill were so utterly different as not to admit of a fair comparison in a shoe price list, it being contended that the prices paid in the first-named city were much lower. — Joint Shoe Council was requested by two local manufacturers having the union stamp to change the system of the collection of dues in their factories, they being opposed to the present system of having a union collector come in for the purpose, and favoring the old system under which a shop committee collected the dues on each pay-day. — It was reported that since the strike, which terminated by the men going back to work under former conditions, members of Painters.

Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 826 had not manifested any interest or enthusiasm in the organization and that the headquarters of the union had been abandoned. — In order to secure a uniformity in the wage scale, plans were propagated by Musicians No. 302 for a Musicians District Council which would include musicians' unions in Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Newburyport, and Salem, besides four in New Hampshire and one in Portland, Maine. — Joint Shoe Council reported opposition to the abolition of the Saturday half-holiday or any alteration in the half-holiday system; this action was brought about by the request of W. & V. O. Kimball for the abolition of the Saturday half-holiday in their union stamp factory for six months, the alleged reason for the request being the excessive amount of work on hand. — Certain work that was being done at a local factory for a shoe manufacturer in Beverly whose men were on strike was stopped when notified by the agent of the S. W. P. U. that such work was considered unfair and that men would not be allowed to be employed on same.

Industrial Changes. In March, Pillsbury & Marston, leather remnants, dissolved partnership, C. F. Pillsbury retiring.

May. C. P. Emery, shoes, moved to new location. — Kenoza Shoe Co. removed to new quarters.

June. Walter Goodrich, shoes, succeeded by F. B. Chase. — Fred L. Anderson, formerly with the Haverhill Machine Works, commenced operations.

July. Firm of Ernest C. Prescott & Co., leather, dissolved; Mr. Prescott will continue business. — Haverhill Milling Co. reduced capital from \$15,000 to \$10,000. — M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., woolens, built new concrete walks and erected new storehouse.

August. Henry B. George & Co., shoes, discontinued.

September. Simonds & Seaver, slippers, succeeded by Pentucket Wood Heel Co. — Chas. W. Arnold & Co. Corp., leather, began construction of seven-story brick building. — E. Bottomley & Co., shoes, removed plant to building formerly occupied by Henry B. George & Co.

BOOT AND SHOE SHIPMENTS. The total cases and pairs of boots and shoes shipped from Haverhill for the years 1902-03 and 1903-04 are shown in the following table, 40 pairs being considered the average number for each case :

Boot and Shoe Shipments from Haverhill.

MONTHS.	1902-03		1903-04	
	Cases	Pairs	Cases	Pairs
October,	38,310	1,532,400	32,081	1,283,240
November,	36,252	1,450,080	28,227	1,129,080
December,	38,895	1,555,800	36,207	1,448,280
January,	40,718	1,628,720	31,230	1,249,200
February,	39,289	1,571,560	37,645	1,505,800
March,	51,880	2,075,200	49,522	1,980,880
April,	38,350	1,534,000	37,968	1,518,720
May,	39,072	1,562,880	42,643	1,705,720
June,	39,948	1,597,920	25,910	1,036,400
July,	25,961	1,038,440	21,869	874,360
August,	30,791	1,231,640	38,242	1,529,680
September,	38,822	1,552,880	29,449	1,177,960
TOTALS,	458,288	18,331,520	410,978	16,439,120

A decrease of 47,310 cases and 1,892,400 pairs is shown in the shoe shipments from Haverhill for the year ending September 30, 1904, as compared with the corresponding period in 1903.

Hinsdale.

Strikes and Lockouts. In March, 12 sewers (girls) employed by the Hinsdale Woolen Co. struck for increase in wages; in five days, strikers returned at old rates.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In February, Hinsdale Woolen Co. started on full time, having curtailed production since June.

Holbrook.

Industrial Changes. In June, Bay State Leather Fibre Co. leased the White paper box factory and commenced operations with 55 employees; in August, began repairing building recently destroyed by fire. *July.* Whitcomb & Paine Co., boots and shoes, reorganized and commenced operations.

Holden.

Industrial Changes. In December, Jefferson Mfg. Co., woolen goods, shut down indefinitely; in September, erected brick addition. — Dawson Mfg. Co., woolen goods, resumed operations on full time. *June.* Jacob Gluntz purchased shoddy mill formerly owned by John T. Johnson.

Holliston.

Industrial Changes. In September, Holliston Braid Co. installed machinery.

HOLYOKE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, masons' tenders employed by local contractors struck for \$2.80 a day instead of \$2.40; in five weeks, men returned to work under former conditions.

May. Carpenters No. 656 ordered a strike of members employed by master builders refusing to grant union demand of \$3 for an eight-hour day, agreement to hold good for three years; 425 carpenters were involved in strike, the shop carpenters being also called out although they had presented no grievances; original number of strikers, 225; many plumbers went out in sympathy; union committees made many efforts to obtain conferences with master builders but without avail; at mass meeting of English and French speaking carpenters' unions held August 8 it was voted to declare strike off; no concessions were made on part of master builders; the loss in wages by the strike was estimated to be about \$30,000. — Spoolers in the employ of the Holyoke Warp Co. struck against new overseer in spinning and spooling rooms; entire plant suspended operations temporarily; places filled in a short time. — Iron Molders No. 115 ordered a strike involving 30 molders employed at the Holyoke Machine Co. because men were compelled to do work for a shop in Worcester in which a strike was on; in June, injunction was issued restraining members

of Iron Molders No. 115 from patrolling or picketing in the vicinity of the Holyoke Machine Co. and from interfering in any manner with company's business or employees; on July 21, official announcement was made by company that foundry was being run as an open shop; the strike was at an end as far as company was concerned. — A general strike involving 60 painters and decorators, members of Painters No. 253, took place, men leaving employ of six master painters on account of the unfair list; it was alleged that painters struck in sympathy with striking carpenters; in three weeks firms declared open shop, and filled strikers' places; strike reported in force on October 24.

July. Twelve plumbers employed by E. H. Friedrich struck, refusing to work on certain building; Plumbers No. 176 involved.

August. Master painters made declaration that on and after August 31 their work would be conducted on the open-shop basis; to precipitate this action Painters No. 253 ordered a general strike which took place on said date; 100 journeymen painters involved; strike not declared off by union up to November 16, although some strikers had returned to work and other vacancies were filled; union started shop on co-operative basis which is reported to have met with success.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, the coarse goods departments of the Lyman Mills placed on four-day-a-week schedule; 400 employees affected. — Scale of wages for newspaper work in 1908: Morning editions, machine operators, \$23 a week of 45 hours; proofreaders, 10 cents for 1,000 ems; floormen and admen, \$21 a week of 48 hours; on evening editions, machine operators, \$18 a week of 48 hours, eight cents for 1,000 ems; proofreaders, \$16 a week of 48 hours; floormen and admen, \$13.50 a week of 48 hours; on weekly editions, hand compositors, floormen, and admen in hand and machine offices, \$13.50 a week of 54 hours; hand compositors, 28 cents for 1,000 ems; machine operators, \$18 a week of 54 hours; proofreaders in hand and machine offices, \$15 a week of 54 hours. Book and job work: Hand compositors, \$13.50 to \$15 a week of 54 hours; floormen and admen in hand and machine offices, \$15 a week of 54 hours; machine operators, \$18 a week of 54 hours; overtime on all kinds of work one and one-half price.

March. Barbers No. 545 granted weekly half-holiday.

April. George W. Prentiss & Co., wire, started on Summer schedule, commencing work at 6.30 A.M., and closing Saturdays at 1 P.M.

May. American Thread Co. began running manufacturing department 52½ hours instead of 58 hours a week. — Coal Dealers Association granted new schedule of weekly wages of \$12 for double-team drivers, \$11 for single-team drivers, \$10 for helpers; Saturday half-holiday granted during June, July, and August.

Trade Unions. In January, a labor rally was held to revive the interest in unionism, and 200 labor men attended. — Plumbers No. 176 asked for a daily increase in wages of 38½ cents.

February. A new millwrights' union was organized with a charter list of 65. — The Household Workers Union, composed of servant girls, and organized last year in the interest of shorter hours and better wages, disbanded. — Central Labor Union protested against the use of stickers on store windows displaying goods on the unfair list; appointed a committee

to look after the union's interest regarding House Bill 405 which provides that a mechanics' lien shall have precedence over all other claims; voted to ask the government to have all outside work on guns done in union shops: notice was sent to the barber shops that if they were not soon unionized, they would be placed on the unfair list.

March. A temporary organization of retail clerks was formed. — Teamsters No. 157 asked for an increase in wages which was refused by the team owners.

April. The Master Builders Association voted against granting the demands of the Carpenters Unions for \$3 a day. — The co-operative grocery and provision store plan, in which the paper mill strikers were interested, was abandoned.

May. Central Labor Union voted to investigate complaint that non-union stationary firemen were being employed by certain retail dry goods and clothing dealers.

June. Painters No. 253, as result of having indorsed carpenters' strike, fined four journeymen painters \$25, and a foreman \$125, for working for an unfair contractor; received report that master builders had agreed to run open shops because of failure to adjust trouble with carpenters.

July. Plumbers No. 176 disbanded, largely as a result of the carpenters' strike.

August. The master painters voted to run open shops, to take effect September 7.

Industrial Changes. In November, Whitmore Mfg. Co. began operations.

December. Bullard Thread Co. (incorporated in November) purchased plant of Cressy Thread Co.

January. Holyoke Plush Co. began operations in newly-remodeled mill. — White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co. began manufacture of fine papeteries in addition to their pad business.

February. National Fibre Tube Works, paper tubes, incorporated and commenced operations in Taylor-Atkins Paper Co.'s plant with 25 employees; municipal electricity used for power and lighting.

April. American Pad and Paper Co. increased capital to \$150,000.

May. W. H. H. Slack & Bro., of Springfield, Vt., shoddy manufacturers, purchased plant of Grosvenor Woolen Co. where they will do their coloring, carding, and garnetting. — Barlow Mfg. Co., metal display fixtures, increased capital from \$15,000 to \$35,000.

June. Wm. Skinner Mfg. Co., silks, shut down weave room for two weeks on account of dull business; shut down for two weeks in July and in August; in September, began erection of four-story mill, 60 x 200. — The Cabot-street Mill of the Holyoke Water Power Co. sold to Clifton A. Crocker and R. F. McElwain; in July, the Crocker-McElwain Paper Co. was incorporated and began installing new machinery. — Hadley Mills, cotton goods, started up after a week's shut-down while new machinery was installed and repairs made.

July. American Writing Paper Co. shut down several divisions for two weeks owing to dull business.

August. Farr Alpaca Co. began erection of one-story brick addition, 50 x 72. — The Beebe-Webber Co., woolens, installed a large number of looms. — Holyoke Thread Co. sold property.

Hopedale.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, The Draper Co. began schedule of 50 hours in some, and 40 hours in other departments; in February, half of the departments were running on 45-hour schedule; in March, the spindle and assembling rooms and two other departments resumed 10½-hour schedule five days a week; in September, company extended the half-holiday on Saturday through October; half-holiday had been in force all summer.

Trade Unions. In March, members of Iron Molders No. 254 employed by local company were given the alternative of signing an agreement stating that they were not members of a labor union, or would not become members without giving company two weeks' notice or having their places filled by others.

Industrial Changes. In May, The Draper Co., machinery, began manufacture of bobbins, using therefor a three-story carpenter shop; in August, began erection of three-story brick addition to mill, 87 x 48.

Hopkinton.

Industrial Changes. In January, F. H. Claffin & Co., boxes, absorbed by Williams & Bridges of Worcester. *April.* Andrew Fyrberg Arms Co. incorporated; in June, Andrew Fyrberg retired from firm and sold his interest to Sears, Roebuck, & Co. of Chicago, Ill.

Hudson.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, International Typographical Union reported that the following scale of wages prevailed for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors and machine operators, \$12 a week of 54 hours; 25 to 30 cents for 1,000 ems. *September.* Proprietors of retail stores granted request for continuation of the Wednesday half-holiday through September.

Industrial Changes. In August, the mackintosh department of the Apsley Rubber Co., Inc., shut down for two weeks.

Huntington.

Industrial Changes. In November, Massasoit Woolen Mills shut down indefinitely owing to cancellation; 100 employees affected; in March, D. N. C. Hyams sold his interest in the corporation; in April, operations were resumed, about 95 hands being employed.

Hyde Park.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, 40 painters, members of Painters No. 655, struck to enforce demand for increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.80 a day; seven establishments were affected; in three weeks, master painters signed agreement compromising as to wages and recognized the union.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Readville Cotton Mills cut wages of 210 operatives 10 per cent. *April.* The N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.'s car shops changed from an eight-hour to a 10-hour day.

Industrial Changes. In January, Fairmount Wool Scouring & Mfg. Co., incorporated under laws of Maine, purchased Wilton mill and installed new machinery. *February.* B. F. Sturtevant Co.'s new boiler plant in full operation; remainder of plant being removed from Boston.

Workingmen's Benefits. In September, the B. F. Sturtevant Co set apart a portion of its plant for an emergency hospital where employees can be treated in time of sickness or accident, free of expense. The hospital is being fitted up with up-to-date medical appliances and the services of a physician and nurse have been engaged.

Ipswich.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Ipswich Mills, hosiery and knit goods, reduced wages 10 per cent.

Industrial Changes. In January, F. L. Burke & Son, heels, purchased Millet, Woodbury, & Co.'s shoe shop for branch factory; in June, began work on two-story brick heel factory.

LAWRENCE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 10 bottlers employed by Ford Bros., members of Bottlers and Drivers No 119, struck against non-union man being employed Saturday afternoons; on the following day, men returned to work, the man being discharged.

March. Combers, carders, and floor hands, numbering 375, employed in the Top Mill Department of the Arlington Mills, struck to resist reduction in wages ranging to over 10 per cent in the worsted spinning department and in one factory; wool sorters were forced into idleness from the strike; one week from the inauguration of the trouble, 108 doffers and 42 other operatives joined the strikers; on April 2, an order was introduced in the legislature calling for a joint committee to investigate the strike; on April 8, wool sorters returned to work, the pay to be upon the newly-adjusted schedule; strike was declared off in one month, the firm agreeing to reinstate old employees as far as possible, but would not discharge those operatives who had filled strikers' places acceptably

May. Comb winders (40) employed at the Arlington Mills struck, alleging they were obliged to work overtime and were paid for time and one-quarter instead of time and one-half as demanded; in one week, mill management agreed to take strikers back without making any concessions.

June. Forty molders at the Merrimac Iron Foundry struck against discharge of four molders; in two days returned, concessions being granted on both sides; Iron Molders No. 83 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of weekly wages for newspaper work in 1903 was reported: On morning editions in hand offices, compositors, \$12, 30 cents for 1,000 ems; floormen and admen, \$13.50; foremen, \$15; overtime 38 cents an hour; in machine offices, operators, foremen, floormen, and admen, \$18; overtime 50 cents an hour. On even-

ing editions in hand offices: Compositors, \$12, 25 cents for 1,000 ems; floormen and admen, \$12; foremen, \$15; overtime 33 cents an hour; in machine offices, operators, foremen, floormen, and admen, \$15; overtime 48 cents an hour. On weekly editions, a uniform wage of \$12 a week of 54 hours for all; overtime 33 cents an hour. Book and job work, a uniform wage of \$15 a week of 54 hours for all; overtime 33 cents an hour.

March. Arlington Mills, cotton and woolen goods, made a reduction in wages ranging to over 10 per cent and affecting 2,000 employees; strike ensued; in April, cotton mill and worsted spinning mill began running only four days a week; 1,500 employees affected.

May. Bakers No. 168 demanded an increase in wages; generally granted. — Lawrence Knitting Co. started closing on Saturdays.

Trade Unions. In November, Loomfixers No. 38 dedicated its new quarters on Margin Street; on the first floor is the textile school, recreation room, and kitchen, and on the second, the assembly hall and reading room.

January. Shoe Repairers No. 404 was organized with a charter list of 30.

February. A musicians' union was organized with a membership of 54.

May. Agreement to use union label of Bakers No. 168 was signed by 20 master bakers.

September. Local unions engaged in a parade on Labor Day which was reviewed by the Mayor and other city officials. About 800 men were in line. The first prize, awarded to the labor organization making the best showing — which proved to be Painters No. 44 — amounted to \$113. It was voted to send same to textile strikers at Fall River.

Industrial Changes. In December, Arlington Mills erected two four-story buildings, one to be used as a twisting mill, the other for the dyeing departments; moved burling and mending rooms to new mill, giving increased space for weaving purposes. — Beach Soap Co. increased capital from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

January. Pacific Mills installed 22 twistors with steel thread board and porcelain guide; in March, installed 300 dobbies.

February. Lawrence Dye Works Co. erected three-story building, 203 feet long, for offices, shipping, and mill purposes; a new Gessner press and a Kenyon crabbing machine installed; incorporated in May.

March. Walworth Bros., dress goods, purchased mill site on South Canal; in July, completed erection of two-story brick mill, 60 x 200, brick boiler house and office building, 22 x 60, capacity 200 looms.

August. Weld Bobbin & Spool Co. began erection of three-story brick mill, 40 x 130, a two-story storehouse, 76 x 125, a one-story engine room, 21 x 14, and a one-story boiler room, 38 x 10.

September Lawrence Duck Co. commenced work on addition to plant.

Lee.

Strikes and Lookouts. In May, about 25 stone cutters employed by Wild Brothers struck upon refusal of firm to comply with demand that blocks of marble be moved into sheds so that men be protected from the sun; on the following day, when it was made clear to the men that the expense would be too great for so short a time, they returned to work in the open air.

Industrial Changes. In March, The Eaton-Dikeman Co. installed new rotary bleach. *August.* The Lee Lime Co. purchased the Bostwick Mill and privilege. *September.* National Wire Cloth Co., incorporated in May, bought the Garfield Forest Mill. — Eagle Mill completed repairs and resumed operations.

Leicester.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, The American Card Clothing Co. reduced wages 10 per cent; 35 employees affected.

Industrial Changes. In November, Chapel Mills Mfg. Co., woolen goods, installed set of new cards, mule, and 16 looms. *February.* J. D. Clark Co., dress goods, shut down on account of scarcity of water. *July.* E. G. Carlton & Sons installed new steam press.

Leominster.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Painters No. 152 made demand for increase in daily wages of 25 cents; generally granted. *April.* Damon Mfg. Co. fined \$10 for a technical violation of the 58-hour law.

Trade Unions. In January, Horn, Celluloid, Comb, and Novelty Workers No. 10346 asked for a conference with the Manufacturers Association relative to a nine-hour day. *August.* Central Labor Union voted that unless the town laborers organized a Federal Labor Union, they would have an article inserted in the warrant at the next town meeting asking for a reduction in the wages of men employed on town works.

Industrial Changes. In December, A. W. Colburn, combs, succeeded Colburn & Stuart. — United States Thread Co. merged into Universal Thread Co. (Hoffman-Corr Mfg. Co., Philadelphia); authorized capital \$100,000; shut down for several weeks in August; reopened in September. — Columbia Comb Co. succeeded by Goodale Comb Co. and Columbia Comb Co. — Whitney Reed Chair Co. transferred its toy manufacturing to the A. O. Speare Co. of Gardner, and will make only rocking chairs and baby carriages; in July, purchased a controlling interest in the Handifold Toilet Paper Co.; in August, an addition for the storage of baby carriages was completed. *June.* The W. & H. Co., a partnership formed by F. L. Whitson and G. E. Hoyle, leased the Sawtelle factory; in July, began the manufacture of imitation reed goods. *July.* J. H. Lockey Piano Case Co. began work on new three-story factory, 60 x 40. *August.* Paton Mfg. Co., horn goods, erected two-story factory, 36 x 100, and an addition, 30 x 42. *September.* Wachusett Shirt Co. began erection of two-story addition to mill, 72 x 30.

Leverett.

Industrial Changes. In April, Field & Beaman, boxes, shut down for two weeks to install new engine.

LOWELL.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 60 laborers employed on the boiler house of the Merrimack Mfg. Co. struck for \$1.75 for a nine-hour day; places filled.

March. Twenty-five spoolers (women) employed at the Bay State Mills, American Woolen Co., struck against alleged reduction of wages, refusing to work under old price list; in one week all but six of the strikers had returned under former conditions; on April 4, 30 spinners employed at the same mills struck against alleged reduction in wages on account of the new piece-work system; work was suspended for two weeks, throwing 700 into idleness; on April 15, matter was adjusted at a conference whereby most of the men returned to work under old conditions.

May. Twenty-five journeymen bakers, members of Bakers No. 169, struck against those master bakers not signing the union agreement; within one week many of the strikers had returned to work.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, machine operators, floormen, and admen on morning editions, \$18 a week of 48 hours; on evening and weekly editions and book and job work for hand compositors, machine operators, floormen, and admen, \$15 a week of 54 hours; hand compositors on book and job work, 35 cents for 1,000 ems; overtime one and one-half price for all classes of work.

Trade Unions. In October, Barbers No. 323 requested that the Board of Health enforce more stringently the laws relative to the cleanliness of barber shops.

November. The Trades and Labor Council denounced the action of the Western Union Telegraph Co. of Boston in employing girls as messengers; a sum of money was voted the messenger boys on strike in Boston.

January. Ring Spinners Union reported a membership list of 1,000.—Brussels Weavers Union held its first regular meeting in its new hall.

April. A number of woolen spinners in the Bay State Mills who were dissatisfied with their wages left work and organized a new union.

August. Cotton Weavers Union voted to send \$50 a week to the Fall River strikers.—Textile Council voted a donation of \$100 to aid the Fall River strikers.

September. As many unions were not in favor of a Labor Day parade, the showing was not as large as in previous years, about 600 participating.

Industrial Changes. In October, Middlesex Co. reduced working schedule to five days a week to curtail production.—Bigelow Carpet Co. reported steady progress on new building; 50 looms installed to date.

December. Massachusetts Cotton Mills installed a blower for carrying cotton from the mill to the cotton room; in May, began work on four-story addition, 95 x 136, for carding and picking department.—Brown & Whittier, worsted goods, leased space in another building for mending and finished-cloth inspection.

January. Lowell Weaving Co. increased capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000.—Bigelow Carpet Co. installed a clock system in machine shop; in June, shut down for one week; in July, shut down for two weeks on account of dull trade; in August, erected brick coal house, capacity 6,000 tons.—Stirling Mills, woolens, installed a Sargent dryer.—Middlesex Co. installed a Green napper and two sample looms; more samples were made the past year than ever before; in June, shut down for a month; in July, after a month's shut-down, started spinning department.

February. Hooper Knitting Co. started running out of stock preparatory to shutting down; in May, plant sold to United States Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

March. Bay State Mills changed from kerseys to fancy piece dyes. — Merrimack Mfg. Co., cotton goods, increased capital from \$2,750,000 to \$4,400,000. — W. A. Eastman started small mill for making seamless half hose; in July, installed three knitting machines.

April. Lawrence Mfg. Co., hosiery, reduced running time to five days a week. — Middlesex Co., woolen goods, reduced running time to 35 hours a week.

May. Shaw Stocking Co. installed 38 knitting and 16 looping machines. — United States Bunting Co. reduced running time of certain departments to four days a week.

June. Appleton Co., cotton goods, completed new four-story mill, 180 feet long; in August, began work on new building. — American Card Clothing Co. sold factory to Chas. H. McEvoy, electrical goods. — Waukenhose Mfg. Co. had 20 machines in operation. — Lowell Bleachery reduced running time to five days a week.

August. Belvidere Woolen Mfg. Co. installed two Corliss engines at No. 2 Mill.

Workingmen's Benefits. In November, the Lowell Textile School received a valuable gift from Mr. August Fels in the form of a complete collection of foreign and domestic woolen fabrics, comprising ancient and modern designs and all grades of stock.

May. New system of profit sharing at the Kitson Machine Shop was inaugurated whereby each employee would receive a monthly dividend of one per cent for every machine turned out in excess of 24, in addition to his regular pay.

Ludlow.

Industrial Changes. In May, Ludlow Mfg. Associates, jute and hemp yarns, increased output; in July, began work on addition to plant.

LYNN.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, 13 plumbing shops were involved in strike, 40 plumbers refusing to work for master plumbers who were not members of Master Plumbers Association; Plumbers No. 77 has agreement which stipulates that members shall work for master plumbers identified with Master Plumbers Association or with those who intend to join after reasonable notice; on the day following the strike, four masters made application for membership in Association. — Eighteen turn workmen employed by Cushman & Cushman struck on refusal of firm to accept price list increasing wages; one week later, men returned to work pending final adjustment; S. W. P. U. No. 2 involved. — Gardiner, Beardsell, & Co. had 175 grain counter workers go out on strike against employment of non-union men on certain machines and for reinstatement of discharged man; four days later, machines which caused the dispute were removed from factory and strikers were allowed to return under old conditions; Grain Counter Workers No. 261 involved.

February. Cushman & Hebert, shoes, had from 50 to 60 lasters, members of Lasters No. 32, go out on strike upon refusal of firm to grant more pay; on the following day, instead of paying increase demanded, the firm put in lasting machines, and shoes have since been lasted that way instead of by hand.

March. A labor controversy partaking of the nature of both a strike and lockout took place in Lynn on March 14; 60 hand turn workmen employed by three local shoe manufacturers struck upon refusal of firms to increase wages on some grades; 30 other firms belonging to Shoe Manufacturers Association locked out their hand turn workmen to the number of about 130; at conference before State Board, the Association and S. W. P. U. No. 2 agreed to arbitrate, the locked-out men were reinstated by the manufacturers, and strike was declared off by union; the settlement of prices was left to the decision of an arbitration board of seven members, two to be representatives of Shoe Manufacturers Association, two of the union, and three disinterested citizens of Lynn; on March 25, men returned to work pending decision; on April 11, decision was rendered granting almost the full increase demanded. — Eighteen cut sole workers employed by Wallace B. Phinney struck to enforce demand for equalization of wages for sole cutters and sorters, also the Saturday half-holiday for the entire year, and recognition of union; in five weeks, men returned to work under former conditions; Cut Sole Workers No. 445 declared strike off on May 9. — John C. Hamley, cut soles, etc., had 10 cut sole workers strike for equalization of wages, Saturday half-holiday, and recognition of union; within three days most of the places had been filled, but matter was adjusted in four weeks and strikers reinstated; settlement was made with men as individuals, and Cut Sole Workers No. 445 was not recognized.

April. Contractor on the Armitage Building had 15 carpenters, members of Carpenters Unions Nos. 688 and 1041, strike because several union men had been discharged; on the following day, the matter was amicably adjusted. — Ten hand turn workmen employed by C. O. Timson struck because firm did not sign agreement by which former strike was settled; in two days, agreement was signed and men returned to work. — Twenty-five cutters employed by Wm. Porter & Son struck against new shop rule which required that piece workers put time tags on their work, and the following day returned to work, the firm providing a boy to put on the tags.

GRAIN COUNTER WORKERS' STRIKE. On April 6, 16 factories of the Counter Manufacturers Association in Lynn were affected by a strike, the grain counter workers going out to enforce union schedule which provided for an increase in wages, Saturday half-holiday for half the year, and restriction of board of apprentices to one in each shop; 600 grain counter workers involved; on April 28, strike was declared off, agreement being signed for three years granting 54-hour week from May 1 to November 1, 59-hour week for the other six months, and slight increases in wages but no restriction as to apprentices; Grain Counter Workers No. 261 involved.

May. Bakers No. 182 ordered a general strike against those master bakers refusing to grant request for nine-hour day with 10 hours' pay and continuation of other parts of last year's agreement; 60 bakers were involved; after many conferences between master bakers and the strikers as

to arbitration in the matter, the master bakers began to run open shops; in three weeks agreement was finally reached through the Board of Trade Arbitration Committee and the men returned to work on the following day; both sides made concessions. — Plumbers No. 77 ordered a general strike of plumbers employed by Master Plumbers Association (about 13 shops affected) on account of controversy about signing agreement by individuals; 65 plumbers involved; on the following day, Association signed agreement and men returned to work.

July. Thirteen die workers employed by two local die companies struck against open shop; strike not declared off up to September 17, although men had found work in other shops; Die Workers No. 10526 involved.

September. Workmen numbering 100 employed by Jacobson & Jacobs, shoe findings, struck against reduction in wages; in four weeks, about 30 men returned under former conditions. — Electrical Workers No. 377 struck against three local firms refusing to sign union agreement; 20 electrical workers besides several sympathizers involved; in five days, men returned to work, agreement being generally signed by contractors.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, machine lasters in employ of Morse & Logan were given slight increase in wages in accordance with award of State Board.

January. Turned workmen of three shoe firms received increase in wages by agreement between employers and S. W. P. U. — Scale of weekly (47 hours) wages which was reported as paid for newspaper work in 1903: Hand compositors, machine operators, proofreaders, floormen, and admen, \$18; foremen, on evening editions \$22, on weekly editions \$21; machine tenders, \$20. Book and job work: Hand compositors, \$15 a week of 53 hours; foremen, \$18; overtime on all work one and one-half price.

February. State Board made award in controversy between five coal dealers and Lynn Gas & Electric Co. and employees in their shoveling departments, fixing price for unloading coal at 35 cents an hour; work performed on holidays and Sundays to be paid at the rate of double time; in teaming and screening departments, wages and working-time were to remain as at present (\$12 for 56-hour week); employees had asked for \$13 a week and a cut of one-half hour a day in working-time.

March. Heel Workers No. 262 granted Saturday half-holiday for six months in the year.

April. Boston & Lynn Cut Sole Co. granted weekly wages of \$16 for cutters and sorters, \$13.50 for strippers. — American Oak Leather Co. granted nine-hour day, and Saturday half-holiday for the entire year. — An arbitration committee selected to arbitrate differences existing between three shoe manufacturers and Turned Workmen No. 2 decided: For the women's boot made by Geo. W. Belonga & Co. price shall be four and three-quarters cents a part; for Oxfords made on last No. 712 by C. O. Timson, four cents a part; for shoes made by Cushman & Cushman, for leather juliets, three and one-quarter cents; buskins, \$1 a case; felt juliets, \$1.20 a case. — Counter workers secured new scale of weekly wages as result of strike: Fitting, counter work, and dinking increased \$1; wages of women, boys, and girls increased from \$5 and \$6 to \$7.50 and \$8; skiving counters increased one cent for 100 pairs; also granted Saturday half-holiday and 55-hour week for six months, and 59 hours for the other six months.

Trade Unions. In October, Carpenters No. 688 appointed a committee to act as pickets and to take the names of all union men entering a certain non-union grocery store. — Barbers No. 347 voted to fine any member \$2 who purchased non-union goods. — Master Carpenters Association requested that the unions look into the matter of union carpenters doing contract work for themselves, and then returning to the union. — A readjustment of wages to begin at once was announced at a meeting of I. A. of A. M. M., employees of the General Electric Co.; the Allied Metal Trades Council held a mass meeting to discuss the reduction of wages on piece work. — Local B. T. C. voted to confer with the Boston B. T. C. in regard to unionizing the employees of the Walworth Mfg. Co. of Boston who employ non-union steamfitters in this city. — The B. and S. W. U. reported that employees of Arthur E. Gloyd organized; in January, Arthur E. Gloyd surrendered the union stamp. — Cut Sole Workers No. 445, A. L. U., received its charter. — Charles A. Brown & Co. surrendered the B. and S. W. U. stamp; employees would not pay dues. — Thomas Corcoran & Sons surrendered union stamp and declared open shop. — A convention of shoe workers was held for the purpose of forming a national organization to oppose the B. and S. W. U.; five K. of L. cutters applied for admission in Cutters No. 99, B. and S. W. U.; Cutters Assembly 3662 and Stitchers Assembly 2616 circulated a petition against the purchase of B. and S. W. stamp shoes with the intention of presenting it to the retail shoe dealers; B. and S. W. U. planned to declare K. of L. shoes unfair and presented resolution to that effect at the national convention of the A. F. of L.; the Central Labor Union notified the Mayor that if sufficient police protection could not be secured in the shoe factory trouble, they would take the matter into their own hands; a conference was held in November between representatives of the A. F. of L., K. of L., the shoe manufacturers, and the Board of Trade to settle the question regarding the boycott of Lynn shoes, which proved futile; another conference was held in December but the results were not reported. — Grain Counter Workers No. 261 rejected a proposition from the national organizer of the A. F. of L. to withdraw from the A. L. U. and organize in a National Shoe Supply Workers Union affiliated with the A. F. of L. — Painters No. 111 vacated its meeting hall in Clapp's Block because it had been painted by non-union men; the owner's agent refused to distinguish between union and non-union men and was placed on the unfair list; the trouble was adjusted and the union returned to the hall in November.

November. A committee of the C. L. U. reported the demand for union-made goods increasing, and commended the work of the Women's Union Label League. — A committee of Typographical No. 120 reported the master printers opposed to an increase of \$1 in the weekly wage scale; all non-union printers were urged to join the union. — Team Drivers No. 42 received a charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. — Carpenters Nos. 688 and 1041 reported the Boston & Northern Street Railway Co. were employing out of town non-union carpenters in Swampscott; a conference held with the general manager promised results satisfactory to the union.

December. Certain members of Iron Molders No. 103, employed in foundry of General Electric Co., brought action against two foremen of

said company, praying for injunction to permanently restrain them from continuing practice of demanding money for giving employment. Case heard before Judge Lowell in U. S. Circuit Court. Dismissed with costs.

— Several women clerks were admitted to Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131. — Bakers No. 182 appointed a committee to organize the candy makers and placed the initiation fee for candy makers at \$5. — Lasters No. 32 established a fund whereby men out of work may borrow money to pay their dues, the amount to be paid back upon return to work, thus retaining such men in good financial standing. — Team Drivers No. 42 demanded shorter hours and an increase from \$11 to \$12 a week for helpers; referred to State Board in January. — Bootblacks held a meeting preliminary to organizing a union.

January. Cutters Assembly 3662 voted a per capita tax of 15 cents a week to aid the K. of L. cutters in their controversy with the B. and S. W. U. in St. Louis. — Cigarmakers No. 65 voted an assessment of \$1.10 on every member for the benefit of union label work in Lynn. — Lathers No. 99 withdrew from the C. L. U. — The C. L. U. appointed a committee to assist the Women's Union Label League; an appropriation was voted the Buffers, Platers, and Polishers International Union for the benefit of a local union involved in a strike; the union stamp of the Rubber Workers International Union was indorsed; a committee was appointed to confer with all the labor unions in the State regarding the non-appointment of labor men in the appointment of House and Senate committees. — Stone Masons No. 35 voted to adopt for 1904 the wage scale of 1903, i.e., 45 cents an hour for all work. — A convention held by B. T. C. delegates from Boston, Lynn, Salem, Brockton, and Worcester voted to hold a State convention of building trade councils and building trade unions at Worcester. — At the Convention of the State Branch of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America it was reported that there were 12,000 members in Massachusetts; the initiation fee was raised from \$5 to \$20; a committee was appointed to look after the interests of union carpenters in legislative matters; voted that age limit of apprentices be fixed between 18 and 21 years, that they be bound to employers by indenture papers, and that not more than one apprentice to each six journeymen be employed. — Musicians No. 126 adopted regulations governing the number of musicians to play for dances, balls, and parties.

March. Shoe Manufacturers Association presented to the cutters' unions a uniform price list for all shops and on all grades of work, to go into effect May 1.

May. Suit for \$5,000 damages was brought against officers of Teamsters No. 42 by an expelled member of the union, the charge being that the union, after expelling him for patronizing a non-union barber shop, had forced his employer to discharge him and had made it impossible for him to obtain employment as a teamster. — Central Labor Union reported that 15,000 union labels had been distributed among union bakeries. — Plumbers No. 77 demanded an eight-hour day and daily wage of \$3.50.

June. Manufacturers Association and Cutters Assembly 3662, representing about 1,000 men, entered into an agreement to adjust all disputes through a board of settlement without resorting to strikes or lockouts.

August. Sheet Metal Workers No. 217 had new agreement generally accepted, same to go in force September 2.

Industrial Changes. In October, Lakeside Shoe Co., which succeeded The Wm. F. Morgan Co., was incorporated; in March, went out of business.

November. Consolidated Box Machinery Co. formed by consolidation of Taylor & Gooding and Glazier & Briggs.

January. Allen Machine Co. of Haverhill bought entire shoe factory plant, including lasts, patterns, machinery, and stock, formerly used by Perkins-Newhall Co. — Nicholson, Cole, & Co., boots and shoes, dissolved partnership; succeeded by Richard A. Nicholson & Co. — Standard Shoe Trimming Co. dissolved; succeeded by Harry I. Lyons. — Albion Bartlett added new machines increasing fitting room facilities. — Charles W. Bowen, heels, succeeded to the business of J. H. Bowen.

February. Welch & Landregan, shoes, enlarged space for cutters; in May, leased factory of D. A. Donovan & Co. — A. E. Little & Co., shoes, occupied former quarters of Melanson & Currier as part of their factory. — Bacheller & Spence, cut soles, began operations.

March. A. F. Bailey & Davis, infants' shoes, changed firm name to Bailey & Davis. — Vella Star Heel Co. sold to Silvie & Pierce. — William Lummus Co., tanner, out of business. — George A. Creighton & Son, boots and shoes, added part of T. W. Gardiner building to their factory. — New England Counter Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$40,000; in August, increased capital to \$50,000 and leased factory in Laconia, N. H. — Arthur S. Putnam, slippers, commenced operations.

April. Gardiner, Beardsell, & Co. moved to Nashua, N. H., as a result of strike of counter workers. — J. A. Burrows & Co., shoes, dissolved partnership; succeeded by J. A. Burrows. — Lefebvre & Co., women's shoes, commenced operations. — United Shoe Trimming Co. dissolved partnership; succeeded by Samuel Katzman.

May. F. S. Smith Shoe Co. succeeded by Lynn Shoe Co. — Luddy & Currier, shoes, started branch factory at Dover, N. H. — Morton & Sons, counters, leased premises containing 13,000 square feet of floor surface at South Boston. — Smith & Co., infants' shoes, organized. — Luddy & Currier, Randall-Adams, D. A. Donovan & Co., and J. L. Walker, shoes, leased space in new shoe building; latter commenced operations in August. — W. C. Richardson, counters, began manufacture of leather heels.

June. Hilliard & Merrill, cut soles, removed to new factory. — Walton & Logan Co., shoes, purchased the George E. Nicholson & Co. factory; increased capital from \$40,000 to \$100,000. — Miller & Ricker, shoes, dissolved partnership; succeeded by Charles H. Miller; in July, succeeded by Miller-Hapgood Shoe Co.; in September, enlarged factory.

July. Boston & Lynn Cut Sole Co. dissolved; succeeded by Thornton M. Russ and Charles H. Henderson. — Hemingway Machine Co. purchased three-story building for occupancy. — Yam Leather Co., scrap leather, removed to Reading.

August. E. M. Cole, shoes, succeeded by Cole & Vaughn. — Engel-Hodgkins Shoe Co. succeeded by Karl Engel and E. W. Cone. — Faunce & Spinney, shoes, began operations in new addition. — Cushman & Hebert, shoes, installed a complete line of Goodyear welt machinery. — Waverly

Shoe Co. announced proposed removal to larger quarters. — Benjamin Dore, shoes, added 5,000 square feet to his manufacturing space. — J. L. Walker, shoes, removed from Newburyport, firm name being changed to J. L. Walker & Co. — Eastern Kid Co., morocco, began rebuilding factory recently destroyed by fire.

September. P. Lennox & Co., shoes, began erection of six-story brick factory, 40 x 142.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, the River Works of the General Electric Co. started in operation the new lunch room which the management constructed and equipped in the best possible manner for the comfort and benefit of the employees of the company. At this restaurant good meals are served to employees at cost.

MALDEN.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, Painters No. 346 declared a strike upon all master painters not granting demand for increase of wages to \$2.80 a day instead of \$2.50; 100 journeymen involved.

May. Plumbers No. 145 ordered a strike in nine shops where employers refused to grant demand for an increase of wages from \$3 to \$3.50 a day; 50 plumbers were involved; in two weeks, compromise was effected, men to receive an increase of 25 cents a day.

Trade Unions. In May, five members of Painters No. 346 were fined and expelled from the union for alleged strike breaking, by order of Painters District Council No. 25; men had returned to work for employers who granted wages for which union had declared strike but refused to sign union agreement; in July, Painters No. 346 received \$300 from International Brotherhood for benefit of strikers. — Central Labor Union entered protest against permanent members of fire department being employed as carpenters on fire stations.

Industrial Changes. In October, James F. Atwood succeeded by Atwood Elastic Fabric Co.

April. Boston Rubber Shoe Co. shut down for repairs; 4,500 employees affected.

June. Richards Leather Co., recently organized, commenced operations

August. George P. Cox Last Co. increased capital from \$60,000 to \$80,000.

Mansfield.

Industrial Changes. In October, Mansfield Braiding Co. installed new machinery.

Marblehead.

Industrial Changes. In November, Wiggins & Son, shoes, succeeded Cole & Wiggins. — W. H. Stevens & Co. shut down for one week to repair boiler.

MARLBOROUGH.

Strikes and Lockouts. In September, 10 upper leather cutters employed by the Loring B. Hall Shoe Co. struck on account of change from day to piece work, it being claimed by the men that a reduction in their

wages from \$2.25 to \$1.75 would result thereby; conference held and matter satisfactorily adjusted.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, Carpenters No. 988 demanded a 10 per cent increase in daily wages, \$2.50, \$2.75, and \$3 being the wages now paid.

Trade Unions. In December, Teamsters No. 471 adopted a new button which will be of a different design each month.

March. Carpenters No. 988 demanded an increase in wages of 10 per cent. — Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union was organized.

May. Carpenters No. 988 voted not to strike to enforce demand for 10 per cent increase in wages. — For alleged failure to keep union agreement with local firm, Painters No. 561 was expelled from Central Trades and Labor Council.

Industrial Changes. In October, Rice & Hutchins, Inc., shoes, purchased the Boyd & Corey shoe factory.

November. Loring B. Hall purchased the factory formerly occupied by the S. H. Howe Shoe Co.; stock company to be formed; in September, Loring B. Hall Co. purchased machinery in factory of Frank & Duston.

February. John A. Frye Shoe Co. erected four-story addition to factory, 100 x 29; output increased.

July. Marlborough-Hudson Gas Light Co. authorized to issue 400 additional shares of stock at \$100 a share.

September. Preston Hose & Tire Co. removed to Hopkinton.

Maynard.

Industrial Changes. In August, Assabet Mills, woolens, let contract for an addition.

MEDFORD.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, union painters granted \$2.80 for eight-hour day.

Industrial Changes. In July, Louis Klane, shoe findings, out of business.

Medway.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Senior & Singleton's woolen mill began running on eight-hour schedule.

Industrial Changes. In January, Medway Woolen Co. (newly incorporated) leased plant of Senior & Singleton, which discontinued business in December; in February, commenced operations; in March, installed several new machines.

Methuen.

Industrial Changes. In January, Tremont Worsted Co. began its own dyeing in new dyehouse; in July, shut down for one week and installed new boiler. *August.* Knitted Fabrics Co. installed new dyeing machinery.

Middleborough.

Trade Unions. In November, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 20 voted to sign contract with Leonard & Barrows for two years. *January.* Woodworkers No. 248 voted to join the Brockton Central Labor Union.

August. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 20 voted to affiliate with the South-eastern Massachusetts District Conference of Shoe Workers.

Milford.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, Granite Cutters Union ordered a general strike against Granite Manufacturers Association on account of non-acceptance of new union agreement which specified the 44-hour week, Saturday half-holiday, and 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents an hour minimum; 300 quarry workers and granite cutters involved; in three weeks, men returned to work under compromise, all employers signing agreement for 40 cents an hour minimum, Saturday half-holiday from April 1 to October 1, and eight-hour day for the rest of the year. — The strike at the Milford Iron Foundry Corp., which was inaugurated in 1901, was declared off by Iron Molders Union; firm had been running with full force of non-union help, refusing conferences with union, and also refusing to reinstate strikers. *June.* About 30 quarrymen, hoisting engineers, and derrickmen employed by the G. H. Cutting Granite Co. struck, firm refusing to discharge foreman; superintendent reminded strikers that the agreement existing between unions and company stipulated that all disputes should be settled by arbitration and advised the men to return to work, which they did on the following day.

Wages and Hours of Labor. For six months in the year the G. H. Cutting Granite Co. reduced hours of labor of stone cutters four a week and advanced their wages from 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 40 cents an hour.

Trade Unions. In January, Granite Cutters Union demanded an increase in wages from 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents to 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents an hour and Saturday half-holiday; in February, the manufacturers offered to sign a four-year agreement that the wages should be 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents an hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work, Saturday half-holiday from June 1 to September 30, all differences to be referred to an arbitration committee of six, three to be chosen by each side; this was not accepted; strike ensued. *February.* Bartenders No. 96 applied for readmittance into the C. L. U. and were refused owing to a difficulty which arose two years ago when the Bartenders withdrew; appealed to Boston C. L. U.; in June, Bartenders No. 96 reaffiliated with C. L. U.; in July, made special effort to have retail liquor dealers adopt agreement to employ only union men.

Industrial Changes. In October, Norcross Brothers, stone, reduced capital from \$1,500,000 to \$500,000. *November.* Milford Quarry Co. increased capital from \$15,000 to \$100,000. *February.* Milford Shoe Co. reduced capital from \$200,000 to \$100,000. *May.* Milford Rubber Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$40,000. *August.* Hutchins, Temple, & Wood, shoes, dissolved upon the death of one of its members and reorganized under same name. — Milford Quarry Co. resumed operations.

Millbury.

Industrial Changes. In October, Millbury Cotton Mills transferred to United States Linen Co.; in November, began operations. — Holbrook Mfg. Co. changed product from linen goods to high-grade cotton yarns; capital stock increased from \$40,000 to \$70,000; new machinery installed.

May. Bowden Felting Mills Co. resumed operations after a shut-down of several weeks. — W. W. Windle & Co., scouring, started work on new factory; in July, old mill shut down; in August, installed new penstock. — Hoyle & Windle started up Ramshorn Mill to manufacture yarn for Mayo Woolen Co.; in August, remodeled mill recently destroyed by fire. *June.* Mayo Woolen Co. purchased Pinafore Mill to use as a picker house; in September, remodeled Pinafore Mill and installed new machinery for manufacture of yarns; erected new boilerhouse at Mill No. 2; in September, started operations in picker room of Mill No. 2.

Millis.

Industrial Changes. In October, National Flax Fibre Co. Mills sold to Phenix Bottling Co. of Revere.

Monson.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In February, Ellis-Ricketts & Co., woolens, reduced running time to 40 hours a week. *September.* D. W. Ellis & Son, woolen goods, increased running time to 70 hours a week.

Industrial Changes. In January, the Heritage & Hirst woolen mill sold at auction; in May, resold to Beach Bros. of Morrisville, Pa.; in July, began manufacturing suitings. *February.* Branch mill of Golden Rod Co. of Wales sold to T. G. Lancey & Co., yarns; will manufacture fabrics. *March.* Solomon F. Cushman & Sons, woolen fabrics, closed mill indefinitely. *May.* Wm. N. Flynt Granite Co. opened a fourth cutting yard. *August.* Heiman & Lichten, straw goods, installed new gas plant at factory.

Montague.

Industrial Changes. In February, International Paper Co. installed two boilers; in July, installed new machinery. *June.* Turners Falls Co., water power and electric light, voted to increase its capital from \$300,000 to \$600,000; in July, began work on new power house. — Turners Falls Lumber Co. reduced capital stock from \$46,750 to \$42,500. *July.* Turners Falls Cotton Mills erected addition. — Esleeck Co. Plant of the American Writing Paper Co. shut down for one week.

Natick.

Trade Unions. In December, Plumbers No. 448 asked for an eight-hour day and double pay for overtime.

Industrial Changes. In March, Schneider Bros. & Co., boots and shoes, resumed operations. — Boston Bedding Supply Co. purchased plant of Natick Electric Light Station, including machinery and water privilege; will manufacture shoddy, cotton, and tow batts. — D. J. Murphy & Co., innersoles, out of business.

Needham.

Industrial Changes. In August, the William Carter Co., underwear, installed new boilers in Mills Nos. 1 and 2.

NEW BEDFORD.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, 11 employees in the scouring department of the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co. struck owing to dissatisfaction with overseer; 15 hand scourers were obliged to leave work in consequence; the following day, strikers interviewed superintendent and were told that they would be taken back when needed.

February. Weavers at the Dartmouth Mfg. Corp., numbering about 530, struck, the alleged reason being non-submission to rule enforcing them to scrub the floors under their looms; the mill officials alleged the cause of the strike to be an attempt to force recognition of union officials; on the following day, about 100 weavers returned to work, and within one month from beginning of trouble one-half the places were filled; conferences were held with State Board — Seventy ring spinners employed at the Bennett Mfg. Corp. struck on account of reduction in wages; places filled.

April. Twenty apprentices employed at the A. L. Blackmer Co., Inc., struck against discharge of one boy whose work was not satisfactory to the firm; two returned to work, places of others being filled.

May. Bakers No. 95 ordered a general strike affecting 21 master bakers who refused union demand for 10-hour day and uniform system of pay; six firms signed scale the same day strike was inaugurated; up to September 16 strike had not been declared off, although 16 master bakers had signed agreement. — Thirty-five freight handlers employed on the steamboat line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. struck against reduction from 20 cents to 17½ cents an hour; on the following day strikers asked for their old positions and were reinstated.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages in local yarn and cotton mills; about 12,000 affected.

September. Potomska Mill No. 1 started operations on a six-day schedule.

Trade Unions. In October, the United Textile Workers at a recent convention, by an amendment to their constitution, forbade textile workers in any branch from joining a union of any other branch, provided a union of their own branch is in existence; Weavers Union had previously decided to admit card-room help to membership although there was a Carders Union in existence.

December. Loomfixers No. 2, Mule Spinners Union, and Carders Union voted to accept, under protest, the reduction in wages.

January. Granite Cutters Union demanded an increase in wages of from 37½ to 41 cents an hour and Saturday half-holiday.

February. Weavers Union indorsed the strike at the Dartmouth Mfg. Corp., and a special appropriation to conduct same was voted.

June. Weavers Union voted to surrender its charter and become independent of United Textile Workers. — Mule Spinners Union adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Governor in vetoing the bill to prohibit overtime work for women and children in textile factories.

September. Dissatisfied weavers at the Soule Mill held shop meeting at which grievances in regard to pay for certain styles of weaving were discussed and a committee appointed to confer with management.

Industrial Changes. In October, Oneko Woolen Mills shut down for two weeks while two new boilers were installed.

February. Butler Mill, cotton goods, increased capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000.

March. A. L. Blackmer Co., Inc., cut glass, increased capital \$20,000.

May. Manomet Mills, cotton fabrics, incorporated in October, installed 90 fly frames; in September, awarded contract for cotton house, 242 x 322.

June. Soule Mill installed 90 spinning frames and 46 feeders.

August. Beacon Mfg. Co.'s plant sold to C. D. Owen & C. O. Dexter; mill will be repaired, new machinery installed, and a large two-story addition erected; will manufacture a special grade of colored cottons, mostly underwear.

September. New Bedford Extracting Co. awarded contract for a rendering plant and a three-story brick and steel boiler and engine room, 18 x 52. — Kilburn Mill, cotton yarns, incorporated in August, began erection of three-story mill, 442 x 133, a picker room, 50 x 100, an engine room, 84 x 35, and a boiler room, 40 x 126.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, the New Bedford Textile School opened with the largest classes, both in the day and evening sessions, in the history of the school.

Newbury.

Industrial Changes. In June, Byfield Woolen Co. shut down for two weeks; in July, suspended work on Saturdays.

NEWBURYPORT.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 12 spinners employed by the Peabody Mfg. Co. struck against reduction of seven per cent in wages; in one week, spinners returned accepting reduction.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, International Typographical Union reported the following scale of weekly (54 hours) wages paid for morning and evening newspaper work in 1903: Machine operators, \$13; foremen, \$14; floormen and admen in hand and machine offices, \$12; machine operators, seven cents for 1,000 ems; on weekly editions and book and job work, hand compositors, \$12; foremen, \$14; hand compositors, 18 cents for 1,000 ems; overtime, one and one-half price.

March. Union painters granted eight-hour day and daily wage of \$2.50.

Trade Unions. In October, District Council No. 25, Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, held a session here at which 22 locals were represented; voted to indorse recent action of Newburyport painters; announced that union labels will soon be required on all painting; several sets of union labels were issued to master painters.

June. Musicians No. 378 organized and affiliated with American Federation of Musicians.

Industrial Changes. In October, New England Fire Proofing Co. sold plant. — Chase-Shawmut Co., electrical goods, began manufacturing. — Mill No. 1 of the Peabody Mfg. Co. resumed operations in spinning department.

June. W. H. Noyes & Brother Co., horn goods, installed new boiler; in July, increased capital from \$30,000 to \$45,000. — Newburyport Silver Co. increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

July. J. L. Walker, shoes, moved to Lynn; firm name changed to J. L. Walker & Co.

September. Dodge Co., shoes, announced erection of an addition, 52 x 150. — Newburyport Shoe Co. reorganized and will continue under new management.

New Marlborough.

Industrial Changes. In July, Berkshire White Brick Co. purchased the plant of the White Brick & Terra Cotta Co.

NEWTON.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Painters No. 362 demanded increase in daily wages from \$2.50 to \$3 for journeymen, and from \$2.80 to \$3.50 for decorators; granted.

NORTH ADAMS.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 12 tinnerns employed by members of the Master Plumbers Association struck to prevent introduction of apprenticeship system; five days later, employers agreed not to press the issue and men returned; Sheet Metal Workers No. 133 involved. — Forty members of Plumbers No. 159 struck in sympathy with the tinnerns; two days later, they returned to work, the tinnerns' strike being settled.

June. Seymour, Clark, Hills Co., contractors, of Springfield, had small labor dispute with their laborers employed on the Hoosac Valley Street Railroad; 18 laborers involved; places filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Master Blacksmiths Association signed agreements for daily wage of \$2.25 for floormen and \$2.50 for firemen; overtime 50 cents an hour; hours, 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., and 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. on Saturdays. — Eclipse, Beaver, and Greylock Mills reduced wages 10 per cent; about 2,500 operatives affected.

January. Scale of wages for newspaper and book and job work reported by International Typographical Union as paid in 1903: Hand compositors, floormen, and admen, \$13 a week of 54 hours; machine operators on morning editions, a week of 48 hours, \$18; on evening and weekly editions and book and job work, \$16; hand compositors on morning editions and book and job work, 35 cents for 1,000 ems; on evening and weekly editions, 27½ cents for 1,000 ems; overtime 37½ cents an hour.

April. Weber Bros., boots and shoes, granted the following weekly wage scale as per request of Cutters No. 163, the same to remain in force for one year: For sorters \$16.50, outside cutters \$15, throating \$13.50, block hands \$6 to \$7.50, block hands, second year, \$9 to \$10.50; for apprentices, cutting, bal top and shoes, first year \$10.50 to \$12, second year \$12 to \$13.50, third year \$13.50 to \$15; 54 hours to constitute a week's work.

July. Provision dealers granted clerks Thursday half-holiday; clothing and dry goods clerks granted a half-holiday on Fridays.

Trade Unions. In October, the organization of a union label league

to consist of the label committees of the different unions was started. — Plumbers No. 159 and Electrical Workers No. 293 withdrew from the B. T. C., claiming that Bricklayers No. 18 allowed their men to work for an unfair firm; about a week later, Carpenters No. 193 voted to return to the council; in December, the Plumbers and Electrical Workers Unions returned to the council.

January. At the Cincinnati convention of the B. and S. W. it was resolved that 200 lasters be ready to take the place of those in North Adams who refused to join the B. and S. W. — Retail Clerks Union sent a grievance to the C. L. U. in regard to those stores which open on Monday evenings; a committee was appointed to look into the matter of stores that are open Sundays.

March. Musicians No. 96 reduced the number of musicians that must be employed at dances in the principal halls from six to five. — The cutters at N. L. Millard & Co.'s demanded a reduction of 10 per cent in the work without a reduction in pay; referred to State Board.

June. As result of special agitation, over 70 weavers affiliated with Weavers No. 124. — The semi-annual convention of State Branch of Journeymen Barbers International Union was attended by 45 delegates; it was voted to renew efforts to have bill for the licensing of barbers adopted by the next legislature.

July. Central Labor Union voted not to sanction any threats or intimidations in soliciting advertisements for the souvenir field day program. — Plumbers Union No. 159 had temporary trouble with local master plumber (A. W. Hunter) causing four plumbers to leave work. According to union rules members are not allowed to work for any master plumber not a member of Master Plumbers Association to which organization master in question did not belong. In two weeks, men returned to work pending investigation.

Industrial Changes. In January, Arnold Print Works had two-thirds of spinning and preparatory departments in operation; in May, increased capital from \$150,000 to \$1,150,000; in August, erected brick smokestack 200 feet high.

March. The Johnson-Dunbar Mills Co., cotton goods, started a number of fancy looms; will spin some of yarn used in the mills.

April. Strong, Hewat, & Co., cassimeres, installed two new boilers; in June, erected power house.

May. Blackinton Co. Mills were sold.

June. H. W. Clark Biscuit Co. purchased building which they leased; in July, began work on addition.

August. North Adams Mfg. Co., woolen goods, began erection of large brick storehouse. — R. G. Hall removed building formerly used as a woodworking shop to new site and enlarged it; will install machinery for the manufacture of bobbins. — Waterhouse & Buffum, worsteds, who formerly occupied Blackinton Co. Mills, leased Eagle Cotton Mill; in September, ordered 72 heavy worsted looms.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, the local Y. M. C. A. opened a school in its building for textile instruction, this being the first attempt of any like association to establish a textile school.

NORTHAMPTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, 28 machine room employees at the Williams Mfg. Co., baskets, struck on account of new superintendent; foreman left and men went out in sympathy; three days later, strikers' places were practically filled; strikers applied for work but only a few were reinstated.

April. Painters No. 256 declared a strike upon master painters not granting demand for \$3 a day minimum instead of \$2.50; 60 painters were involved; in May, employers had out-of-town non-union men filling some of the strikers' places. — The McCallum Hosiery Co. had 28 embroidery girls go out in sympathy with a girl who was discharged on account of disagreement with the foreman; within one week strikers' places were mostly filled; nearly all of the old employees were subsequently taken back.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In February, Belding Bros. & Co., silks, resumed 50-hour schedule.

Trade Unions. In November, the C. L. U. removed a contractor from the unfair list who agreed to employ only union help; the public market was removed from the unfair list in March; in April, master painters declaring open shop were placed on the unfair list.

Industrial Changes. In January, Florence Machine Co., oil stoves, sold plant to Central Oil-gas Stove Co. of Gardner.

March. The McCallum Hosiery Co. increased capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000; in September, awarded contract for a two-story addition, 60 x 60.

North Andover.

Industrial Changes. In May, Davis & Furber Machine Co. increased capital from \$400,000 to \$410,000. *July.* The Brightwood Mfg. Co., worsted dress goods, installed 18 Knowles looms. *September.* Michael F. Campbell, machine wipers, awarded contract for a 60-foot brick chimney.

North Attleborough.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, R. Blackinton & Co. had their die makers strike for nine-hour day without reduction in wages; places filled; New England Die and Hub Cutters Mutual Association involved.

Industrial Changes. In October, Gold Medal Braid Co., cotton and worsted braids, reorganized and reopened after being closed several months; land and building sold to J. R. Dennis. *March.* Adamsdale Mill, cotton yarns, out of business; in May, sold to Stephen A. Jenks. *June.* Frank M. Whitney & Co., jewelry, enlarged steam plant.

Northborough.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 66 weavers employed at the Northborough Woolen Mills struck for an increase in wages on 30-pick work; three days later, accepted compromise increasing price in proportion with 35-pick on box and plain loom.

Industrial Changes. In December, American Attachment Co., sewing machine attachments, shut down indefinitely; employees found work at Whiting Mfg. Co.

Northbridge.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, the Whitinsville Cotton Mills and other textile mills in the Blackstone valley reduced wages 10 per cent; 1,300 employees affected. *May.* The molders in the Whitin Machine Works asked for a holiday every other Saturday during May, June, July, and August instead of every Saturday during July and August, which had previously been granted. — Clerks requested a weekly half-holiday.

Industrial Changes. In January, Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., cotton cloth, erected new storehouse, and an additional story to stone mill; in July, new mill erected; in August, installed electrical equipment; in September, installed 300 looms in new mill.

Workmen's Benefits. In December, a review of the past year's work at the Blue Eagle Inn at Whitinsville showed that the advantages offered young men there were appreciated to the utmost. The Inn was built in 1901 by the Whitin Machine Works for the comfort and benefit of unmarried male employees. The hotel is beautifully situated and furnished, the main purpose at issue being the comfort and welfare of the employees. The Inn contains 50 well-appointed rooms, bathrooms on every floor, library, parlor, and reading-room besides a large dining-room. The prices asked are but nominal, being \$4.50 and \$5 a week.

North Brookfield.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, grocery store clerks requested a weekly half-holiday during July and August.

Norwood.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages reported as being paid for book and job work in 1903: \$16.50 a week of 54 hours for hand compositors; overtime one and one-half price. *April.* Boilermakers No. 281 presented demands for a nine-hour day with 10 hours' pay; strike ensued and compromise granted, nine-hour day and one and one-tenth cents an hour increase for all men who formerly received 20 cents an hour or more. *May.* Machinists employed in the shops of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. granted desired increase in wages of six and two-thirds per cent. — Car men employed on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. demanded an increase of 15 per cent in wages; granted a sliding scale of from 12½ cents to 23½ cents an hour, an increase of about eight per cent, and a nine-hour day.

Trade Unions. In February, members of Typographical No. 228 employed at the Norwood Press objected to handling non-union work. *April.* The carpenters and machinists employed in shops of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. demanded a nine-hour day with pay for 10 hours. *May.* Owing to a controversy on account of employment of man whom union claimed was in arrears and was generally unfair to union principles,

stampers in the employ of Edward Fleming & Co. left work and their places were filled.

Industrial Changes. In September, H. M. Plympton & Co., iron foundry, erected four-story brick and frame addition to factory, 156 x 56.

Orange.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, Grout Bros., automobiles, granted employees Saturday half-holiday during June, July, and August.

Industrial Changes. In October, Grout Bros. Automobile Co. succeeded Grout Bros. *January.* New Home Sewing Machine Co. erected four-story building, 67 x 57, for needle department. *July.* Fellows & Co., of Troy, N. Y., collars, cuffs, and shirts, purchased the Orange Shirt Co.; removed machinery here in August and commenced operations in September.

Oxford.

Industrial Changes. In June, Edwin Bartlett Co., yarns, warps, etc. shut down one week and installed 1,200 spindles. *July.* A. Howarth & Son installed dynamo for lighting. *August.* Huguenot Mills Co., yarns and shoddy, reduced capital from \$50,000 to \$30,000 and installed new cards.

Palmer.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, Thorndike Co., cotton goods, reduced running time to 40 hours a week; later, reduced to 30 hours; 2,500 employees affected

Industrial Changes. In December, Boston Duck Co. added eight new looms. *June.* Palmer Carpet Mill installed new looms; in September, shut down for several days to repair smokestack damaged by lightning. *September.* Holden & Fuller, woolen goods, shut down indefinitely.

Peabody.

Industrial Changes. In October, H. S. Leonard & Co. purchased factory occupied by them. *November.* National Calfskin Co. installed new engine. *December.* N. H. Poor Leather Co., Inc., increased capital from \$5,000 to \$15,000. *February.* H. E. Holden, grain leathers, finished rebuilding tannery recently burned; in May, added new story to plant. — A. B. Clark Co. remodeled building at Southwick tannery for storehouse. — Massachusetts Glove Co. purchased the George H. Walton morocco shop for tanning leather. — L. B. Southwick & Co., sheepskins, added a new line of leather to product. *March.* Foan Bros., sheepskin tanners, installed new boiler; in April, installed new engine. — National Calfskin Co. installed complete electric lighting system; in September, began erection of one-story brick boiler house, 30 x 40. — Thayer, Foss, & Co., tanners, leased factory recently occupied by E. E. Stevens & Co.; will make cordovan leather. — A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. began operating its Crowninshield Street factory for making grain and combination tanned kangaroo sides; erected new beam house in May; daily capacity 1,500 hides; in July, purchased the Geo. M. Osborne tanning plant;

in August, awarded contract for new power house. — George N. Hayes & Son, leathers, installed new machinery. *April.* Richards Patent Leather Corporation of Salem, a new corporation, leased local factory to manufacture patent leather in colors; in June, removed manufacturing plant to Malden. — John H. Hammond, boots and shoes, out of business. *May.* J. J. Dunney & Co., sheepskins, reopened after shutdown of a few weeks. *July.* North Shore Tanning Co. commenced operations. — Vaughn Machine Co. sold a large interest in its business to The Turner Tanning Machinery Co. of Boston. *August.* Houston tannery property purchased by L. E. Hilliard and G. H. Rausch; to be occupied by Rausch, Ellis, & Co. for manufacture of sole leather. *September.* T. H. O'Shea, tanner, erected 10-story addition. — Pierce & Fawcett, boots and shoes, dissolved partnership; succeeded by G. H. Fawcett. — E. Egan & Son, morocco, shut down for four weeks; business suspended.

PITTSFIELD.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, the Eaton-Hurlburt Paper Co. had 60 girls in the box shop go out on account of misunderstanding as to change in prices of piece work; returned the following day upon conditions under which they left.

June. Plumbers in the employ of O'Connell & Van Deusen Co. struck against alleged labor trouble in one of the Berkshire Mills in which company was interested; trouble was settled in July.

Trade Unions. In November, Painters No. 94 fined three members \$25 each for working out-of-town and not complying with union requirements.

January. An unsuccessful attempt was made by a representative of the Amalgamated Railway Employees Union to organize the motormen and conductors.

May. Teamsters No 368 presented demand to lumber dealers for 25 cents an hour for overtime instead of 20 cents.

August. Central Labor Union voted \$100, and \$50 each week for the striking textile operatives at Fall River.

September. In order to better submit their request for a nine-hour day and a uniform scale of wages, local waiters formed temporary organization with charter list of about 20 members.

Industrial Changes. In October, Taconic Mills, woolens, installed new dryer; later, installed new pattern loom and cards; in September, began work on addition to carding, spinning, and weaving rooms; new machinery to be installed.

November. S. N. & C. Russell Mfg Co., dress goods, installed new set of cards.

January. Pittsfield Coal Gas Co. erected temporary building to replace one burned.

February. J. L. & T. D. Peck Mfg. Co., cotton and woolen goods, remodeled buildings and installed new machinery.

March. James & E. H. Wilson, woolen goods, installed seven sets of cards and seven mules.

May. Pontoosuc Woolen Mfg. Co. installed new spinning machine. — The Helliwell Co. purchased lower Pomeroy mill property which they have leased since 1898.

August. Tillotson Mfg. Co., woolen goods, erected addition, 40 x 30. — National Biscuit Co. removed machinery from the Teeling Bakery Co.'s building.

September. The N. A. Mills Shoe Co. leased one floor of the adjoining building.

Workmen's Benefits. In September, Stanley Electric Mfg. Co. awarded prizes, varying in amounts from \$5 to \$50, to workmen who had made the best suggestions pertaining to the furtherance of the business, the improvement in the tools and machinery. This is a semi-annual custom followed by the company which has met with marked success.

Plymouth.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, Puritan Mills of the American Woolen Co. reduced running time to four days a week.

Industrial Changes. In September, Plymouth Cordage Co. began erection of one-story brick warehouse, 650 x 60. — George Mabbett & Sons Co., worsted goods, began erection of one-story finishing room, 50 x 100.

QUINCY.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, about 90 heater boys employed at the Fore River Ship & Engine Co. struck, alleging that poor quality of coal was furnished them; in two days, returned to work without concessions.

April. From April 18 to April 22 a general strike was inaugurated at the Fore River Ship & Engine Co. involving about 2,600 employees; certain men struck because of the Summer schedule of hours, they being requested to work 55 hours a week instead of 54, with pay for the extra hour and with Saturday half-holiday; the men alleged that it was an attempt on the part of the company to return to the 10-hour day schedule; within one week, many of the men had returned to work; at a conference of interested parties to the controversy, the company suggested that if the men would return to work immediately on the 55-hour basis, it would submit to arbitration the question of whether or not the proposed hours were unfair in comparison with those of its competitors in the same line of business; on May 2, it was reported that about 1,200 men were at work; one week later, the business men of Quincy petitioned the Fore River Ship & Engine Co. to grant conference with strikers, claiming that nearly a thousand men had left Quincy on account of the strike, and that this had perceptibly hurt business; strikers gradually returned to work; on May 25, representatives of Boiler Makers Union held conference and agreed to return to work on 55-hour basis for Summer and 54-hour schedule in the Fall; about 800 boiler makers and helpers returned on May 27, 80 drillers and tappers having returned to work the day previous; the shipwrights and caulkers remained out until June 3 when they also voted to return.

Wages and Hours of Labor. Since the formation of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Caulkers No. 68 the nine-hour day has been in force in that

craft, the hours being from 7 to 12 A.M., and 1 to 5 P.M., Saturday included.

Trade Unions. In January, Shipwrights, Joiners, and Caulkers No. 68 organized and affiliated with international body.

February. Steam Engineers No. 79 established sick benefit fund allowing members \$5 a week for 13 weeks; in May, reported that about 90 per cent of local engineers were affiliated with the union.

April. Union of Italian lumpers and laborers was organized.

June. Laborers and Excavators No. 11710 organized with charter from A. F. of L.

September. Street Railway Employees No. 253, after joint conference with Union No. 235 of Brockton in regard to the recognition of union and other grievances on the Old Colony Street Railway, decided, after receiving an unsatisfactory communication from the officials of the road, to hold strike action in abeyance.

Industrial Changes. In June, Quincy Granite Quarries Co., comprising 45 quarries, was sold. — Fore River Ship & Engine Co. added submarine torpedo boats to its product; plant sold to reorganization committee; in September, reorganized company incorporated as Fore River Shipbuilding Co.

July. Merry Mount Granite Co. increased capital from \$15,000 to \$35,000.

Randolph.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, the price list for lasters, stitchers, finishers, and cutters at Richards & Brennan's factory referred to the State Board; decision rendered in March.

Industrial Changes. In April, Richards & Brennan incorporated, and changed firm name to Richards & Brennan Co.

Raynham.

Industrial Changes. In January, Frances Mfg. Co., recently incorporated, started manufacture of muslin curtains in old Johnson shoe factory.

Revere.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, 60 unorganized laborers employed by the National Fire Proofing Co. struck on account of reduction of 10 cents a day in wages — had been receiving \$1.50 a day; places filled.

Trade Unions. In May, petition of Carpenters No. 846 that only members of local union be employed on public work was granted by selectmen.

Rockland.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Connors Bros., heels, adopted a nine-hour day.

Trade Unions. In December, the union stamp was granted John Spence & Co. *February.* The C. L. U. suggested that the unions of Rockland, Abington, and Whitman assess a certain sum every week for the benefit of the boxmakers' strike. — Boot and Shoe Workers No. 48 voted a per capita assessment of 10 cents a week to assist the Whitman boxmakers. *March.* Teamsters No. 243 was organized with a charter list of 14.

Industrial Changes. In January, Rockland Webbing Co. installed several new looms. *April.* J. W. Terhune Shoe Co. purchased factory of The J. S. Turner Co.; will increase capacity to 2,000 pairs daily. *May.* French, Shriner, & Urner leased factory in South Boston where the \$3.50 grade shoe will be made. — Hurley Shoe Co. erected addition to factory; capacity 100 dozen. *September.* E. T. Wright & Co., shoes, will construct an entire fourth floor to their building.

Russell.

Industrial Changes. In June, Great Barrington Mining Co. installed machinery in Blandford road quarry. — Woronocq Paper Co. began construction of new concrete dam, an 11-foot penstock, and a power house; the dam and penstock were completed in September.

Rutland.

Industrial Changes. In December, Lakeville Woolen Co. shut down indefinitely; 60 employees affected.

SALEM.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. lengthened dinner period to one hour, factory opening 15 minutes earlier to make up for the increase.

May. Agreement of Bakers No. 277 of Salem and vicinity providing for an increase of \$2 a week for third hands and \$1 a week for second hands (hours to be nine a day as formerly) was generally accepted by master bakers.

Trade Unions. In May, Bakers No. 277, alleging that three members had entered into partnership with their employer to evade enforcement of union's demand for increase in wages, expelled the men from the union and imposed a fine of \$100 each to be paid upon reinstatement, and declared the master baker unfair.

Industrial Changes. In December, Cass & Daley, shoes, commenced operations; plant removed here in sections from Western part of State.

April. W. H. Howard & Co., shoe stock, commenced operations. — Richard Patent Leather Corp. incorporated; in May, removed to Peabody; in June, removed plant to Malden.

May. J. F. McSwiggin & Co., innersoles, commenced operations.

July. Broadley Leather Co. purchased 24,000 feet of land adjoining their tannery. — Standard Shoe Mfg. Co. dissolved partnership.

August. North Shore Shoe Co. increased capital from \$5,000 to \$30,000. — J. A. Dane & Co., shoes, out of business. — Lord Tannery sold at auction.

September. Carr Leather Co. erected an addition, 100 x 60, and installed new boiler. — Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. shut down one week for repairs.

Sandisfield.

Industrial Changes. In April, The O. D. Case Mfg. Co., school desks, removed to Guilford, Conn.

Sandwich.

Industrial Changes. In September, Boston & Sandwich Glass Co. (incorporated in June) commenced operations.

Saugus.

Industrial Changes. In May, Dean's Leather Co. commenced operations; in August, leased factory at Foxborough where they will make chrome sheep and goat. *July.* J. C. Benz Co., tanners, removed to Lynn. *September.* Saugus Mfg. Co. (incorporated in September) to start operations in the mill formerly occupied by the Pranker Mill; will manufacture cotton and woolen goods.

Shrewsbury.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, Green & Hickey Leather Co. started on Summer schedule, beginning at 6.30 A.M., with 45 minutes for dinner, and closing Saturdays at 12.15 P.M.

Industrial Changes. In March, Green & Hickey Leather Co. increased capacity of plant.

SOMERVILLE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Painters No 937 ordered a general strike against master painters refusing to grant increase in wages of 30 cents a day; 160 journeymen painters involved; a few master painters signed agreement within a month but the strike had not been declared off up to July 26. — Strike was declared by Tube Workers No. 5 against the American Tube Works involving about 570 tube workers; men went out upon refusal of firm to grant an increase of \$1 a week; firm contended that wages and hours had been adjusted within a year; firm was crippled for a while but did not entirely shut down its works; began at once to run open shop on same basis as had previously existed as to wages; up to September 26, 300 tube workers were employed, 120 of these being strikers who had been reinstated; firm agreed to take back the strikers at any time with the exception of the leaders.

September. Upon the alleged refusal of the Derby Desk Co. to give union conditions to its men, Woodworkers No. 24 of Boston ordered a strike involving 12 woodworkers in the employ of company.

Wages and Hours of Labor. *September.* Reported that local grocery and provision clerks had been granted their request for a Wednesday half-holiday for the entire year.

Southbridge.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, two optical manufacturing establishments and two cutlery firms locked out their operatives (numbering about 350) because the men were organizing and the firms asked that the men sign an agreement stating that they were not members of the union and would not become members without giving the companies a week's notice; within two months practically all the men had returned to work,

having signed agreement as requested; Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 292 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, union and non-union carpenters presented a request for daily increase of 25 cents in wages; granted. *April.* Hamilton Woolen Co. and Central Mills Co., cotton goods, began Summer schedule: 6.30 A.M. to 12 M., 45 minutes for dinner, 12.45 to 5.45 P.M., half-holiday on Saturday. *June.* Retail stores, in general, granted clerks Thursday half-holiday during July and August. — Local optical manufacturing companies granted Saturday half-holiday until September 10.

Trade Unions. In November, Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 292 voted to remain away from the factories which locked out the union men; an injunction was served on the union to prevent members from interfering with the companies' employees. — Theodore Harrington, knives, adopted the union label.

Industrial Changes. In December, Central Mills Co., cotton goods, installed three spinning frames.

South Hadley.

Industrial Changes. In December, Glasgow Mfg. Co., cotton goods and yarns, reorganized and name changed to Hadley Mills; will make fine goods instead of coarser and cheaper goods; commenced operations in January; stockholders voted to increase capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000; in March, 150 looms in operation; in April, purchased land adjoining present location; in May, shut down for one week to remove old machinery and install new, including 650 looms. *August.* Carew Mfg. Co. shut down one week for repairs.

Spencer.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Isaac Prouty & Co., Inc., were involved in labor dispute, nine pullers-over leaving work to enforce demand for increase from 32 to 35 cents a case on certain grade of shoes; action affected 120 lasters; lasters returned to work the following day and within one week many of the pullers-over were reinstated under former conditions.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, Isaac Prouty & Co., Inc., began running nine hours a day; had been on 10-hour time for two years; in May, lasters in the heavy shoe department demanded an increase of one and one-half cents a case; granted; in September, began winter schedule, 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., closing at 5 P.M. Saturdays. *June.* Blacksmiths granted employees Saturday half-holiday.

Industrial Changes. In January, Leavitt & Co., woolen goods, leased plant to George Davis and Joseph Wicks. — Dufton Bros., woolen goods, installed eight new looms. *February.* H. P. Brigham withdrew from Taylor Woolen Co.; in June, plant shut down for two weeks and company was reorganized. *March.* E. Jones & Co., boots and shoes, installed new Benoit machine for transmitting power.

SPRINGFIELD.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, about 200 laundry workers were locked out by the "Big 8 Combine" upon refusal of men to sign agreement not to hold membership in any trade union; as a condition of re-employment men had to sign agreement not to belong to any trade union; a large number returned to work, but about 42 would not sign and found work elsewhere; Laundry Workers No. 117 was involved and formed company to conduct laundry in opposition.

April. Twelve building laborers employed by the contractor on the new building for the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co. struck for the employment of union building laborers instead of non-union; the strike occasioned the laying off of eight bricklayers. — Fifty bridge and structural iron workers employed in five establishments struck for shorter hours and higher wages; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 48 involved; three firms signed agreement granting demands but strike was on in two shops on September 14.

May. A general strike movement was inaugurated on May 2 by the three local carpenters' unions in Springfield and one in Chicopee against contractors in Springfield and Chicopee refusing to increase wages from \$2.75 to \$3 for eight-hour day; 80 contractors in both cities were affected and 700 carpenters involved; on August 7, by unanimous vote of the unions concerned, the strike was declared off and men asked for re-employment; they were reinstated without concessions.

Wages and Hours of Labor. Scale of wages, for newspaper work on morning editions: Machine operators \$23 a week of 45 hours, 10 cents for 1,000 ems; proofreaders, floormen, and admen \$21 a week of 48 hours; machine tenders \$25 to \$30. On evening editions: Machine operators \$18 a week of 45 hours, eight cents for 1,000 ems; proofreaders \$16, and floormen and admen \$16 to \$17 a week of 48 hours; machine tenders \$22 to \$27. On weekly editions for a week of 54 hours: Machine operators \$18; proofreaders \$15; floormen and admen \$15 to \$16; machine tenders \$22 to \$27. Book and job work for a week of 54 hours: Hand compositors \$13.50 to \$15, 28 cents for 1,000 ems; machine operators \$18; floormen and admen \$13.50 to \$15. Overtime one and one-half price. Scale reported by International Union as being paid in 1903

February. Wage schedule giving book and job compositors \$15 a week, to go into effect May 2, agreed upon.

April. Journeymen plumbers granted daily wage of \$3 for eight hours. — Journeymen painters granted increase in daily wage from \$2.25 to \$2.75 for eight hours. — Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 48 demanded a new scale of wages and hours; agreement as accepted by three establishments after short strike called for a nine-hour day, wages in shop to be \$1.75 and \$2 a day, the outside wages to be \$4 a day upon contracts of \$1,000 or over and \$2 a day upon contracts under \$1,000.

May. Tapestry carpet manufacturers notified their weavers that they would return to the 60-hour a week schedule. — Commandant of United

States Armory readjusted wage scale which caused much trouble, and matter was referred to the President; Secretary of War, after investigation, directed that new scale be continued until experience should determine any necessary adjustments; in August, Secretary of War authorized the semi-monthly payment of wages; in September, notice posted in shops that workmen would not be paid for Labor Day.

Trade Unions. In October, at the State convention of barbers' unions the legislative committee was instructed to secure the passage of the bill to license barbers; voted to admit boss barbers to the unions. — Allied Metal Mechanics No. 80 voted to donate \$10 to aid the striking blacksmiths in the West Springfield yards. — Upholsterers Union voted to reinstate all suspended members.

December. The books of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 48 were examined and pronounced correct by the international secretary, thus relieving the officers of charges preferred against them; the recent election was declared illegal because some members voted who were not in good financial standing; in February, demands were made for an eight-hour day and an increase of wages; the proprietors voted to ignore these demands and also voted to declare open shop after April 1; the president, secretary, and financial secretary were discharged by their employers in March; at a conference held in April the proprietors offered to raise wages of outside men \$1.05 a week on contracts amounting to more than \$1,000. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 297 protested against dealers keeping stores open more than two nights previous to Christmas in violation of union by-laws; conferences were held with dealers in January regarding the abolition of trading stamps. — The State convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union was held here in March. — Typographical No. 216 presented a new wage schedule calling for a sliding reduction in hours, and a flat scale of weekly wages of \$16.50. — Journeymen carpenters presented demand for increase in daily wages from \$2.75 to \$3.25; the master carpenters and master builders associations of the Connecticut valley voted to refuse the demands; in February, the carpenters voted to insist upon the increase; the Master Carpenters Association in March voted a forfeit of \$200 as a guarantee of good faith in the controversy with the carpenters unions; strike ensued May 1.

January. District Council No. 4, Metal Polishers, voted that the Central Labor Unions take action to induce municipal departments using polished metal to use only union-made goods; voted to promote the passage of a bill in the legislatures of the several States providing that an inspector of blower systems be appointed.

February. Cigarmakers No. 49 appointed committee to meet local dealer to protest against the rule forbidding his employees making cigars for their personal use. — Stationary Engineers No. 98 presented new wage schedule calling for an eight-hour day, 37½ cents an hour for hoisting engineers, and \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 for stationary engineers in third, second, and first-class plants, respectively.

May. Soda Water Workers No. 11209 complained that bartenders were doing work belonging to their trade and appealed to Bartenders No. 67 for assistance in stopping the practice. — Central Labor Union and B. T. C.

appointed joint committee to assist in settling carpenters' strike. — Painters No. 257 voted to withdraw shop card from contractor for working on a building declared unfair on account of strike of carpenters.

September. Much indignation was manifested by labor men upon the alleged report that union men working in the Government Arsenal had been warned that if they left the shop to take part in a labor demonstration on Labor Day they would be docked a day's wages; the order was discredited by many inasmuch as the day was observed by government employees at other stations and at the Charlestown Navy Yard. — Reported that the B. T. C., which was recently disbanded, is to be succeeded by a local council of the Structural Trades Alliance; it is planned if the organization materializes to include in its membership every organization connected with the building industry. — Movement on foot for the formation of a local joint executive board comprising three members from the cooks, waiters, and bartenders unions, the board to have the settlement of disputes involving such unions. — Much opposition was expressed by interested trade unions to a Boston concern having local sheet metal work contract as it was averred that the firm was especially opposed to Sheet Metal Workers No. 27 and would not recognize its condition as to wages and hours.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In December, voted to recognize the claim of the Metal Polishers Union of Southbridge, and to give them financial aid.

January. Reading and recreation rooms were fitted up in the C. L. U. hall.

February. A movement was begun to have all the unions make permanent quarters in the C. L. U. hall. — Thirty-eight establishments were on the February unfair list. — A committee was appointed to consider means for solving the laundry trouble; as a result of the controversy with the laundry proprietors it was decided to establish a co-operative laundry; reported that non-union laundry proprietors were making efforts to prevent the sale of laundry machinery to the union; in March, the machinery for the laundry was installed.

Industrial Changes. In October, Moore Drop Forging Co. increased capital from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

November. Rhode Island Worsted Co. installed new motor and looms; in August, installed 20 large looms.

December. Knox Automobile Co. increased capital from \$60,000 to \$200,000.

February. United States Spring Bed Co. increased capital from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

June. R. D. Chandler & Co., mosaics, began operations.

July. Bausch Machine Tool Co. increased capital from \$110,000 to \$150,000. — Hodges Fibre Carpet Co. shut down one week for repairs.

August. Barney & Berry, manufacturers of skates, erected a two-story brick factory, 45 x 130.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, the Springfield Co-operative Co. was organized, local trade unionists being much interested in proposed movement for a co-operative grocery business, conducted on the Rochdale plan.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU. This Bureau was established and conducted by The Connecticut Valley Metal Trades Association, in

conjunction with such of its members and members of such other trade associations as said Connecticut Valley Metal Trades Association designates.

The Connecticut Valley Metal Trades Association was organized November 30, 1903, for the purpose of securing a closer relation between its members, and for the discussion and consideration of, and co-operation on, any questions affecting their interests. The membership is confined to persons, firms, or corporations engaged as principals owning and controlling plants in which are employed pattern makers, machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, molders, and members of kindred trades handling iron, steel, brass, or other metals in Springfield and vicinity.

The Association is divided at present in four divisions as to membership, namely, employers of machinists, employers of polishers, employers of pattern makers, and employers of molders.

In outlining the aims and objects of the Connecticut Valley Labor Bureau, it may be said that the Bureau is run on very similar lines to the Boston and Worcester Labor Bureaus, inasmuch as it aims to establish the principle of fair dealing between employers and employees, and to protect both in their individual rights as guaranteed by law, and to assist in providing employers with satisfactory workmen and the workmen with satisfactory employment. The Bureau shall be conducted in a broad and impartial manner, and shall be neutral ground where the workmen may express their complaints and present any difficulties in which they may have been involved with employer or other employees; and the employers shall recognize the right of the Labor Bureau to investigate all such complaints.

The executive committee of the Connecticut Valley Metal Trades Association appoints a paid secretary to carry on the work under its direction: such secretary to have charge of the Bureau which shall be located centrally in Springfield, entirely separate from the plant of any member.

The best legal advice obtainable shall be secured. It is to be understood by all subscribers to the Bureau that the records are obtained from most reliable sources at the command of said secretary, but under no circumstances does the Bureau vouch for the accuracy of same.

The duties of a secretary are as follows:

1. To keep a record of workmen
 - a. Employed.
 - b. Unemployed.
2. To secure when possible workmen for members requiring same.
3. To secure when possible employment for workmen applying for positions.
4. To act as a disinterested intermediary between the employer and employee.
 - c. To endeavor to correct abuses wherever found.
5. To work in harmony with the Commissioner of the National Metal Trades Association, and the Chairman of the District of the National Metal Trades Association in which the office is located.
6. To assist workmen desiring to remove to another part of the country to find employment.
 - d. To assist dissatisfied workmen to secure satisfactory employment.

7. To keep a full record of workmen regarding their character, performance and ability, but he shall not attempt to prevent any workman from securing employment.
8. To furnish on request from secretaries of other bureaus information from the office records.

The duties of the members follow :

1. Members shall make a statement to the secretary of every workman in their employ in the trades included in the Association to which they belong, covering name and any other desirable information obtainable.
2. Members shall make reports to the secretary covering the following :
 - a. Name, address, and other desirable information of workmen entering employment.
 - b. Name, address, and other desirable information of workmen leaving employment, and rates of wages paid.

These reports are to be sent to the secretary on the day men enter or leave employment if possible, and if not, they are to be sent on the next business day.

- c. Help wanted with information to enable secretary to select suitable applicants from the list of the unemployed.
3. There shall be no agreement to exclude any workman from employment.

The services of the Bureau may be extended to members of other associations of employers.

The Connecticut Valley Labor Bureau was opened in January, 1904. The work of recording employees was not begun until June. The Secretary reports the operations of the Bureau to be most successful, and that up to October 1, 1904, applications had been received from over 1,550 workmen, and that more than 300 applicants had been sent out from the Bureau.

Sterling.

Industrial Changes. In May, Alden Bros. erected milk bottling plant, 30 x 18.

Stoneham.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, retail clerks were generally granted a Wednesday half-holiday during July, August, and September.

Industrial Changes. In May, Vera Chemical Co. purchased Blank factory; in July, renovated building. — Blank Bros. erected four-story addition to tannery, 100 x 60. — W. P. Fletcher Box Co. installed new machinery.

Stoughton.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Stoughton Rubber Co. was involved in strike; on May 1, company had posted new time table specifying 57 hours as a week's work in Summer and 58 in Winter; men demanded 56 hours; one day after inauguration of strike, men returned to work under compromise of 56 hours to be a week's work in Summer and 58 in Winter.

Industrial Changes. In January, Stoughton Mills, wool shoddies, sold to R. Bromfield & Co.; carbonizing plant increased to 60,000 pounds

weekly. *May.* Upham Bros. Co., shoes, shut down for one week. — Fitzpatrick Shoe Co., shoes, shut down for one week.

Sturbridge.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, the Snell Mfg. Co., in order to resist strike, locked out 50 of its employees; the company requested that the men sign an agreement renouncing all connections with a labor union; this the members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers Union refused to do and lockout followed; within three weeks a large number gave up the union and returned to work.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, wages of operatives at the Fiskdale Mills, cotton goods, were reduced 25 per cent.

Trade Unions. In November, 15 members of Metal Polishers Union employed at the Snell Mfg. Co. refused to sign paper renouncing union; firm declared open shop.

Sutton.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, wages of operatives at Manchaug Co., cotton goods, were reduced 10 per cent.

Swansea.

Industrial Changes. In February, Swansea Dye Works installed electric light system.

TAUNTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, stonemasons employed by the City struck, objecting to the employment of non-union men; it was agreed by the city officials that only unionists would be employed and the strikers returned to work.

June. Fifteen doffers employed at the Whittenton Mfg. Co. struck for restoration of former wages; in a few days, some strikers were reinstated and places of others were filled. — Elizabeth Poole Mills involved in labor dispute, 15 spoolers leaving work because they were required to tend more machines without increased wages; places filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Corr Mfg. Co. reduced wages of cotton operatives 10 per cent; in July, reduced wages 12½ per cent.

January. Scale of weekly wages reported as being paid for newspaper work on evening and weekly editions in 1903: Machine operators \$18, floormen and admen \$15 a week of 48 hours. Book and job work: Hand compositors \$12 a week of 54 hours. Overtime one and one-half price.

September. Mason Machine Works started on five 10-hour day schedule.

Trade Unions. In October, controversy between Bakers No. 54 and local bakery establishment unsettled; one other firm on unfair list.

December. Every member of Musicians No. 281 was fined \$50 for participating in a parade in October in which a United States Army band took part.

August. Mule Spinners Union voted to assess each member 50 cents a week for the benefit of the Fall River strikers.

Industrial Changes. In October, Whittenton Mfg. Co., shirtings, blankets, etc., started after shut-down of a week.

December. Busiere Mfg. Co., jewelry (recently incorporated), will occupy Poole Silver Co. factory; in May, increased capital from \$10,000 to \$30,000; firm name changed to Tontneau & Cook.

February. White-Warner Co., stoves, increased capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

April. Eagle Mills sold to Watuppa Mills, cotton goods, of Fall River; will engage in fancy weaving.

May. Westville Spinning Co., hosiery yarns, incorporated; authorized capital \$45,000; purchased the Westville Mill; increased capital in July from \$45,000 to \$50,000. — Taunton Dye Works & Bleachery Co. increased capital \$21,000.

June. Lincoln-Williams Twist Drill Co. increased capital from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

July. Taunton Oil Cloth Co. began erection of drying room, 150 x 176.

August. Cohannet Mills erected dye-house and installed machinery. — Etna Mfg. Co., twist drills, shut down indefinitely.

Templeton.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, 24 motormen and conductors employed by the Templeton Street Railway Co. struck upon refusal of company to pay 20 cents an hour instead of 17½; within one week strikers' places were filled.

Industrial Changes. In January, Bourn, Hadley, & Co., furniture, publicly dedicated new factory, replacing one burned; building two stories, 112 x 80. *February.* New England Box Co. shut down on account of scarcity of water. *July.* Bay State Metal Wheel Co. erected one-story brick addition, 40 x 80. — F. Leland & Co. purchased Otter River Mills property for occupancy.

Uxbridge.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, the Waucantuck Mill of C. A. Root & Co. was involved in strike, 20 weavers leaving work on account of the two-loom system and for the revision of wages: Hecla scale of 18 cents for 100 picks; mill was temporarily closed; in two days, some of the strikers were reinstated, going to work on the single-loom system and prices that were based upon those paid by the Bay State Worsted Co. of Worcester; like concessions had been made to weavers before strike but were refused; firm runs non-union shop.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, retail clerks were granted Wednesday half-holiday.

Industrial Changes. In December, Calumet & Hecla Mills, woolen goods, shut down for several weeks; 500 employees idle; Calumet Mill reopened, employing 200 hands; break in canal of Calumet Mill in February caused dyeing to be done at Hecla Mill; in June, Calumet Mill shut down on account of freight handlers' strike in New York; Hecla Mill started operations in August after being closed for eight months; will manufacture cotton worsteds. *July.* Richard Sayles & Co., woolen goods, succeeded

by The Richard Sayles Woolen Co.; incorporated. *August.* Uxbridge Worsted Co., cotton and woolen worsteds, organized and will occupy brick addition at the mill of C. A. Root & Co. *September.* Royal Woolen Co. commenced operations under new management after a shut-down of one week.

Wakefield.

Strikes and Lockouts. In September, Lead Lined Iron Pipe Co. had labor controversy involving 25 of its workmen who went out to enforce demand for nine-hour day instead of 10 hours, Saturday half-holiday for the entire year, an increase in daily wages from \$1.50 to \$2; in one week, some returned under compromise, others were not reinstated.

Trade Unions. In November, the employees of L. B. Evans & Son were organized in the local S. W. P. U. *September.* Local unions realized \$800 at a picnic held for the benefit of the Fall River strikers.

Industrial Changes. In January, Winship, Boit, & Co., jersey wear, equipped knitting room with humidifiers.

Wales.

Industrial Changes. In November, Golden Rod Woolen Mill sold; operations resumed; new shoddy picker installed.

Walpole.

Industrial Changes. In June, Stackhouse Mfg. Co. purchased the Chemical Works, including 10 acres of land, eight buildings with floor space of about 50,000 feet; will manufacture artificial leathers, waterproof fabrics, etc., by a new process. — W. M. Stevenson of Wilmington, Del., purchased Spear Mill; will make India tan leather and imitations of walrus and seal leather.

WALTHAM.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Bakers No. 202 declared strike against master bakers who refused to accept new schedule granting increase in wages; 11 journeymen involved; master bakers declared open shop and secured sufficient help to carry on their business; strike pending

July. Boston Mfg. Co. had 20 weavers leave work on account of reduction of 50 per cent on a certain grade of work; places filled, but later most of the strikers returned to work.

August. Sixty box weavers on fancy goods employed at the Boston Mfg. Co. struck against reduction of 28 per cent in wages and being obliged to run six looms instead of four; six weeks later, committee of weavers requested conference and voted to accept terms of company; Weavers No. 392 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages reported by International Union for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, floormen, and admen \$19.50 a week of 54 hours; machine operators \$14.50 to \$18 a week of 48 hours; compositors on newspaper work 25 cents, on book and job work 30 cents for 1,000 ems; overtime one and one-half price.

April. American Waltham Watch Co. granted Saturday half-holiday from April 2 until October 29.

Trade Unions. In October, Foundry Helpers No. 11396 received charter from A. F. of L.

December. Movement was started towards forming a Musicians Union.

Industrial Changes. In October, National Emery Wheel Co. removed to Worcester.

September. Waltham Mfg. Co., bicycles and automobiles, shut down indefinitely.

Ware.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, retail clerks were granted Wednesday half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In October, the painters and paper-hangers held a meeting preliminary to forming a union.

Industrial Changes. In November, Chas. A. Stevens & Co., woolen goods, installed new spinning machinery.

Warren.

Strikes and Lockouts. In July, 11 spinners employed by the Sayles & Jenks Mfg. Co. struck, refusing to work on night shifts; in nine days, strikers returned to work, agreeing to take their turn on night shifts.

Industrial Changes. In November, F. L. Turner, squares and calipers, sold business to L. S. Starrett Co. of Athol. — Dunnell Composite Leather Co. installed boiler for heating.

March. Warren Cotton Mills of the Thorndike Co. shut down Nos. 2 and 3 Mills indefinitely; in No. 3 Mill installed 2,500 spindles. — Perkins Machine Co. of Boston purchased plant formerly occupied by Slater Engine Co.; moved machinery in April; in May, began running on regular time with 30 employees; in August, installed 20 ton electric traveling crane. *September.* Woolen mill shut down indefinitely for repairs and installation of another set of cards.

Watertown.

Industrial Changes. In January, Stanley Dry Plate Co. sold to Eastman Kodak Co. of Rochester, N. Y.; business to be removed to that city later.

March. Simons, Hatch, & Whitten Co., shirts, increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000. *April.* Old Colony Rubber Co., branch of Hood Rubber Co., reduced capital from \$2,000 to \$1,000. *June.* Aetna

Mills shut down for three weeks to install new engine. *July.* Lewando French Dyeing & Cleansing Co. erected three-story brick addition to dye-

house, 186 x 50 with L, 64 x 50.

Webster.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, proprietors of retail stores agreed to give clerks Wednesday half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In October, the formation of an Allied Trades Council was begun.

Industrial Changes. In December, S. Slater & Sons, Inc., installed several mules and five additional sets of cards; in February, reduced com-

mon stock from \$3,000,000 to \$2,500,000. *January.* Webster Electric Co. voted to increase capital from \$45,000 to \$80,000. *March.* Perry Yarn Mills completed office building and the installation of new machinery; one set of 60-inch cards, two mules, two spoolers, two large twistors, and a pair of reels; in May, installed one 48-inch set of cards. *May.* B. A. Corbin & Son Co., shoes, resumed full operations after shut-down of two weeks on account of labor controversy. *June.* Chase Woolen Co. constructed three-story addition, 88 x 132½. — Intervale Mills Corp., woolen goods, erected addition and increased capacity to 16 sets and 96 looms; in September, awarded contract for installing an electric lighting system. — Merritt Woolen Co. installed spinning frame. *August.* Stevens Linen Works began erection of storehouse.

Westborough.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, plumbers and brick masons began working eight hours a day. *June.* Grocery dealers agreed to close their stores at 12.30 P.M. on Wednesdays during June, July, and August. — Street laborers granted an increase in daily wages from \$1.80 to \$2.

Industrial Changes. In May, Horace E. Brigham, shoes, succeeded George B. Brigham & Sons. *June.* Westboro Weaving Co., non-elastic fabrics, increased capital from \$25,000 to \$35,000; will enlarge plant. *July.* Interstate Hat Co. moved to Middletown, N. Y., to merge in the company's plant there. — Hassall & Co., ruffle and novelty curtains, of Boston, purchased Bernard building for occupancy. *August.* Westboro Carpet Co., recently incorporated, purchased plant formerly occupied by the Locomobile Co.

Westfield.

Strikes and Lookouts. In April, Painters No. 290 ordered a strike against master painters not granting demand for \$3 a day minimum instead of \$2.50; 42 painters were involved; after two days, two of the master painters signed agreement; within two weeks, many of the employers had declared their shops non-union; many of the strikers' places were filled. *September.* Sewer laborers in the employ of the town struck to enforce demand for nine-hour day and weekly payment of wages instead of 10-hour day and monthly payment; some of the strikers returned to work and places of others were filled.

Trade Unions. In October, a conference between the Textile Mfg. Co. and Metal Polishers No. 80 was held in regard to the discharge of four union men who refused to teach non-union apprentices; the discharged men were taken back. *February.* Carpenters No. 222 demanded an increase in daily wages from \$2.50 to \$3; in March, agreements at old prices were signed. *March.* Painters No. 290 demanded an increase in daily wages from \$2.50 to \$3; strike ensued; C. L. U. indorsed strike. *September.* A hardware firm was placed on the unfair list by C. L. U.; later, was removed from the unfair list inasmuch as the action had met with general disapproval.

Industrial Changes. In October, American Cycle Mfg. Co. absorbed by Pope Mfg. Co. *November.* Planet Mfg. Co. added round leather lashes to

product; consolidated with Columbia Thread Co. in January. *February.* Woronoco Whip Co. out of business; A. C. Barnes, former member of firm, will continue the manufacture of whips. *March.* Purity Ice Co. organized; erected ice house, capacity 3,000 tons; new ice house under construction in September, capacity 3,000 tons. *July.* Crane Bros., paper, shut down and began work of adding one story to the main building. *August.* The Rogers & Whiting Co., casket trimmings, succeeded American Casket Hardware Co. — Great River Water Power Co. rebuilt dam.

Westford.

Industrial Changes. In January, George C. Moore, worsteds, shut down mill for repairs; opened two weeks later. *June.* Abbott Worsteds Co. shut down for four weeks to make repairs; added new boiler room and a 75-foot room; installed new boilers and machinery.

West Springfield.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, 35 boiler makers employed in the B. & A. R.R. machine shop struck for reinstatement of discharged foreman; on the following day, men returned under agreement that discharged foreman should be permitted to tender his resignation and that the foreman who reported him should be discharged; in March, boiler makers and helpers numbering 52 employed at the B. & A. R.R. shop struck for reinstatement of two discharged men; in two weeks, the matter was adjusted inasmuch as the firm agreed to take strikers back when vacancies occurred, that the two discharged men would not be reinstated but the foreman who was considered objectionable by workmen would be removed; on April 26, about 50 boiler makers and helpers employed at the B. & A. R.R. shop were ordered out by Executive Committee of International Union on the ground that union would not permit them to work until the two discharged men above referred to were reinstated; within two weeks a few of the men were taken back.

Weymouth.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, 12 Italian lasters, members of Boot and Shoe Workers No. 31, employed by M. C. Dizer & Co. struck against new foreman; in about 10 days, returned to work under unchanged conditions.

Industrial Changes. In March, East Weymouth Wool Scouring Co. shut down indefinitely on account of breaking of lower dam; 50 employees affected.

Whitman.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, 99 box makers employed by Atwood Bros. struck upon refusal of firm to declare union shop; in January, conferences relative to acceptance of woodworkers' agreement proved futile; in February, conference was held when offer made by Mr. Atwood was not accepted by strikers; there was no cessation of work, places were filled, but up to September 13, 35 strikers had been reinstated. *August.* Strike action of 13 edgeseeters at the factories of the Regal Shoe Co. threw 350 operatives into idleness; strikers refused to register by time clock; in four

days work was resumed; piece workers who objected to registering were not obliged to do so.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Boxmakers No. 195 presented demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages for members receiving less than \$12 a week and five per cent increase for those receiving more than \$12; refused by manufacturers of Whitman and vicinity; strike ensued. May. Regal Shoe Co satisfactorily settled dispute regarding prices in the bottoming, finishing, and lasting departments.

Trade Unions. In November, the Amalgamated Woodworkers of America were asked to sanction a strike by the local union; the Old Colony Box Manufacturers Association refused to unionize their shop but agreed to refer the question of wages to the State Board; strike ensued in December at the factory of Atwood Bros. *January.* Boot and Shoe Workers No. 31 indorsed the strike of local boxmakers and voted \$50 benefit.

Industrial Changes. In December, H. Edward Whidden, new proprietor, started up machine shop. — Whitman Mfg. Co.'s brick factories sold at auction. *January.* Kingsbury Box & Printing Co. installed electric lighting system. *February.* Regal Shoe Co. reduced capital from \$200,000 to \$1,000; par value changed from \$100 a share to \$10; in June, installed outside water system; in July, shut down for four weeks. *June.* Jenkins Mfg. Co., shoe findings, remodeled upper part of the Dunbar, Hobart, & Whidden factory for occupancy; in July, purchased business of Wood & Small Welting Co.; in August, began finishing leather. — Walker Last Co. (removal from Brockton) installed machinery; in August, commenced operations in new factory. The Whitman Welting Co. closed up their welting and finishing business; will continue the remnant business. *September.* Edward Fiske Co., shoe findings, purchased Davis-Gurney factory; factory burned and erection of new two-story factory, 100 x 30, was begun.

Wilbraham.

Industrial Changes. In August, Collins Mfg. Co., paper, shut down for repairs on canal; in September, constructed concrete ice-chute. *September.* Cutler Co., food preparations, began construction of new steel penstock.

Williamsburg.

Industrial Changes. In November, The Haydenville Co., brass works, purchased plant they had been operating.

Williamstown.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 12 carpenters employed on the Memorial Chapel of Williams College struck against employment of non-union workmen; Carpenters No. 979 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Williamstown Mfg. Co. reduced wages of their 250 textile operatives 10 per cent; in July, wages of operatives were reduced 12½ per cent.

Winchendon.

Industrial Changes. In July, Goodspeed Machine Co.'s one-story machine shop, 40 x 100, with L, 40 x 50, under construction.

Winchester.

Industrial Changes. In February, Charles N. Bacon, felt goods, succeeded Bacon Bros. and began operations.

WOBURN.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 19 buffers employed by the Cottle Leather Co. struck for reduction in amount of work without change in wages; action of men was not sanctioned by the union; places filled.

Industrial Changes. In December, Russell Counter Co. discontinued.

February. James R. Kendall, tanner, enlarged plant by occupying the Pollard factory where he will make patent leather.

April. Frank E. Fleet Co., leather, enlarged business by addition of new lines.

May. Beggs & Cobb, tanners, curtailed production nearly one-half.

July. T. F. Boyle & Co., curriers, removed business to Plymouth, N. H.

September. B. F. Kimball & Co., leather, removed to new location. — E. C. Cottle & Sons' tannery shut down indefinitely.

WORCESTER.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. had 12 counter department employees leave work, objecting to firm hiring men of a certain nationality; places were filled at once.

December. Ten mattress makers employed by the Hyland Mattress Co. struck, objecting to firm putting two young men to work on filling machine; places were filled. — Fifteen weavers at the Hogg Carpet Mfg. Co. struck because of the discharge of foreman; on the following day, the matter was amicably adjusted.

February. Twenty-five molders employed at the Holyoke Machine Co. struck against change from day to piece work; on May 13, coremakers struck in sympathy; places filled; Iron Molders No. 5 had not declared strike off up to September 25.

March. A general strike of granite cutters was ordered by Granite Cutters Union against eight granite manufacturers on account of reduction in wages and an increase in number of apprentices; 180 granite cutters involved; in five days, matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

April. Boiler makers employed on local work, employers being Pittsburg contractors, struck to have only union men employed and to have only boiler makers allowed to do boiler makers' work.

June. Iron Molders No. 5 ordered a general strike against foundries reducing wages 25 cents a day; previous wage had been \$3 for 10-hour day; at conferences, employers alleged that they wished to be placed on a level with competitors; molders offered to accept \$2.75 for nine-hour day but this was refused by employers; non-union men were hired to take places of strikers and two establishments declared open shop; in about five weeks from beginning of dispute, agreement was made with L. W. Pond Machine & Foundry Co. whereby men returned to work under former conditions; strike pending.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Harrington & Richardson Arms Co. reduced working time to 50 hours a week.

December. American Steel & Wire Co. reduced wages 10 per cent; 1,000 employees affected.

January. Scale of prices on newspaper work reported by International Typographical Union as paid in 1903: On morning editions, hand compositors, machine operators, proofreaders, floormen, and admen \$21 to \$22.50 a week of 48 to 50 hours; hand compositors 40 cents and machine operators 10 cents for 1,000 ems; foremen \$30; machine tenders \$29; on evening editions, hand compositors, machine operators, floormen, and admen \$18 a week of 48 hours; hand compositors 35 cents and machine operators nine cents for 1,000 ems; machine tenders \$20; foremen \$25. On weekly editions and book and job work: Hand compositors \$13 and proofreaders \$18 a week of 54 hours; machine operators \$16 to \$18 a week of 48 hours; floormen and admen \$13.50 a week of 48 hours; hand compositors 40 cents and machine operators nine cents for 1,000 ems. Overtime one and one-half price.

May. Bakers No. 72 demanded an increase in daily wages of \$1; granted.

July. Retail clerks were granted a Friday half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In November, at the convention of the State District Council of Carpenters the action of the United Board of Carpenters in the controversy with the Amalgamated Woodworkers was indorsed.

December. A union of colored cooks and waiters was organized. — A local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International League was organized; in April, a special committee was appointed to visit the hotels and restaurants and to get non-union employees to join the union; a membership of 65 reported. — Mattress Workers No. 8597 appointed a committee to try and settle the trouble with the Hyland Mattress Co.

February. A State branch of the National Building Trades Council was organized. — Iron Molders Union voted assistance to the strikers at the Holyoke Machine Co. .

April. Coal Teamsters Union was organized with 225 members. — Barbers No. 186 took away card from local barber and ordered his employee to leave him because barber was located in a building owned by a man who had been declared unfair.

May. Bartenders No. 95 submitted request for shorter hours, one afternoon or evening free each week, and no cleaning up to be done on Sundays or holidays; refused; in August, voted \$50 to the Fall River and \$50 to the Somerville strikers; also voted a \$5 fine to absentees from the Labor Day parade.

September. Much interest was manifested in the Labor Day parade which was the largest held in years. The 3,500 men in line made an especially good appearance, each union being attired to indicate its particular avocation. After the parade the trade unionists assembled in their several headquarters for speech making. — Bartenders League referred its grievances with local retail liquor dealers to the C. L. U. — Paper Hangers No. 331 withdrew from the C. L. U. — On account of there being seven non-union members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra among those

chosen to play at the Annual Musical Festival given by the Worcester County Musical Association, there was much agitation and strike was threatened; it was claimed that the musicians would not be allowed to play at the festival if there were one non-union member in the number; matter was satisfactorily settled by the non-union members being induced to join the union.

Industrial Changes. In October, National Emery Wheel Co. removed here from Waltham; in September, sold at auction. — Davis & Buxton Stamping Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000. — William H. Burns Co., cotton underwear, increased capital from \$250,000 to \$350,000; in July, sold land and factory building. — Darling Woolen Mills Co. succeeded A. W. Darling.

November. Globe Corset Co. increased capital from \$150,000 to \$250,000. — Aetna Knitting Co. installed new set of cards and 100 new knitting machines; will increase capacity one-third. — American Steel & Wire Co. shut down thread mill of North Works indefinitely; about 45 hands affected; steel mills at South Works started up in January; in July, rolling mills at South Works shut down for one week.

December. Morgan Construction Co. closed foundry permanently, foundry work to be let out. — Parker Wire Goods Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

January. Worcester Umbrella Co. increased capital from \$20,000 to \$40,000; shut down for two weeks in July; will reorganize.

February. Wright Wire Co. increased capital \$38,900.

March. Worcester Loom Co., textile machinery, succeeded Clinton Alford. — Charles F. Kent Co. merged into American Card Clothing Co. — Jamesville Mfg. Co., satinets, changed its process from a light to a heavy weave. — William Allen & Sons Co., boilers, shut down temporarily. — Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

April. Worcester Carpet Co., entire interest of Wm. J. Hogg sold to syndicate; output will be increased.

May. The Worcester Woolen Mill Co. shut down for two weeks on account of lack of orders. — J. E. Snyder, vertical drilling machinery, firm name changed to J. E. Snyder & Son. — Cahill Mfg. Co., brass goods, increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000. — Benjamin H. Baff purchased a four-story brick building, 40 x 60, and will manufacture combs.

June. The Hamblin & Russell Mfg. Co., wire specialties, purchased the factory it has occupied for several years. — William Allen & Sons Co., boilers, sold plant; business will be continued. — Proctor, Bowen, & Co., engines, purchased the New York Engine Works plant, the machine department of the boiler works of William Allen & Sons Co., and the Proctor & Bowen plant, and will begin active operations at once. — Andrew G. Hildreth, overalls, purchased larger factory. — American Oil Engine & Ship Building Co., of Stamford, Conn., purchased property of the American Wheelock Engine Co. — Litchfield Cushion Heel Co., of Chelsea and Boston, purchased the property of the Albertson Shoe Ink Co., and began manufacture of inks and blackings. — M. J. Whittall, carpets, installed new German rug looms; in July, completed new electric power plant and

shut down for nine days to connect factory with power house; erected new dye-house; in September, running but four days a week owing to business depression.

July. Norton Emery Wheel Co. erected storehouse; purchased one and one-quarter acres of land adjoining factory. — Amosite Insulating & Fire-proof Lining Co. commenced operations. — Kabley Foundry Co. began work on addition to plant.

August. Wachusett Thread Co. commenced operations after shut-down.

September. Morgan Spring Co. awarded contract for four-story brick mill, 130 x 72, as addition to Greendale plant. — The Worcester Pressed Steel Co. purchased property of Worcester Ferrule & Mfg. Co.; will erect new factory and incorporate. — Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., leather belt manufacturers, proposed erection of two-story brick and iron addition, 33 x 79, to be used as a stuffing room. — The L. Hardy Co., machine knives. proposed erection of brick boiler house, 16 x 38, and chimney. — Hill Dryer Co., clothes dryers, awarded contract for four-story brick addition to factory, 30 x 50, a one-story brick coal-pocket, 25 x 30, and a circular brick chimney 90 feet high.

Workingmen's Benefits. In July, employees of the Standard Plunger Elevator Co. formed a Mutual Relief Association in order that they might provide themselves with some income in time of disability. Connected with the association is a death benefit of \$50 and a sick benefit of \$1 a day; a member who is sick to receive at the end of the second week the sum of \$9; for each succeeding week he will receive \$1 for each working-day, the sick time limit being nine weeks.

IN GENERAL.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, a general strike took place in all the repair shops of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; the number affected in Roxbury, South Boston, Taunton, and Norwood totaled 100 including 60 boiler makers and 40 helpers; men first demanded increase of from 15 to 23 per cent, but later reduced the increase to 11½ per cent, the equivalent of 10 hours' pay for nine hours' work; Boiler Makers Nos. 9 and 260 of Boston involved; strikers' places were filled temporarily; in about four months, agreement was made with company whereby men received increase of 1½ per cent an hour for nine-hour day; concessions were also granted regarding helpers and overtime work.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Boston & Albany switchmen received daily increase in wages of 15 cents for day work and 25 cents for night work. — Boston & Maine switchmen employed in Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell received daily increase in wages of 15 cents for day work and 25 cents for night work.

November. Holyoke Street Railway Co. inaugurated plan of giving conductors and motormen one day off duty every month. — Wages of motormen and conductors on Worcester and Connecticut Eastern Street Railway Co., classified as old hands, increased from 17 to 20 cents an hour.

January. Working time of employees in shops of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. cut from 10 to nine hours a day.

March. New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad Co. granted eight-hour day to machinists; in May, the carmen were granted a nine-hour day.

June. The machinists, boilermakers, carworkers, and other organized mechanics on the Boston & Maine R.R. requested a nine-hour day, and eight hours on Saturdays, with pay for 10 hours.

GENERAL REDUCTION IN WAGES AND CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The constant advance in the price of cotton during the year 1903 resulted in placing the wages of cotton-mill operatives back to the scale in operation previous to April, 1902. On the latter date, owing to the prosperous condition of the cotton industry, wages were advanced 10 per cent. In November, 1903, there occurred almost simultaneously throughout Southern New England a return to this former scale of wages. The reports from the mill districts indicate that while the new schedules were received with regret, there was no serious protest on the part of the operatives.

The first announcement that the wages would be reduced was made at Fall River, November 11, and the actual reduction went into effect November 23.

The following mills, with one exception, reduced wages 10 per cent at the period named:

Adams. Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co., December 14; 2,400 employees. *Amesbury.* Hamilton Woolen Co., November 23; 800 employees. *Attleborough.* Hebron Mfg. Co., November 30; 550 employees. *Blackstone.* Blackstone Mfg. Co., November 23; 700 employees. *Fall River.* November 23; the reduction was almost general in cotton mills throughout the city. *Fitchburg.* Nocke Mills, Orswell Mills, and Grant Yarn Co., December 7; 1,100 employees. *Hyde Park.* Readville Cotton Mills, 210 employees, November. *Ipswich.* Ipswich Mills, December 23. *New Bedford.* Dartmouth, Grinnell, Pierce, Potomska, Wamsutta, Whitman, and Bristol Cloth Mills, and City Mfg. Co., yarns, December 7; 12,000 employees. *North Adams.* Eclipse, Beaver, and Greylock Mills, December 14; 2,500 employees. *Northbridge.* Whitinsville Cotton Mills, and other allied concerns in the Blackstone Valley, November, 1,300 employees; *Sturbridge.* Fiskdale Mills, November 23; reduced wages 25 per cent. *Sutton.* Manchaug Mills, November 23. *Taunton.* Corr Mfg. Co., November 23. *Williamstown.* Williamstown Mfg. Co., November 23; 250 employees.

After the 10 per cent reduction in wages had gone into effect, many mills whose stock of raw cotton was limited curtailed production, being unable to dispose of the manufactured cloth at any profit while the price of cotton remained so high. Other mills which had a larger stock of raw material curtailed production believing it to be the better policy to keep their assets in cotton rather than to manufacture cloth for storage.

Athol. In February, Millers River Mfg. Co. shut down; 125 operatives affected. *Chicopee.* In February, Dwight Mfg. Co. began running Mills Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 five days a week; in September, resumed full time schedule. — In April, Chicopee Mfg. Co. began running four days a

week; in July, about 700 employees were laid off; in August, one-half the mill shut down; in September, entire mill shut down for one week *Clinton*. In March, Lancaster Mills laid off 100 employees in the weaving department; in August, the new mill shut down and the old mill in part: 1,100 employees affected; in September, the spinning and carding departments resumed work, benefiting 300 employees. — Belle Vue Mills partially resumed operations. *Fall River*. In January, Flint Mills shut down; 600 employees. *February*. Sagamore Mfg. Co. began running No. 2 Mill four days a week; 1,000 employees. *March*. Flint Mills began running five days a week. *April*. The Ancona, Barnard, Davol, Richard Borden, Laurel Lake, Granite, Hargraves, Parker, and Wampanoag Mills began running five days a week; the Chace, employing 650, Border City, employing 1,125, Cornell and Union, employing 1,000, Osborn, employing 750, King Philip, employing 1,200, Stafford, employing 800, and Merchants No. 3 Mill, employing 500, curtailed to four days a week. — Twenty-four corporations, running 60 mills and employing approximately 20,000 operatives, took advantage of the holiday April 19, and shut down for the week. *May*. American Printing Co. shut down 10 printing machines; 300 employees affected. — Flint, Union, and Wampanoag Mills began running three days a week. — Barnard, Border City, and Sagamore Mills started on 31½ hours' schedule a week. — Most of the mills shut down during the entire week of May 30. *June*. Approximately 17,000 operatives were affected by short time. *July*. A general shut-down during the week of July 4 took place. — Barnaby Mfg. Co. shut down for three weeks; 640 operatives affected. — Algonquin Printing Co. shut down for four weeks. — American Printing Co. in partial operation. — Conanicut Mills shut down for one week. *Fitchburg*. In November, Fitchburg Duck Mills, 200 employees, shut down. *Franklin*. In June, Worcester Textile Co. shut down indefinitely. *Great Barrington*. In July, Riverdale Mills began running four days a week. *Holyoke*. In February, Lyman Mills began running its coarse goods department four days a week; 400 employees affected. *May*. The Hadley and Merrick Divisions of the American Thread Co. began schedule of 52½ hours a week; entire plant shut down week of July 4. *Lawrence*. In April, Arlington Mills began running four days a week; 1,500 employees affected. *June*. Pemberton Mills, 22,000 spindles and 814 looms, shut down; resumed operations in September. *September*. The Pacific Mills and Atlantic Cotton Mills shut down for 10 days; 7,000 operatives affected. *Leominster*. In August, United States Thread Co. shut down; resumed operations in September. *Lowell*. In October, Bigelow Carpet Co. shut down temporarily. *April*. Lawrence Mfg. Co., 3,000 operatives, began running five days a week. *May*. Bigelow Carpet Co. shut down the week of May 30; in August, began running three days a week; 500 operatives affected. *June*. Middlesex Co. shut down; in July, spinning department, employing 100, resumed operations; in August, picking, carding, and dyeing departments reopened; later, all departments were running. *July*. Merrimack Mfg. Co. began running four days a week; print works shut down for three weeks in August, later in month began on full time. — Boott Cotton Mills shut down indefinitely; 1,640 operatives affected. *September*. Massachusetts Cotton Mills shut down

for 10 days on account of lack of cotton. *Methuen*. In June, Methuen Co. shut down; resumed operations in September. *Millbury*. In May, Cordis Mill began running four days a week; 150 employees affected. *New Bedford*. In June, Rotch Spinning Corp., of the New England Cotton Yarn Co., began running five days a week; in September, resumed full time schedule. — Potomaska Mills, employing 1,400, began running four days a week; in September, resumed full operations. *August*. Wamsutta Mills gradually resumed operations. *North Adams*. Arnold Print Works began running four days a week. *Northbridge*. In May, Linwood Mill and Whitinsville Cotton Mills began running four days a week. *Palmer*. In April, the Thorndike Co., 2,800 employees, 71,000 spindles, started on 40-hour schedule; in August, began running eight hours four days a week. — Boston Duck Co. and the Palmer Mill of the Otis Co., the last-named mill employing 800, began running four days a week. *Taunton*. In July, Cohannet Mills, of the New England Cotton Yarn Co., reduced running time to three days a week; in August, Mill No. 1, in some departments, and Mill No. 2, in all departments, began running on full time. — Canoe River Mills shut down for one week. *August*. Winthrop Cotton Yarn Co. in partial operation. — Elizabeth Poole Mills shut down for one week. *Uxbridge*. In December, Calumet and Hecla Mills shut down; 500 employees affected; later, Calumet Mill, employing 200, started up on 50-hour schedule. An accident later caused the transfer of work from the Calumet to the Hecla Mill. *May*. Uxbridge Cotton Mills reduced running time to four days a week. *Wakefield*. In July, Winship Boit & Co., knitting mills, shut down weavers' department indefinitely on account of shut-down in Fall River. *Waltham*. In May, Boston Mfg. Co. closed mule-spinning department indefinitely; in July, shut down entire manufactory for two weeks, about 1,500 operatives affected; on August 20, entire plant was again shut down, reopening September 6. *Ware*. In May, Otis Co. began running Mills Nos. 1, 2, and 4, four days a week; 800 operatives affected; in September, announced resumption of full time schedule to take effect October 3. *Warren*. In March, Warren Cotton Mills closed Mill No 2 for an indefinite period; this mill had been running nights for the past four years; weaving department in Mill No. 3 shut down. *Webster*. In July, S. Slater & Sons, Inc., began running three days a week. *Williamstown*. In May, Williamstown Mfg. Co., 250 employees, curtailed production one-fourth.

In July, reduction of 12½ per cent in wages was announced in some of the large textile centres. The Cotton Manufacturers Association of Fall River reduced wages 12½ per cent, whereupon strike ensued, affecting 26,000 operatives. In Taunton, the Corr Mfg. Co. also reduced wages the same per cent as did the Williamstown Mfg. Co. of Williamstown, 250 operatives being here affected.

Trade Unions. In November, Painters District Council No. 25 indorsed effort of paper-hangers to establish uniform rates of pay; voted to organize all Hebrew painters of Eastern Massachusetts for the purpose of establishing union wages and other union conditions among them.

December. State Branch, A. F. of L., at its quarterly session, voted to recommend strict enforcement of labor laws; also that appropriation for

State Board be increased to allow more frequent employment of experts in investigation of trade disputes; in January, renewed agitation for consolidation of union of employees in the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department of Boston; in February, appealed to local unions throughout the State to assist in furthering labor legislation.

February. Painters District Council No. 25 received complaints from local unions of Cambridge and Somerville that schoolhouses in those cities were being built under unfair conditions; in April, reported that eight-hour day and Boston wage rate had been established in Chelsea, Medford, and Newburyport.

April. State Branch, A. F. of L., reported affiliation of 360 central and local labor unions; in May, voted to investigate complaint that laborers at Charlestown Navy Yard were being charged a commission for employment by contractors; appealed to all affiliated unions to assist in raising funds for Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers of Holyoke, the Lodge having incurred heavy debts for support of its members during recent strike.

July. At the convention of the State Branch of International Association of Machinists, \$1,000 was appropriated for the purpose of organizing machinists throughout the State and three special organizers were appointed.

August. The B. and S. W. U. ruled that any manufacturer using the union's stamp is entitled to use it in any or all factories operated without a special application, provided the employees are all members of the B. and S. W. U.; at the national convention an amendment to the constitution was made which requires each member desiring to vote to bring his due book in order to show his standing.

September. At the annual convention of the National Building Trades Council, the name of the organization was changed to the International Building Trades Council. — Reorganization of the Painters District Council of Eastern Massachusetts was reported.

Industrial Changes. In May, general curtailment began on the B. & A. Division of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R. Co. affecting over 100 men in Boston and Springfield.

Workingmen's Benefits. The report of the Boston and Maine Railroad Relief Association for the year 1908 shows that the sum of \$26,500 had been paid during the year in death benefits and \$9,302 in disability benefits; that the amount received from death benefit assessments was \$25,041 and from disability benefit assessments \$10,591. President Lucius Tuttle, in behalf of the directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad, presented to the Relief Association the sum of \$5,000, which sum was paid over to the trustees of the permanent fund, which fund now amounts to about \$8,000. The total membership of the Boston and Maine Railroad Relief Association on January 1, 1904, was over 1,900.

ANALYSIS.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In its treatment of industrial conflicts throughout the Commonwealth, the practice of the Bureau in disregarding labor controversies where the number of disputants was small (less than 10) and the duration short has been followed for the year under consideration.

The number of disputes, 198, was 19 less than for the preceding year, while the number of employees on strike and the total workdays lost by these persons up to the close of our report, September 30, 1904, was greater than in the five years immediately preceding. This increase was largely due to the Fall River strike which was pending when our report closed. Of the total difficulties 184 were strikes, 12 were lockouts, and two partook of the nature of a strike and lockout.

Although the Bureau has cited in its chronology each year the growing importance of joint trade agreements and although the acceptance of such agreements has constantly increased, yet it is regrettable that more is not done in this direction, for by such contractual relations between employer and employee is prohibited the recourse to strikes and lockouts. It has been proven that in manufacturing centres where joint trade agreements exist in the principal industries there is comparatively little cessation from work on account of strikes and lockouts. Trade agreements provide for arbitration boards to which all grievances and disagreements are referred, and under the rulings of these agreements, employees are obliged to remain at work while negotiations are pending. In many cases if an amicable settlement cannot be reached by the local arbitration board, the matter is referred to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for adjustment.

The importance and value of arbitration lie in the fact that it serves as a preventive of strikes and lockouts rather than as an effective factor in the settlement of disputes. Considering the manner of settling difficulties we find that during the year ending September 30, 1904, there were but 11 disputes reported to the Bureau as being settled by conciliation and arbitration; there were 72 disputes reported as settled by

direct negotiations between parties; 50 resulted in the employers filling strikers' places, either permanently or temporarily; 26 cases were settled by employees returning to work on employers' terms without negotiations; while in three cases the disputes resulted in shut-downs.

With the growth of employers' associations in Massachusetts the agitation in regard to the open shop has constantly increased. It is thought that this factor in the labor problem, if allowed to gain strength, will prove a menace to trade unionism, which, however, would be eliminated if impartial rules and regulations between these associated bodies of employers and trade unions were established. It can also be readily seen that by the acceptance of such agreements the recurrence of strikes would be gradually lessened.

The following statement shows the location of the labor disputes with the number occurring in each city or town: Boston, 54; Lynn, 16; Fall River, 10; Holyoke and Worcester, seven each; New Bedford, six; Cambridge, Haverhill, and Springfield, five; Lawrence and Lowell, four each; Beverly, Chicopee, Clinton, North Adams, Northampton, Somerville, Taunton, Waltham, and West Springfield, three each; Athol, Chelsea, Fitchburg, Malden, Milford, Pittsfield, Quincy, Westfield, and Whitman, two each; Adams, Andover, Auburn, Brockton, Chelmsford, Chester, Fairhaven, Framingham, Gardner, Gloucester, Hinsdale, Hyde Park, Lee, Marlborough, Newburyport, North Attleborough, Northborough, Revere, Southbridge, Spencer, Stoughton, Sturbridge, Templeton, Uxbridge, Wakefield, Warren, Weymouth, Williamstown, and Woburn, one each. One strike recorded affected more than one city or town.

The number of strikes and lockouts occurring by months follows: In 1903 — October, eight; November, 16; and December, 12; in 1904 — January, seven; February, 17; March, 18; April, 27; May, 33; June, 23; July, 14; August, nine; and September, 14.

The presentation as to causes and results of the 198 disputes follows, the classification appearing by occupations:

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts: By Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES.	RESULTS						Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Succeeded	Compromised	Failed—Men Re-instated	Failed—Places Filled	Pending	Not Stated	
BAKERS.	1	2	-	1	2	1	7
For increase in wages, . . .	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Lockout to resist strike, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wages and hours, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
BELT PRESSMEN.	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Against reduction in wages and discharge of workman, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
BOILER MAKERS, IRON SHIP-BUILDERS, ETC.	1	3	-	1	-	1	6
Against increase in hours, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For reinstatement of discharged workmen, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Open shop, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.	5	5	5	2	3	1	21
Against change from day to piece work, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Against non-union workmen, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against objectionable workmen, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Against piece work, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Controversy between two unions, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages, . . .	1	2	3	1	-	1	8
Sympathy, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Trade union principles, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wages and hours, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wages, hours, and apprentices, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wages, hours, and recognition of union, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Working conditions, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Against objectionable workmen, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
BUILDING LABORERS.	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Against non-union workmen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wages, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
BUILDING TRADESMEN (NOT SPECIFIED).	2	2	2	-	-	-	6
For increase in wages, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Open shop, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sympathy, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Trade union principles, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
CAPMAKERS.	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Open shop, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wages, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Working conditions, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
CARPENTERS.	3	-	3	-	-	1	7
Against discharge of workmen, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against non-union workmen, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages, . . .	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
For increase in wages and recognition of union, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
GARMENT WORKERS.	2	2	3	3	-	1	11
Against objectionable employee, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against place work, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For recognition of union, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For shorter hours, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Open shop, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	2

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts: By Occupations
— Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES.	RESULTS						Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Suc- ceeded	Com- promised	Failed— Men Re- instated	Failed— Places Filled	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
GARMENT WORKERS—CON.							
Wages and hours,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wages and recognition of union,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions,	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
GLASS WORKERS.	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Against discharge of workmen,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For Saturday half-holiday during entire year,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Open shop,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
LABORERS	-	1	1	5	-	1	8
Against discharge of workmen,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
For shorter hours and weekly pay- ments,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages and hours,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LEATHER WORKERS.	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Against objectionable workmen,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Working conditions,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
MACHINE OPERATORS.	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Against objectionable workmen,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For shorter hours,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
METAL WORKERS.	5	3	4	7	1	-	20
Against apprentice system,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against change from day to piece work,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of workmen,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages,	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
For increase in wages,	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
For increase in wages and shorter hours,	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
For shorter hours,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Lockout to prevent strike,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Open shop,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sympathy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Trade union principles,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages and apprentice system,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wages and hours,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
PAINTERS.	4	1	2	2	4	-	13
Against non-union workmen,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
For increase in wages,	2	1	2	-	3	-	8
For increase in wages and reduction in hours,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Open shop,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sympathy,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
PAPER MILL EMPLOYEES.	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Against non-union workmen,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS.	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
For increase in wages,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.	4	1	-	1	1	2	9
For increase in wages,	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Sympathy,	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Trade union principles,	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Working conditions,	1	-	-	1	-	-	2

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts: By Occupations
— Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES.	RESULTS						Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Suc- ceeded	Com- promised	Failed— Men Re- instated	Failed— Places Filled	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
STABLEMEN.	1	-	1	2	-	-	4
Wages and hours,	1	-	1	2	-	-	4
STONE WORKERS AND QUARRY- MEN.	4	-	1	3	-	-	8
Against non-union workmen, . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against objectionable workmen, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages and in- crease in number of apprentices,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lockout to resist sympathetic strike,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Trade union principles,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages and hours,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TEAMSTERS AND FREIGHT HANDLERS.	1	2	1	3	-	-	7
Against non-union workmen, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For shorter hours,	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Recognition of union,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Recognition of union and increase in wages,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sympathy,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TEXTILE OPERATIVES.	-	8	17	7	1	2	30
Against discharge of workmen, . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Against objectionable workmen, . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against reduction in wages, . .	-	-	7	1	1	-	9
Against reduction in wages and ob- jectionable workman,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages and piece work,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Hours,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Loom system,	-	1	1	1	-	1	4
Wages,	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Working conditions,	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
MISCELLANEOUS.	3	2	1	11	1	1	19
Against increase in hours,	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Against non-union workmen, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against objectionable workmen, . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against suspension of president of union,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For abolition of crimping system, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase in wages and recogni- tion of union,	2	1	-	1	-	-	4
Hours,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Open shop,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Recognition of union,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Trade union principles,	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Wages,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Working conditions,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

It will be seen that the greatest number of labor differences occurred among the textile operatives, there being 30 in this class. Next in numerical importance rank boot and shoe workers with 21 disputes; metal workers with 20; painters, paper-hangers, and decorators, 13; and garment workers, 11. The number of disputes occurring in the other industries enumerated were less than 10.

A recapitulation of the causes and results of the strikes and lockouts follows :

Recapitulation.

CAUSES.	RESULTS						Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Succeeded	Com-promised	Failed—Men Re-instated	Failed—Places Filled	Pending	Not Stated	
Against discharge of workmen,	2	3	2	8	—	—	10
Against objectionable workmen,	2	—	1	7	—	—	10
Against reduction in wages,	1	1	13	3	3	—	21
For increase in wages,	9	10	18	13	6	1	52
For increase in wages and recognition of union,	2	1	—	1	—	1	5
Hours (against increase in or for shorter),	3	3	—	4	—	—	14
Open shop,	1	—	2	3	2	1	9
Recognition of union,	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
Sympathy,	1	—	2	2	1	1	7
Trade union principles,	9	1	—	5	1	3	19
Wages and hours,	4	6	2	4	2	2	19
Working conditions,	4	1	3	7	—	2	17
Miscellaneous,	2	2	2	4	—	1	11
TOTALS,	39	29	45	58	15	12	198

Of the 198 strikes and lockouts, 39 succeeded, 29 were compromised, 45 failed (the men being reinstated), 58 failed (the places of the strikers being filled), 15 were pending at the close of our period, while in 12 cases the results of the strikes were not ascertained. To enforce requests for increase in wages was the direct cause of 52 strikes. The question of wages was an important factor in 97 strikes, or 48.99 per cent of the total number. Adherence to trade union principles ranks as the next cause in importance, there being 19 under this head.

The following table shows the number of disputes of stated duration, the number of strikers, and the total working-days lost in all cases where the duration and number of strikers were both reported :

NUMBER OF STRIKES.	Duration	Number of Strikers	Total Working-days Lost	NUMBER OF STRIKES.	Duration	Number of Strikers	Total Working-days Lost
14	1 day	530	530	2	4 weeks	62	1,488
16	2 days	629	1,258	1	28 days	69	1,932
12	3 days	1,039	3,117	1	5 weeks	70	2,100
6	4 days	545	2,180	2	33 days	1,350	61,050
7	5 days	778	3,890	2	6 weeks	1,660	59,760
15	1 week	822	4,932	1	8 weeks	300	14,400
1	8 days	40	320	1	2 months	350	15,200
5	9 days	726	6,534	1	69 days	350	24,150
8	10 days	445	4,450	1	13 weeks	350	27,300
2	11 days	250	2,750	4	14 weeks	1,546	129,964
6	2 weeks	385	4,620	1	21 weeks	293	36,918
9	3 weeks	1,184	21,312				
1	20 days	525	10,500	TOTALS, 119	—	19,998	552,755
1	21 days	5,200	109,200				

It will be seen that 119 strikes, ranging in duration from one day to 21 weeks, involved 19,998 employees with a total loss of 552,755 working-days. If similar data for disputes which were pending at the close of our record were included in the above statement the totals would be largely increased; for instance, there were 15 strikes which up to September 30, 1904, had not been officially declared off, although in many instances some of the strikers had returned to work while places of others were filled. Included in this number is the strike of 26,000 textile operatives at Fall River. The total working-days lost by them up to the day of closing our report was 1,508,000. This and other instances which we have recorded as pending would bring the total number of strikers to 47,098, and the total working-days lost would aggregate 1,951,976.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

As was stated in the introduction of this report on page 134, the data contained under the caption "Wages and Hours of Labor" include, except in a few cases, only *changes* in rates of wages and either reductions in hours of labor or the lengthening of the workday. It was practically impossible to ascertain in many instances the exact amount of increase or reduction in wages or the number of workpeople affected by the change. In summing up our records we find that less was accomplished in this direction in 1904 than in the previous year, and there are comparatively few cases of reduction in the hours of labor or increase in wages that were voluntary on the part of the employers.

On the whole, the changes in wages show a net decrease, although in many instances increases were granted. This is especially true in the building trades, a distinct advance being made in this industry, the carpenters, tile layers, electrical workers, painters, plumbers, and steamfitters being recorded as receiving an increase.

The textile industry throughout the State shows a decided decrease in wages. This is not alone true of the cotton goods industry, but of woollen goods, clothing, and hosiery and knit goods. The general reductions which we have recorded of the cotton goods operatives throughout the State are not indicative of the diminished earnings of these workpeople. Owing

to the general depression in the industry, curtailment has been found necessary in almost all the textile centres. This has been largely the cause of reduced earnings of this particular class of operatives.

In certain instances increases are shown in the boot and shoe industry, and printing, publishing, and bookbinding employees also benefited by an increase, as did stationary firemen, granite cutters, and machinists. As to hours of labor we find that the eight and nine hour day largely prevails for the workmen in industries or occupations reported. Instances recorded show that in the boot and shoe industry the workday was reduced from 10 to nine hours. This was also true in certain establishments of clothing employees, box makers, leather workers, boiler makers, carmen, shipwrights, joiners, and caulkers. The eight-hour day took effect for carpenters (wharf and bridge builders), plumbers, and brick masons, and also temporarily for post-office clerks in Boston. In the breweries in Boston a 10-hour day is provided in Summer and a nine-hour day in Winter for bottlers and drivers.

It is generally conceded that increased wages, the shorter workday, the uniform and early closing of retail stores, and the weekly half-holiday have been brought about largely by trade unionism, and by its activity in this direction organized labor has proved of immense value in uplifting and promoting the condition of the workingman. The social benefit derived from membership in a trade union is shown no more directly or distinctively than by this advancement in the standard of living. It is therefore from the reports of trade unions that the progress along these lines can be most correctly ascertained.

TRADE UNIONS.

In the following analysis for Trade Unions the extended presentation of the subject has been condensed and classified, as far as possible, according to the number of the actions taken by the organizations, but this in a large number of instances has been difficult owing to the varied actions taken.

As was stated in the analysis for Wages and Hours of Labor, reductions in the workday and increases in wages are largely due to the demands of Trade Unions. We have recorded that

requests for increase of wages and shorter hours with improved working conditions were made by 84 unions, the largest number of unions making such requests being those of painters, paperhangers, and decorators, numbering 10 each. Next follow the teamsters with nine unions making such requests. There were seven carpenters unions and seven boot and shoe workers unions making like requests; six unions of stoneworkers made similar requests, followed by unions (five in number) of printers, musicians, garment workers, stablemen, blacksmiths, carriage and wagon workers, laundry workers, and of various other crafts and occupations.

The number of new unions reported to the Bureau during the year was 47, the largest of these being teamsters, numbering eight, laborers, five, building trades workmen, metal workers, and musicians, four each, cooks and waiters, and boot and shoe workers, three each, longshoremen, two, and the following one each: District Assembly of Knights of Labor, laundry workers, elevatormen, steamship clerks, stationary firemen, clothing employees, machinists, photo-engravers, produce and fruit handlers, painters, piano and wagon workers, millwrights, textile operatives, and shipbuilders.

In addition to these new unions there were seven district councils or alliances formed, three comprising the building trades, one being of teamsters, one of steam engineers, one of boot and shoe workers, and one of shipbuilders.

The number of unions disbanded aggregated six including teamsters, building trades workmen, boot and shoe workers, horseshoers, household workers, and building trades councils.

Considering affiliations with and withdrawals from central bodies, there were reported 22 affiliations with central labor unions, building trades alliances, and district councils, besides six withdrawals from such bodies. Eight affiliations with the American Federation of Labor were reported, three with the Knights of Labor, two with State branches of various trades, and one with the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. There were two withdrawals from the American Federation of Labor, and one withdrawal from the Knights of Labor.

There was less done by organized labor in imposing boycotts and declaring firms unfair during the year than in previous

years. We have record of one boycott levied by one union of teamsters, one of blacksmiths, one of restaurant employees, and one by the central labor union. One teamsters union voted to remove a boycott as did the restaurant employees.

One of the unions of typefounders petitioned the courts for an injunction. Like action was taken by machine workers and iron founders, while steamfitters and plumbers petitioned the courts that an injunction should not be enforced. An injunction was granted to bartenders, printing, publishing, and book-binding employees, brewery workmen, and metal polishers, buffers, and platers, in one instance each.

Appropriations for strikes and assessments levied for the aid of strike employees were made by nearly 100 unions. Strikes in various parts of the State were indorsed. Thirteen unions established sick and death benefits. There were five court actions taken against unions and one taken by a union against individuals. In many unions initiation fees were reduced during some time of the year at which period the membership was largely increased. The union label was agitated during the year, and union labor met with considerable success in having the label accepted by various large and representative establishments.

In addition to the above enumerations there were 350 actions taken by organized labor throughout the year which might be termed "trade union movements." Included in this classification are protests against action or policy of employers, decisions rendered on trade-union questions, appeals to internationals for decisions, arbitration of controversies, suspension of union rules, grievances of trade unionists, indorsement and condemnation of legislative and executive actions, efforts to secure employment of members, alleged violation of the 58-hour law for women and children in factories and the eight-hour day in public institutions, and votes taken on various subjects, such as to aid the prevention of tuberculosis, etc.

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES.

That part of the preceding chronology relating to industrial changes includes the principal events affecting the management of manufacturing enterprises in Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1904.

From the following aggregation of the several items of interest, it will be seen that there was much activity in the erection of new factory buildings, additions to plants, etc., and in the large number of new establishments incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts.

The first table presented gives the names of the different establishments incorporated during the year, the cities and towns where the establishments are situated, the date of incorporation in each case, the name of the industry, and the amount of authorized capital stock, as well as the name of the State under whose laws it was incorporated.

It must be borne in mind that although the table includes largely new establishments or industries which have been incorporated, it also includes changes from private firms to corporations and reorganizations. The changes from private firms to corporations have been designated in the table by an asterisk (*), while the reorganizations are indicated by a dagger (†).

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1904.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
ADAMS. 1903.			
<i>November,</i> Berkshire Hills Paper Co., . . .	Paper,	\$150,000	Mass.
AMESBURY. 1904.			
<i>February,</i> The Hartley Loop Weave Co., . .	Machines and machinery, . .	10,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Climax Ignitor Co.,	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	50,000	Mass.
AMHERST. 1904.			
<i>August,</i> Arms Pocket Book and Leather Novelty Co.,	Leather goods,	60,000	Mass.
ANDOVER. 1904.			
<i>May,</i> General De-Greasing Co., . . .	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	300,000	Mass.
ASHLAND. 1903.			
<i>December,</i> The Cutter Nail Co.,	Nails, etc.,	150,000	Mass.
ATHOL. 1904.			
<i>January,</i> Dr. Schenck Chemical Co., . . .	Drugs and medicines, . . .	100,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
ATTLEBOROUGH.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Standard Machinery Co., . . .	Jewelers' machinery, . . .	\$100,000	R. I.
1904.			
<i>January,</i> D. A. White Co.,	Jewelry,	25,000	R. I.
<i>May,</i> J. W. Luther Co.,*	Jewelry,	25,000	Mass.
BARRE.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> The Barre Acetylene Gas Co., . .	Gas and residual products, . .	8,000	Mass.
BELCHERTOWN.			
1904.			
<i>March,</i> The American Woven Leather Belt- ing Co.,	Machine woven leather belting, .	76,000	Mass.
BELLINGHAM.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Taft Woolen Co.,†	Woolen goods (woven goods and yarn),	220,000	Mass.
BEVERLY.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Blake-Allen Co.,†	Boots and shoes,	35,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> The Beverly Chemical & Supply Co.,	Veterinary medicines,	10,000	Mass.
BOSTON.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> American Horse Remedy & Food Co.,	Veterinary medicines,	50,000	Mass.
Worcester County Gas Co., . . .	Gas and residual products, . .	150,000	Mass.
New England Abrasive Co., . . .	Machines and machinery, . .	100,000	Mass.
Unexcelled Pen Co.,	Pens,	20,000	Mass.
Standard Game & Toy Co., . . .	Toys and games,	30,000	Mass.
Compressed Steel Shafting Co.,*	Machines and machinery, . .	25,000	Mass.
The Anthony Peters Mfg. Co., . .	Buttons and dress trimmings, .	50,000	Mass.
Utility Appliance Co.,	Hose piping and nozzles, . .	40,000	Mass.
Vacuum Cleaner Co.,	Machines and machinery, . .	100,000	Mass.
C. F. Stahl Co.,*	Confectionery,	50,000	Mass.
Combination Mfg. Co.,	Fancy articles,	25,000	Mass.
P. P. Caproni & Brother, Inc.,*	Plaster casts,	50,000	Mass.
J. B. Raymond Co.,*	Metals and metallic goods, . .	10,000	Mass.
William F. Cox, Inc.,*	Boxes (paper),	20,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> Foster, Hall, & Adams Co., . . .	Machines and machinery, . . .	10,000	Mass.
Hoyt L. Conary Co.,	Lubricating grease,	100,000	Mass.
Edgar P. Lewis Confectionery Co.,*	Confectionery,	10,000	Mass.
Angie Toe Shank Co.,	Metals and metallic goods, . .	60,000	Mass.
Oliver Engine Co. of New England,	Machines and machinery, . .	50,000	Mass.
D. Eddy & Sons Co.,*	Refrigerators and wooden goods,	40,000	Mass.
The Ellis Hydrate Co.,	Cement, lime, and plaster, . .	25,000	Mass.
The Japanese Specific Co., . . .	Drugs and medicines,	10,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> Simplex Engine Co.,	Engines,	20,000	Mass.
Eastern Sandstone Brick Co., . .	Brick,	100,000	Mass.
Daniel Russell Boiler Works, Inc.,†	Boilers, engines, etc.,	10,000	Mass.
Foster Mfg. Co.,	Metals and metallic goods, . .	2,500	Mass.
J. C. Gillman Co.,	Clothing,	5,000	Mass.
F. E. Dodge Co.,*	Musical instruments and materi- als,	50,000	Mass.
George J. Mathews Co.,	Confectionery,	10,000	Mass.
The Oakes and Dow Co. (Inc.), .	Machines and machinery, . . .	5,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904—Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Authorized Capital Stock	State in which Incorporated
BOSTON—Con. 1904.			
<i>January,</i>			
E. D. Leighton Co.,*	Shipbuilding,	\$4,500	Mass.
Colonial Waist Co.,	Women's clothing,	5,000	Mass.
The Carbon-Aqua Co.,	Bottled and carbonated beverages,	25,000	Mass.
Minard's Drug Co.,*	Drugs and medicines,	10,000	Mass.
Howland Piano Co.,	Musical instruments and materials,	50,000	Mass.
James W. Brine Co.,*	Hosiery and knit goods,	38,800	Mass.
Essex Garment Co.,*	Clothing,	3,000	Mass.
The Napier Motor Co.,	Automobiles, etc.,	10,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i>			
The Ellis Mfg Co.,	Supporters and suspenders,	1,000	Mass.
Norman & Bennett, Inc.,	Boots and shoes,	60,000	Mass.
Fuller-Greene Co.,	Confectionery,	15,000	Mass.
F. P. Norton Co.,*	Cigars,	10,000	Mass.
"Railway Track Sander Co.,"†	Machines and machinery,	100,000	Mass.
John Burnett & Co., Inc.,*	Flavoring extracts, etc.,	15,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>			
The Parker Bros. Hat Co.,*	Hats and caps,	10,000	Mass.
Boston Safety Can-opener Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	50,000	Mass.
Holliday Mfg. Co.,	Machines and machinery,	50,000	Mass.
Hellos Mfg. Co.,	Electrical machinery,	250,000	Me.
Home Knitting Mills,	Hosiery and knit goods,	50,000	Me.
Hall Mfg. Co.,	Artisans' tools,	100,000	Mass.
The Columbian Insecticide Co. of Boston,	Germicides, insecticides, etc.,	5,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i>			
The Quick Hitch Mfg. Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	30,000	Mass.
E. A. Rich Co.,	Fish canning and packing,	60,000	Mass.
Edwards Boat Building Co.,	Boatbuilding,	20,000	Mass.
Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.,	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	50,000	Mass.
Acme Wire Mattress Co.,	Wire mattresses,	10,000	Mass.
Commonwealth Glue Co.,	Glue, varnish, paints, etc.,	25,000	Mass.
Bicknell and Fuller Paper Box Co.,*	Paper boxes,	50,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i>			
Mentor Co.,*	Cigarettes,	100,000	Mass.
American Lock Nut Co.,	Nuts, bolts and screws,	200,000	Mass.
Dow Surgical Battery Co.,	Surgical apparatus,	30,000	Mass.
Massachusetts Non-Refillable Bottle Co.,	Non-refillable bottles, etc.,	200,000	Mass.
The S. A. Cash Mfg. Co.,*	Leather goods,	25,000	Mass.
Boston Hat and Bonnet Frame Co.,*	Wire hat frames,	25,000	Mass.
Codman & Shurtleff, Inc.,*	Surgical instruments,	40,000	Mass.
H. N. Fish Chocolate Co.,*	Chocolate candies,	25,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i>			
Gordon Fireproof Co.,	Chemical preparations,	100,000	Mass.
Journeyman Bakers Co-Operative Association,	Food preparations,	10,000	Mass.
The Combination Pick Co.,	Agricultural implements,	50,000	Mass.
Erickson Electric Equipment Co.,	Electrical appliances,	10,000	Mass.
Wentworth Piano Co.,*	Musical instruments,	50,000	Mass.
Croft Iron Works Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	50,000	Mass.
F. H. Roberts Co.,*	Confectionery,	65,000	Mass.
United Rubber Sole Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	600,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i>			
The O. K. Shank Co.,	Boot and shoe findings,	22,000	Mass.
Royal Harness Dressing Co.,	Polishes and dressings,	100,000	Mass.
The Lawrence Machine Co.,	Machines and machinery,	250,000	Mass.
The William A. Davis Co.,*	Ink, glue, etc.,	5,000	Mass.
Simplex Ventilating Co.,	Ventilators,	10,000	Mass.
James H. McClellan & Co., Inc.,	Dyestuffs,	50,000	Mass.
Eureka Pink Granite Co.,	Stone (quarried),	50,000	Mass.
The Linen Thread Co.,	Thread, twines, etc.,	25,000	Mass.
The John G. Charlton Co., Inc.,*	Women's clothing,	50,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i>			
Diana Braid Mills,	Braids and trimmings,	10,000	Mass.
Boston Car Wheel Co.,	Car wheels,	5,000	Mass.
Ziegler Apparatus Co.,	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	150,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
BOSTON — Con.			
1904 — Con.			
<i>August — Con.</i>			
Cole Church Organ Co.,* . . .	Musical instruments and materi- als,	\$20,000	Mass.
Keith Fender Co.,	Railroad equipment,	100,000	Mass.
Thomas Groom & Co., Inc.,†	Paper,	75,000	Mass.
Merrill Mfg. Co.,	Jewelry,	50,000	Mass.
Armstrong Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	25,000	Mass.
The Davidson Rubber Co.,*	Rubber and elastic goods,	200,000	Mass.
The Koral Mfg. Co.,†	Florists' letters and emblems, . .	50,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i>			
Guaranty Plate Works,	Metals and metallic goods,	25,000	Mass.
Wood Speedometer Co.,	Automobile supplies,	15,000	Mass.
The Simplex Faucet Co.,	Mechanical devices,	100,000	Mass.
The Sister Margaret Remedy Co., . .	Drugs and medicines,	90,000	Mass.
BRAINTREE.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i>			
Victor Metals Co.,†	Metals and metallic goods,	300,000	Mass.
BROCKTON.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i>			
R. B. Grover & Co., Inc.,*	Boots and shoes,	300,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i>			
Brockton Die Co.,*	Boot and shoe tools,	6,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i>			
Mackie Brothers Co.,*	Wooden boxes,	32,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>			
J. C. Tannatt Shoe Co.,†	Boots and shoes,	7,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i>			
Geo. E. Keith Co.,†	Boots and shoes,	1,000,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i>			
Taber Leather Co.,	Leather,	-†	N. J.
<i>June,</i>			
Walker Last Co.,	Lasts,	-†	Me.
Geo. G. Snow Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	150,000	Mass.
CAMBRIDGE.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i>			
F. T. Lord Polish Co.,	Polishes and dressing,	1,000	Mass.
Waverly Specialty Co.,	Confectioners' and bakers' sup- plies,	10,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>January,</i>			
The Boston Knitting Mills,	Hosiery and knit goods,	15,000	Mass.
Massachusetts Stone Co.,	Stone (quarried),	10,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i>			
The Hydread Mfg. Co.,	Rubber and elastic goods,	50,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>			
Mead Morrison Mfg. Co.,	Machinery,	500,000	Me.
Cooper Dental Mfg. Co.,	Dentists' materials,	10,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i>			
Jensen Brothers Co.,*	Confectionery,	25,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i>			
A. H. Hews & Co., Inc.,*	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware, .	150,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i>			
John Reardon & Sons Co.,†	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	250,000	Mass.
CHARLTON.			
1904.			
<i>February,</i>			
Charlton Wire Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	15,000	Mass.

† Amount not stated.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904—Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
CHELMSFORD.			
1904.			
<i>May.</i> The Sugden Press Bagging Co.,*	Worsted goods,	\$50,000	Mass.
CHELSEA.			
1904.			
<i>January.</i> Goodman-Howe Co.,	Tobacco and cigars,	3,800	Mass.
<i>February.</i> Electric Cable Joint Co.,	Machines and machinery,	125,000	Mass.
<i>March.</i> Walker Bros. Dyeing and Bleaching Co.,*	Dye works and bleacheries,	25,000	Mass.
<i>July.</i> The Indestructible Fence Post Co.,	Fence and foundation posts,	100,000	Mass.
CHESHIRE.			
1904.			
<i>August.</i> Farnam Cheshire Lime Co.,†	Cement, lime, and plaster,	125,000	Mass.
CHESTER.			
1903.			
<i>December.</i> The T. C. Jones Spar & Quartz Co.,	Minerals,	10,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>May.</i> The Hamilton Emery and Corundum Co.,	Emery and corundum,	40,000	Mass.
<i>July.</i> Chester Mfg. Co.,	Wooden goods,	8,000	Mass.
CHICOPEE.			
1904.			
<i>September.</i> The Flak Rubber Co.,†	Rubber tires,	600,000	Mass.
DANVERS.			
1904.			
<i>February.</i> Nelson Cresskill Corporation,†	Rubber and other cements,	5,000	Mass.
DOUGLAS.			
1904.			
<i>June.</i> Schuster Woolen Co.,	Cotton and woolen goods,	200,000	Mass.
DUXBURY.			
1904.			
<i>May.</i> Duxbury Fertilizer & Chemical Co.,	Fertilizers,	50,000	Mass.
EASTON.			
1904.			
<i>April.</i> Edward M. Cox Co.,	Boots and shoes,	10,000	Mass.
EVERETT.			
1904.			
<i>July.</i> Massachusetts Steel Casting Co.,†	Metals and metallic goods,	500,000	Mass.
<i>September.</i> J. G. Blount Co.,*	Machines and machinery,	35,000	Mass.
FALL RIVER.			
1904.			
<i>January.</i> The Coldwell-Gildard Co.,	Machines and machinery,	100,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
FITCHBURG.			
1904.			
<i>February,</i> Falulah Paper Co.,*	Paper,	\$150,000	Mass.
FRANKLIN.			
1903.			
<i>December,</i> Eastern Hat Works,	Hats,	20,000	Mass.
GARDNER.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> E. E. Perry Co,	Furniture,	25,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i> L. B. Ramsdell Co.,*	Baby carriages and toys, . .	45,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Union Reed Chair Co.,	Wooden and rattan goods, . .	5,000	Mass.
GREENFIELD.			
1904.			
<i>March,</i> The Kilbourn Faucet Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . .	10,000	Mass.
HARVARD.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Slatine Co. of America,	Slate composition, etc., . . .	550,000	Mass.
HAVERHILL.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Knipe Bros., Inc.,*	Boots and shoes,	20,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> J. H. Winchell & Co, Inc.,* . .	Boots and shoes,	150,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> Fred W. Millay Co.,*	Lasts, etc.,	30,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> United Die Block Co.,	Models, lasts, and patterns, .	2,000	Mass.
HOLBROOK.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Whitcomb & Paine Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	15,000	Mass.
HOLLISTON.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Holliston Braiding Co.,	Braids, etc.,	50,000	Mass.
HOLYOKE.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> The Holyoke Valve and Hydrant Co.,	Machines and machinery, . . .	100,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> The Bullard Thread Co.,*	Thread,	20,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> National Fibre-Tube Works, . . .	Paper goods,	30,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> Crocker-McElwain Co.,	Paper,	250,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> The Taylor-Burt Co.,	Paper,	40,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
HOPKINTON.			
1904.			
<i>March.</i> Andrew Fyrberg Arms Co.,* . . .	Firearms,	\$125,000	Mass.
HUDSON.			
1903.			
<i>November,</i> The Dunn, Green Leather Co.,* . .	Leather,	125,000	Mass.
HYDE PARK.			
1903.			
<i>December,</i> John Hood Co.,*	Dental and surgical supplies, .	100,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Fairmount Wool Scouring & Mfg. Co.,	Woolen goods,	10,000	Me.
<i>July,</i> New England Steel Casting Co., .	Steel castings,	30,000	Mass.
The Clarendon Rubber Co., . . .	Rubber and elastic goods, . .	25,000	Mass.
KINGSTON.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> State Mfg. Co.,	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	100,000	Mass.
LAWRENCE.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Quaker Fruit Tonic Co.,	Proprietary medicines, . . .	50,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> The Joseph Battles Co.,*	Textile machinery,	25,000	Mass.
H. K. Webster Co.,*	Grist mill,	60,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>May,</i> The Lawrence Dye Works Co.,† . .	Dye works and bleacheries, . .	250,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> The Lawrence Machine Co.,† . . .	Machines and machinery, . . .	250,000	Mass.
Lawrence Loom Harness Co., . . .	Textile machinery,	4,000	Mass.
LEE.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i> National Wire Cloth Co.,	Wire and wire cloth,	200,000	Mass.
LEOMINSTER.			
1903.			
<i>December,</i> The Goodale Comb Co.,*	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	5,000	Mass.
Columbia Comb Co.,*	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	10,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>June,</i> W. A. Fuller Lumber Co.,†	Building materials,	50,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Star Mfg. Co.,	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	5,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Cluett, Peabody, & Co., Inc.,† . .	Shirts, collars, and cuffs, . . .	90,000	Mass.
LOWELL.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Davis and Sargent Lumber Co.,* . .	Building materials,	100,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
LOWELL — Con.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Burnham & Davis Lumber Co., . . .	Building materials, . . .	\$50,000	Me.
<i>February,</i> Marshall & Crosby Co.,* . . .	Cabinet furniture, . . .	15,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> The Crawford Printing Co., . . .	Paper boxes, . . .	25,000	Mass.
LYNN.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Lakeside Shoe Co.,† . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	10,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> The Smith Iron Foundry, Inc.,* . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	12,000	Mass.
Flexible Metal Mfg. Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	500,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> A. B. Hoffmann and Son, Inc.,* . . .	Leather, . . .	100,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i> F. S. Smith Shoe Co.,* . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	25,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> George W. Herrick Shoe Co.,* . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	275,000	Me.
Houghton Heel and Leather Co.,† . . .	Heels and innersoles, . . .	25,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Lynn Shoe Co.,† . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	25,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> George F. Daniels Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	20,000	Mass.
Miller, Hapgood Shoe Co.,* . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	50,000	Mass.
Walter H. Tuttle Co.,* . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	20,000	Mass.
John Boyd Co.,* . . .	Confectionery, . . .	15,000	Mass.
MALDEN.			
1903.			
<i>November,</i> Atwood Elastic Fabric Co.,* . . .	Elastic fabrics, . . .	20,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> Holmes Knitting Co.,† . . .	Hosiery and knit goods, . . .	10,000	Mass.
MARBLEHEAD.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> The Ernest L. Noera Shoe Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	20,000	Mass.
MARLBOROUGH.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i> Parsons Machinery Co.,† . . .	Machines and machinery, . . .	200,000	Mass.
MEDFORD.			
1904.			
<i>March,</i> Clark Braas Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	10,000	Mass.
MEDWAY.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Medway Woolen Co., . . .	Woolen goods, . . .	15,000	Mass.
MERRIMAC.			
1904.			
<i>June,</i> Bayley Carriage Yoke Co., . . .	Safety carriage yokes, . . .	50,000	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
MILLBURY.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> United States Linen Co.,† . . .	Linen goods,	\$350,000	Me.
MILLIS.			
1903.			
<i>November,</i> Puritan Carbonating Co., . . .	Bottled and carbonated bever- ages,	150,000	Mass.
MILTON.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i> G. H. Bent Co.,†	Biscuits, crackers, etc., . . .	25,000	Mass.
NEW BEDFORD.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Manomet Mills,†	Cotton goods (woven), . . .	800,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> New England Cotton Yarn Co.,† .	Cotton yarns and thread, . . .	5,900,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> United States Brazing Compound Co.,	Metals and metallic goods, . .	25,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Gifford and Morton Corporation, .	Metals and metallic goods, . .	10,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Kilburn Mill,	Cotton goods (woven), . . .	600,000	Mass.
NEWBURYPORT.			
1904.			
<i>June,</i> Woodland Bronze Works, Inc., .	Metals and metallic goods, . .	50,000	Mass.
NORTH ADAMS.			
1903.			
<i>November,</i> "The Hoosac Co.,"	Stone (quarried),	20,000	Mass.
NORWOOD.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> The Tucker Corporation,	Paints, etc.,	10,000	Mass.
ORANGE.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Grout Bros. Automobile Co.,* . .	Automobiles,	250,000	Mass.
OXFORD.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> A. L. Joslin Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	50,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> The Edwin Bartlett Co.,*	Cotton yarns and thread, . . .	65,000	Mass.
PEABODY.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Keith Leather Co.,*	Leather,	15,000	Mass.
United States Tanned Pig Skin Co.,	Leather,	65,000	Mass.
PHILLIPSTON.			
1904.			
<i>September,</i> Phillipston Trap Rock Co., . . .	Stone (quarried),	5,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
PITTSFIELD.			
1903.			
<i>December,</i> The Lenox Veterinary Medicine Co.,	Veterinary medicines, . . .	\$10,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>March,</i> The Lenox Chemical Co., . . .	Soaps, oils, and chemicals, . .	50,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> The Hellwell Co.,*	Woolen goods (woven), . . .	200,000	Mass.
QUINCY.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Translucent Fabric Co.,* . . .	Translucent fabric, glass, etc., .	10,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Fore River Shipbuilding Co.,† . .	Shipbuilding,	4,800,000	Mass.
SALEM.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> A. G. Frothingham Co.,*	Leather,	10,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> The Eagle Iron Foundry Co.,* . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . .	12,000	Mass.
Bow Facing Oar Corporation, . . .	Oars,	100,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> Essex County Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	20,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i> Salem Stone Tool Co.,	Machines and machinery, . . .	40,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> Richard Patent Leather Corporation,	Leather,	100,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Partridge Gas Heater Co.,	Heating and cooking apparatus,	100,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> Salem Iron Foundry, Inc.,*	Iron and steel goods,	15,000	Mass.
SANDWICH.			
1904.			
<i>June,</i> Boston and Sandwich Glass Co., . .	Glass,	75,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> The H. S. Dowden Co.,	Lamps (glass),	10,000	Mass.
SAUGUS.			
1904.			
<i>September,</i> Saugus Mfg. Co.,	Cotton and woolen goods, . . .	90,000	Mass.
SOMERVILLE.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Davenport-Brown Co.,	Building materials,	15,000	Mass.
SOUTHBRIDGE.			
1904.			
<i>March,</i> J. Ouimette, Junior, Co.,	Optical goods,	25,000	Mass.
SPENCER.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Taylor Woolen Co.,*	Woolens (woven goods and yarns),	9,500	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
SPRINGFIELD.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> The M. & M. Mfg. Co.,* . . .	Rubber collars, cuffs, etc., . . .	\$5,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> W. J. Hyland Mfg. Co., . . .	Plumbing fixtures, . . .	20,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> Hampden Brass Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	2,000	Mass.
Medlicott-Morgan Co.,† . . .	Hosiery and knit goods, . . .	15,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>January,</i> The R. F. Hawkins Iron Works,† .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	35,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> Cooley Mfg. Co., . . .	Buckles, buttons, badges, etc., .	35,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> H. L. Handy Co.,* . . .	Food preparations, . . .	250,000	Mass.
The Universal Tool Co.,* . . .	Artisans' tools, . . .	60,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> The Hampden Pad and Paper Co., .	Paper goods, . . .	15,000	Mass.
Allen-Randall Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	15,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Roller Bar Door Closer Co., . . .	Door closing devices, . . .	30,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Fletcher Aluminum Novelty Co.,† .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	10,000	Mass.
STERLING.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> The Rugg Chair Co., . . .	Chairs, . . .	25,000	Me.
STOUGHTON.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i> Packard Dressing Co., . . .	Shoe and leather dressings, . . .	50,000	Mass.
SWAMPSCOTT.			
1903.			
<i>November,</i> E. Gerry Emmons Corporation,* .	Canoes, boats, etc., . . .	60,000	Mass.
TAUNTON.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> United Tack Co., . . .	Machinery, tacks, etc., . . .	100,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> Busiere Mfg. Co., . . .	Jewelry, . . .	10,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>January,</i> "Frances Mfg. Co.," . . .	Window curtains and women's garments, . . .	5,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Westville Spinning Co., . . .	Cotton yarns, threads, etc., . . .	45,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Standard Stove Lining Co., . . .	Fire brick and stove linings, . . .	14,000	Mass.
The E. J. Salisbury Co., . . .	Building materials, . . .	20,000	Mass.
TOWNSEND.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> B. & A. D. Fessenden Co.,* . . .	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	200,000	Mass.
UXBRIDGE			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Richard Sayles Woolen Co.,* . . .	Woolens (woven goods and yarns), . . .	60,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
WALTHAM.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Copeland Loom Co.,	Machines and machinery, . . .	\$50,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> Waltham Novelty Co.,	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	5,000	Mass.
WATERTOWN.			
1904.			
<i>September,</i> Stanley Motor Carriage Co.,† . . .	Automobiles,	95,000	Mass.
WESTBOROUGH.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Bartlett Box & Lumber Co.,* . . .	Boxes,	15,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Westboro Carpet Co.,	Carpets,	100,000	N. J.
<i>August,</i> Hunt Metal Corner Co.,	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	30,000	Mass.
WESTFIELD.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Reliance Trimming Co.,	Piano and organ parts,	25,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> The Sterling Whip Co.,	Whips, lashes, etc.,	50,000	Mass.
The L. R. Sweatland Co.,*	Whips, etc.,	6,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Rogers and Whitney Co.,	Casket trimmings, etc.,	25,000	Mass.
WEYMOUTH.			
1904.			
<i>September,</i> Eastern Souvenir Co.,	Novelties,	5,000	Mass.
The Easton Co.,	Leather,	15,000	Mass.
WHITMAN.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> The Benjamin Hobart Co.,	Tacks, nails, etc.,	25,000	Mass.
WINCHENDON.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Morton E. Converse Co.,†	Toys,	100,000	Mass.
WINCHESTER.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> The Eastern Felt Co.,	Felt goods,	50,000	Mass.
WOBURN.			
1903.			
<i>December,</i> E. Cummings Leather Co.,*	Leather,	75,000	Mass.
WORCESTER.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> The Globe Pharmacal Co.,	Drugs and medicines,	50,000	Mass.
The Worcester Wood and Lumber Co.,	Lumber,	25,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> The Home Soap Co.,	Soap and grease,	40,000	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
WORCESTER — Con.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i>			
F. X. Brunelle Mfg. Co.,	Heating apparatus,	\$50,000	Mass.
Clover Hill Co.,	Bread and pastry,	30,000	Me.
Ransford Insecticide Co.,	Drugs, chemicals, etc.,	50,000	Mass.
Hudson Belting Co.,†	Leather goods,	200,000	Mass.
Williams and Bridge Co.,*	Boxes (wooden and paper),	30,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>			
Simplex Piano Player Co.,	Musical instruments,	200,000	Mass.
Worcester Loom Co.,	Textile machinery,	12,000	Mass.
Blood Wine Medicine Co.,	Drugs and medicines,	500,000	Me.
The Complete Carriage Nut Co.,	Carriage hardware,	1,200	Mass.
Worcester Lawn Mower Co.,	Lawn mowers,	15,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i>			
Pero Foundry Co.,*	Iron castings,	15,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i>			
Cahill Mfg. Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	20,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i>			
The Pierce & Rice Oil Co.,	Mill and laundry soaps,	10,000	Mass.
The Holmes, Kaufman Co.,	Toys,	5,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i>			
Ima Mfg. Co.,	Wooden goods,	3,500	Mass.
National Plunger Elevator Co.,	Elevators,	50,000	Mass.
Worcester Color Co.,	Paints, colors, and crude chem- icals,	10,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i>			
Worcester Pressed Steel Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	50,000	Mass.
F. O. Blake Sprayer Co.,	Compressed air sprayers,	50,000	Mass.
WRENTHAM.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i>			
Winter Bros. Co.,†	Artisans' tools,	25,000	Mass.

Data pertaining to *new* establishments incorporated, included in the preceding table, have been aggregated and brought to an industrial basis in the following table, which shows for each industry the number of new plants incorporated, the authorized capital stock, the amount of authorized capital stock paid in, and the amount of preferred stock :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of New Corpora- tions	Authorized Capital Stock	Amount of Authorized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Agricultural implements,	1	\$50,000	\$50,000	-
Artisans' tools,	2	115,000	115,000	-
Automobiles and supplies,	1	25,000	15,300	-
Belting, woven leather	1	76,000	76,000	-
Boots and shoes,	9	812,000	797,800	\$42,500
Boots and shoes (factory product),	8	790,000	775,800	42,500
Boot and shoe findings,	1	22,000	22,000	-
Boxes (paper and wooden),	1	25,000	25,000	25,000
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	2	114,000	30,600	-
Building materials,	6	230,000	160,000	19,000

INDUSTRIES.	Number of New Corpora- tions	Authorized Capital Stock	Amount of Authorized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Buttons and dress trimmings,	4	\$145,000	\$106,400	\$5,000
Carpetings,	1	100,000	-	-
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	1	25,000	1,000	-
Chemical preparations,	2	150,000	103,000	25,000
Clothing,	7	39,000	39,000	1,000
Confectionery,	2	25,000	25,000	10,000
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	4	300,000	227,700	-
Cotton goods,	2	645,000	50,000	-
Cotton goods (woven),	1	600,000	5,000	-
Cotton yarn and thread,	1	45,000	45,000	-
Cotton and woolen goods,	2	290,000	290,000	-
Drugs and medicines,	10	920,000	261,290	-
Dyestuffs,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	460,000	50,050	110,000
Emery,	1	40,000	-	-
Fancy articles,	2	30,000	5,030	10,000
Fertilizers,	1	50,000	2,500	-
Food preparations,	3	100,000	61,500	-
Furniture,	2	50,000	25,000	12,000
Gas and residual products,	2	158,000	158,000	-
Glass,	3	285,000	158,010	50,000
Hosiery and knit goods,	2	65,000	15,000	-
Ink, glue, etc.,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	1	5,000	2,500	-
Jewelry,	3	85,000	38,500	-
Leather,	4	180,000	180,000	-
Leather goods,	1	60,000	56,000	30,000
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	2	175,000	175,000	-
Machines and machinery,	20	1,828,000	1,025,450	145,000
Metals and metallic goods,	34	1,760,700	1,151,505	155,100
Models, lasts, and patterns,	2	2,000	2,000	-
Musical instruments and materials,	4	295,000	240,310	147,000
Paints, colors, etc.,	2	20,000	20,000	5,000
Paper and paper goods,	5	485,000	450,000	-
Polishes and dressing,	3	151,000	131,000	-
Railroad equipment,	2	15,000	5,300	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	2	75,000	62,500	-
Scientific instruments and appliances,	3	65,000	65,000	15,000
Shipbuilding,	1	20,000	20,000	-
Spar and quartz,	1	10,000	5,000	-
Stone (quarried),	6	635,000	635,000	75,000
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	4	450,000	306,800	-
Thread, twine, etc.,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes,	1	3,800	3,800	-
Toys and games,	2	35,000	35,000	-
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Wooden goods,	4	115,500	113,600	-
Woolen goods,	3	75,000	65,000	-
TOTAL,	193	\$12,019,000	\$7,787,445	\$881,600

From the total line we learn that there were 193 new establishments incorporated during the year. The authorized capital stock amounted to \$12,019,000, the amount of such stock paid in amounted to \$7,787,445, or 64.79 per cent of the authorized capital; the preferred stock aggregated \$881,600.

A glance at the table will show that by far the largest number of new establishments incorporated has been classified under the metal and metallic goods industry, the number being 34, followed by Machines and Machinery, which industry had 20 new establishments incorporated. Next in

order comes Drugs and Medicines, there being 10 under this industry.

The following table shows the same facts for establishments which had been private firms, but were incorporated during the year :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Changes from Private Firms to Corpora- tions	Authorized Capital Stock	Amount of Authorized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Arms and ammunition,	2	\$125,000	\$125,000	-
Artisans' tools,	2	66,000	37,050	-
Automobiles and supplies,	1	250,000	250,000	-
Boots and shoes (factory product),	10	1,055,000	789,970	\$300,000
Boxes, barrels, and kegs,	1	200,000	200,000	-
Boxes (paper and wooden),	5	147,000	138,000	-
Building materials,	1	100,000	100,000	-
Clothing,	3	85,000	39,200	40,000
Confectionery,	6	190,000	183,730	15,000
Cotton yarn and thread,	1	65,000	65,000	-
Drugs and medicines,	1	10,000	10,000	-
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	1	150,000	150,000	-
Food preparations,	3	325,000	325,000	-
Furniture,	1	15,000	15,000	-
Glass,	1	10,000	10,000	10,000
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	38,800	38,800	-
Ink, glue, etc.,	1	5,000	5,000	-
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	2	15,000	3,800	-
Jewelry,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Leather,	5	325,000	263,080	-
Leather goods,	1	25,000	9,800	10,000
Machines and machinery,	3	85,000	85,000	10,000
Metals and metallic goods,	5	64,500	64,000	-
Models, lasts, and patterns,	1	30,000	30,000	10,000
Musical instruments and materials,	2	100,000	50,015	20,000
Paper and paper goods,	1	150,000	150,000	150,000
Plaster casts,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	3	225,000	225,000	-
Scientific instruments and appliances,	2	140,000	40,300	30,000
Shipbuilding,	2	64,500	64,500	20,000
Thread, twine, etc.,	1	20,000	14,100	-
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes,	2	110,000	110,000	2,000
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	1	6,000	6,000	-
Wooden goods,	2	85,000	85,000	40,000
Woolen goods,	3	269,500	234,500	-
Worsted goods,	1	50,000	50,000	-
TOTAL,	81	\$4,701,300	\$4,021,495	\$657,000

The number of changes from private firms to corporations was 81, with an authorized capital stock of \$4,701,300, the amount paid in aggregating \$4,021,495, or 85.54 per cent of the authorized capital; the preferred stock totalized to \$657,000.

The largest number of instances of change from the individual firm to the corporate form of management was in the boot and shoe industry (factory product), there being 10. The amount of authorized capital stock in this industry was greater than in any other industry in this class, being \$1,055,000,

of which authorized capital \$769,970 was paid in, the amount of preferred stock being \$300,000.

The following table shows identical facts for reorganizations :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Reorganizations	Authorized Capital Stock	Amount of Authorized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Artisans' tools,	1	\$25,000	\$25,000	-
Automobiles and supplies,	1	95,000	95,000	-
Boots and shoes,	5	1,067,000	1,039,000	\$1,500
Boots and shoes (factory product),	4	1,042,000	1,024,600	1,500
Soles, heels, and cut stock,	1	25,000	15,000	-
Building materials,	1	60,000	45,800	-
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	1	125,000	125,000	125,000
Clothing,	1	90,000	90,000	-
Cotton goods,	2	6,700,000	6,500,000	2,000,000
Cotton goods (woven),	1	800,000	600,000	-
Cotton yarn and thread,	1	5,900,000	5,900,000	2,000,000
Food preparations,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Hosiery and knit goods,	2	25,000	25,000	-
Leather,	1	200,000	40,000	-
Linen goods,	1	350,000	-*	-
Machines and machinery,	4	560,000	360,300	125,000
Metals and metallic goods,	5	895,000	591,700	260,000
Paper and paper goods,	1	75,000	75,000	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1	250,000	65,000	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	2	605,000	604,500	-
Shipbuilding,	1	4,800,000	5,000	2,400,000
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	1	250,000	3,000	-
Toys and games,	1	100,000	100,000	-
Woolen goods,	1	220,000	220,000	-
TOTAL,	34	\$16,507,000	\$10,034,900	\$4,911,500

* Amount not stated.

The number of reorganizations, as will be seen from the table, was 34, with a total authorized capital stock of \$16,507,000, of which sum \$10,034,900, or 60.79 per cent, was paid in, the preferred stock aggregating to \$4,911,500.

The largest number of reorganizations occurred in Boots and Shoes and the metals and metallic goods industry, there being five under each. Although there were but two reorganizations in the cotton goods industry, the amount of authorized capital stock outranked that in any other industry, totalizing to \$6,700,000 of which amount \$6,500,000 was paid in, the amount of preferred stock being \$2,000,000.

The facts as to authorized capital stock, the amount of such stock paid in, and the amount of preferred stock for the total manufacturing establishments incorporated during the year, including new establishments incorporated, changes from private firms to corporations, and reorganizations, are presented by industries in the following table :

INDUSTRIES.	Total Manufac- turing Estab- lishments Inco- porated	Total Authorized Capital Stock	Total Amount of Author- ized Capital Stock Paid in	Total Amount of Preferred Stock
Agricultural implements,	1	\$50,000	\$50,000	-
Arms and ammunition,	2	125,000	125,000	-
Artisans' tools,	5	208,000	177,050	-
Automobiles and supplies,	3	370,000	360,300	-
Belting, woven leather,	1	76,000	76,000	-
Boots and shoes,	24	2,984,000	2,607,370	\$344,000
Boots and shoes (factory product),	22	2,887,000	2,570,370	344,000
Boot and shoe findings,	1	22,000	22,000	-
Soles, heels, and cut stock,	1	25,000	15,000	-
Boxes, barrels, and kegs,	1	200,000	200,000	-
Boxes (paper and wooden),	6	172,000	161,000	25,000
Brick, tile, and sewer pipe,	2	114,000	30,600	-
Building materials,	8	380,000	308,800	19,000
Buttons and dress trimmings,	4	145,000	106,400	5,000
Carpetings,	1	100,000	-	-
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	2	160,000	126,000	125,000
Chemical preparations,	2	160,000	103,000	25,000
Clothing,	11	214,000	168,200	41,000
Confectionery,	8	215,000	188,730	25,000
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	4	300,000	227,700	-
Cotton goods,	5	7,410,000	6,616,500	2,000,000
Cotton goods (woven),	2	1,400,000	608,000	-
Cotton yarn and thread,	3	6,010,000	6,010,000	2,000,000
Cotton and woolen goods,	2	290,000	290,000	-
Drugs and medicines,	11	930,000	271,290	-
Dyestuffs,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	1	150,000	150,000	-
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	6	460,000	50,060	110,000
Emery,	1	40,000	-	-
Fancy articles,	2	30,000	5,080	10,000
Fertilizers,	1	50,000	2,500	-
Food preparations,	7	450,000	411,500	-
Furniture,	3	65,000	40,000	12,000
Gas and residual products,	2	168,000	168,000	-
Glass,	4	295,000	168,010	60,000
Hosiery and knit goods,	5	128,800	78,800	-
Ink, glue, etc.,	2	30,000	30,000	-
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	3	20,000	6,000	-
Jewelry,	4	110,000	68,500	-
Leather,	10	706,000	483,030	-
Leather goods,	2	85,000	65,800	40,000
Linen goods,	1	350,000	-	-
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	2	175,000	175,000	-
Machines and machinery,	27	2,471,000	1,470,750	280,000
Metals and metallic goods,	44	2,720,200	1,807,205	415,100
Models, lasts, and patterns,	3	32,000	32,000	10,000
Musical instruments and materials,	6	395,000	290,325	167,000
Paints, colors, etc.,	2	20,000	20,000	5,000
Paper and paper goods,	7	710,000	675,000	150,000
Plaster casts,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Pollishes and dressing,	3	161,000	131,000	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	2	275,000	90,000	-
Railroad equipment,	2	15,000	5,800	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	7	905,000	889,000	-
Scientific instruments and appliances,	5	205,000	105,300	45,000
Shipbuilding,	4	4,884,500	89,500	2,420,000
Spar and quartz,	1	10,000	5,000	-
Stone (quarried),	6	635,000	635,000	75,000
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	5	700,000	309,800	-
Thread, twine, etc.,	2	45,000	39,100	-
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes,	3	113,800	113,800	2,000
Toys and games,	3	135,000	135,000	-
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	2	56,000	56,000	-
Wooden goods,	6	201,500	198,600	40,000
Woolen goods,	7	564,500	519,500	-
Worsted goods,	1	50,000	50,000	-
TOTALS,	308	\$33,227,300	\$21,843,840	\$6,450,100

In the total there were 308 manufacturing establishments incorporated, according to our chronological record. The

total authorized capital stock of these corporations was \$33,227,300, of which sum \$21,843,840, or 65.74 per cent, was paid in, the preferred stock amounting to \$6,450,100.

It will be seen that as to number of establishments incorporated, the metals and metallic goods industry takes first rank with 44, followed by Machines and Machinery with 27.

Considering the total authorized capital stock, the cotton goods industry with only five establishments incorporated takes the lead, with \$7,410,000 authorized capital stock, \$6,615,000 paid in, and \$2,000,000 preferred stock.

It will be interesting to note that the largest number of these establishments were incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, such instances numbering 293 with \$30,962,300 authorized capital stock; there were but two establishments incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island, the total authorized capital stock for these being \$125,000; 11 establishments were incorporated under the laws of Maine, the authorized capital stock being \$2,040,000; two establishments were incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, one of these having an authorized capital stock of \$100,000.

The number of new firms (not incorporated) starting business in the Commonwealth during the year was 34, arranged by industries as follows: Boots and Shoes, 13; Leather and Leather Goods, six; followed by Cotton Goods with four new firms; and Hosiery and Knit Goods and Woollen Goods, two each. The following industries are credited with one new firm each: Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe, Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware, Food Preparations, Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods, Metals and Metallic Goods, Paper and Paper Goods, and Tobacco and Cigars.

The following table shows by industries the amount of increase in capital and reduction in capital in industrial enterprises:

INDUSTRIES.	Increases in Capital	Reductions in Capital
Artisans' tools,	\$45,000	-
Automobiles,	180,000	-
Boots and shoes,	275,000	\$299,000
Boots and shoes (factory product),	285,000	299,000
Stitching, heeling, etc.,	40,000	-
Boxes, barrels, and kegs,	2,000	-
Building materials,	60,000	4,250
Carpetings,	14,000	-
Clothing,	320,000	975,000

INDUSTRIES.	Increases in Capital	Reductions in Capital
Confectionery,	\$5,000	-
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	25,000	-
Cordage and twine,	150,000	-
Cotton goods,	2,215,000	\$170,000
Cotton goods (woven),	2,170,000	150,000
Cotton yarns,	45,000	20,000
Electric lighting,	661,200	-
Fancy articles,	60,000	-
Food preparations,	4,000	215,000
Fuel saving compounds,	250,000	-
Furniture,	20,000	-
Gas and residual products,	224,000	-
Glass,	20,000	-
Hosiery and knit goods,	50,000	-
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	15,000	-
Jewelry,	20,000	-
Leather,	10,000	-
Leather goods,	24,000	-
Machines and machinery,	15,000	1,000
Metals and metallic goods,	306,900	-
Models, lasts, and patterns,	20,000	-
Paper and paper goods,	225,000	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1,021,000	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	40,000	1,000
Scientific instruments and appliances,	342,000	-
Sporting and athletic goods,	100,000	-
Stone (quarried),	105,000	1,000,000
Straw goods,	30,000	-
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	75,000	-
Woolen goods,	-	500,000
Worsted goods,	50,000	-
TOTAL,	\$7,027,100	\$3,165,250

The amount of increased capital shows in the aggregate \$7,-027,100, while the reductions in capital aggregated \$3,165,250.

The following table shows by industries the establishments coming into Massachusetts from other States, establishments moving out of Massachusetts into other States, and removals from one city or town in Massachusetts to another in the same State.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishments Coming into Massachusetts from Other States	Establishments Moving out of Massachusetts into Other States	Removals from One City or Town to Another in Massachusetts
Boots and shoes,	1	3	6
Clothing,	1	1	-
Cordage and twine,	-	1	-
Emery wheels,	-	-	1
Furniture,	-	1	-
Hose, belting, and tires,	-	-	1
Hosiery,	1	-	1
Lasts,	-	-	-
Leather,	-	1	2
Machines and machinery,	-	-	4
Paper,	-	1	-
Polishes and dressing,	-	1	1
Rubber and other cement,	-	1	-
Silks,	1	-	-
Woolen goods,	2	-	-
Worsted goods,	-	1	-
TOTAL,	6	11	16

We have record of six plants coming into Massachusetts, 11 leaving the State, and 16 removals from one part of the State to another.

The number of new factories erected, additions to factories, installations of electric lights, changes in and additions to product, changes in firms, and firms out of business are shown, by industries, in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	New Fac- tories	Addi- tions to Fac- tories	Install- ation of Electric Lights	Changes in and Addi- tions to Product	Changes in Firms	Firms out of Busi- ness
Arms and ammunition,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Artisans' tools,	1	1	-	1	-	-
Boots and shoes,	3	6	-	3	29	11
Hoots and shoes (factory product),	2	5	-	2	24	8
Boot and shoe findings,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Soles, heels, and cut stock,	-	1	-	1	5	2
Boxes,	-	-	1	-	2	-
Bricks,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Buttons and dress trimmings,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carpetings,	-	2	-	-	-	-
Chemical preparations (compounded),	-	1	-	-	-	-
Clothing,	-	1	-	-	3	-
Cooking, heating, and lighting apparatus,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cordage and twine,	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cotton goods,	1	13	1	1	2	-
Cotton goods (woven),	1	13	1	1	1	-
Cotton yarn and thread,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cotton and woolen goods,	-	2	-	-	-	-
Emery and corundum,	1	1	-	-	-	-
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	-	3	-	1	-	-
Food preparations,	2	3	-	-	-	-
Furniture,	1	4	-	1	-	-
Gas and residual products,	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	1	-	-	-	2	-
Jewelry,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leather,	1	6	1	4	3	1
Machines and machinery,	2	1	-	-	4	1
Metals and metallic goods,	1	5	-	-	4	-
Paper and paper goods,	1	2	1	1	-	-
Photographs and photographic materials,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Piano cases,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pollishes and dressing,	-	-	-	-	3	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1	2	1	-	-	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	1	-	-	-	3	-
Scientific instruments and materials,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Shipbuilding,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sporting and athletic goods,	1	-	-	-	2	-
Stone (quarried),	-	-	-	-	1	-
Straw goods,	-	-	1	-	-	-
Water power and electric light,	-	1	-	-	-	-
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	-	-	-	1	2	-
Woolen goods,	2	17	2	1	2	1
Worsted goods,	1	3	-	1	-	-
TOTAL,	23	76	8	16	68	16

In the aggregate, the table shows 23 new factories, 76 additions to factories, eight cases of installation of electric lights, 16 instances of change of product or addition to product, 68 changes in firms (retiring of members, adding new

members, etc.), and 16 cases where firms, owing to business complications or otherwise, disbanded.

The final table, under this section, shows by industries the number of temporary shut-downs of known length, and the number of weeks covering such shut-downs, the number of temporary shut-downs of unknown length, and the number of indefinite shut-downs :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Tempo- rary Shut-downs of Known Length	Number of Weeks of Temporary Shut-downs	Number of Tempo- rary Shut- downs of Unknown Length	Number of Indefinite Shut-downs
Artisans' tools,	1	2	-	1
Automobiles and bicycles,	-	-	-	1
Boots and shoes,	6	17	2	1
Boxes,	1	2	1	-
Carpetings,	3	4	1	-
Clothing,	1	2	-	-
Combs,	-	-	1	-
Cordage and twine,	-	-	-	1
Cotton goods,	96	184	4	8
Leather,	1	4	1	1
Leather goods,	1	3	-	-
Metals and metallic goods,	-	-	1	1
Paper,	1	2	-	-
Silks,	3	6	-	-
Stone (quarried),	-	-	1	-
Thread,	-	-	1	-
Woolen goods,	9	69	6	6
Worsted goods,	2	5	-	1
TOTAL,	125	300	19	21

The number of temporary shut-downs of known length was 125, covering 300 weeks; there were 19 shut-downs of unknown length, and 21 indefinite shut-downs.

LABOR LEGISLATION—1904.

ACTS.

[CHAP. 233.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE BOSTON PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT TO PENSION ITS EMPLOYEES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The board of directors of the Boston Protective Department, by a majority vote, shall have authority to retire and place upon a pension roll any employee of the department who is certified in writing by the medical officer of the department to be permanently incapacitated, either mentally or physically, from performing his duties as such employee by reason of injuries received in the actual performance of duty; or any employee who has performed faithful service in the department for not less than twenty consecutive years and who is sixty-five years of age or over. In case such permanent incapacity amounts to total disability the annual pension shall be two thirds of the compensation which the pensioner was receiving at the time of his retirement, except that a member of the call or auxiliary force shall receive two thirds of the compensation which the men of the regular force were receiving at the time of his retirement. The pension of members of the regular or of the call force who are retired after having served twenty or more years as aforesaid, and after reaching the age of sixty-five years, or who are permanently incapacitated as aforesaid but not totally disabled, shall be an amount not exceeding one half of their compensation at the time of retirement.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 13, 1904.]

[CHAP. 311.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF MECHANICS AND LABORERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section fourteen and inserting in place thereof the following :—

Section 14. In the employment of mechanics and laborers in the construction of public works by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, or by persons contracting therewith, preference shall be given to citizens of the Commonwealth, and, if they cannot be had in sufficient numbers, then to citizens of the United States; and every contract for such works shall contain a provision to this effect. Any contractor who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offence. [Approved May 9, 1904.]

[CHAP. 313.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF CONCILIATION
AND ARBITRATION.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter four hundred and forty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "blame", in the twenty-fifth line, the words: — Said board shall, upon the request of the governor, investigate and report upon a controversy if in his opinion it seriously affects, or threatens seriously to affect, the public welfare, — and by striking out the word "section", at the end of the section, and inserting in place thereof the words: — four sections, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 2.* If it appears to the mayor of a city or to the selectmen of a town that a strike or lock-out described in this section is seriously threatened or actually occurs, he or they shall at once notify the state board; and such notification may be given by the employer or by the employees concerned in the strike or lock-out. If, when the state board has knowledge that a strike or lock-out, which involves an employer and his present or former employees, is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, such employer, at that time, is employing, or upon the occurrence of the strike or lock-out, was employing, not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in the Commonwealth, the state board shall, as soon as may be, communicate with such employer and employees and endeavor by mediation to obtain an amicable settlement or endeavor to persuade them, if a strike or lock-out has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the controversy to a local board of conciliation and arbitration or to the state board. Said state board shall investigate the cause of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause and assigning such responsibility or blame. Said board shall, upon the request of the governor, investigate and report upon a controversy if in his opinion it seriously affects, or threatens seriously to affect, the public welfare. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given to it by the provisions of the following four sections.

SECTION 2. Section three of said chapter one hundred and six is hereby amended by inserting after the word "cause", in the eighth line, the words: — and may, with the consent of the governor, conduct such inquiry beyond the limits of the Commonwealth. The board shall, — by striking out the word "therein", in the eighth line, and by inserting after the word "party", in the nineteenth line, the words: — and to the board, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 3.* If a controversy which does not involve questions which may be the subject of an action at law or suit in equity exists between an employer, whether an individual, a partnership or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business, and his employees, the board shall, upon application as herein-after provided, and as soon as practicable, visit the place where the contro-

versy exists and make careful inquiry into its cause, and may, with the consent of the governor, conduct such inquiry beyond the limits of the Commonwealth. The board shall hear all persons interested who come before it, advise the respective parties what ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said controversy, and make a written decision thereof which shall at once be made public, shall be open to public inspection and shall be recorded by the secretary of said board. A short statement thereof shall, in the discretion of the board, be published in the annual report, and the board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which said business is carried on. Said decision shall, for six months, be binding upon the parties who join in said application, or until the expiration of sixty days after either party has given notice in writing to the other party and to the board of his intention not to be bound thereby. Such notice may be given to said employees by posting it in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

SECTION 3. Section four of said chapter one hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out the words "thereto in writing", in the sixth line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — so to do, — and by striking out the words "grievances complained of", in the eighth line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — existing controversy, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 4.* Said application shall be signed by the employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy exists, or by their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and if signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of the employees, the board shall satisfy itself that he is duly authorized so to do; but the names of the employees giving the authority shall be kept secret. The application shall contain a concise statement of the existing controversy and a promise to continue in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of the board, if made within three weeks after the date of filing the application. The secretary of the board shall forthwith, after such filing, cause public notice to be given of the time and place for a hearing on the application, unless both parties join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. If such request is made, notice of the hearings shall be given to the parties in such manner as the board may order, and the board may give public notice thereof notwithstanding such request. If the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in the application, the board shall proceed no further thereon without the written consent of the adverse party.

SECTION 4. Section five of said chapter one hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out the words "a fit person", in the third line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — fit persons, — by striking out the word "assistant", in the fourth line, and inserting in place thereof the word: — assistants, — and by striking out the words "shall appoint such experts if so nominated", in the fifth line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — may appoint one from among the persons so nominated by each party, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 5.* In all controversies between an employer and his employees in which application is made under the provisions of the preceding section, each party may, in writing, nominate fit persons to act in the case as expert assistants to the board

and the board may appoint one from among the persons so nominated by each party. Said experts shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the controversy exists, they shall be sworn by a member of the board to the faithful performance of their official duties and a record of their oath shall be made in the case. Said experts shall, if required, attend the sessions of the board, and shall, under direction of the board, obtain and report information concerning the wages paid and the methods and grades of work prevailing in establishments within the Commonwealth similar to that in which the controversy exists, and they may submit to the board at any time before a final decision any facts, advice, arguments or suggestions which they may consider applicable to the case. No decision of said board shall be announced in a case in which said experts have acted without notice to them of a time and place for a final conference on the matters included in the proposed decision. Such experts shall receive from the Commonwealth seven dollars each for every day of actual service and their necessary travelling expenses. The board may appoint such other additional experts as it considers necessary, who shall be qualified in like manner and, under the direction of the board, shall perform like duties and be paid the same fees as the experts who are nominated by the parties. [*Approved May 9, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 314.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE REMOVALS AND SUSPENSIONS FROM OFFICE AND
EMPLOYMENT IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Every person holding office or employment in the public service of the Commonwealth or in any county, city or town thereof, classified under the civil service rules of the Commonwealth, shall hold such office or employment and shall not be removed therefrom, lowered in rank or compensation, or suspended, or, without his consent, transferred from such office or employment to any other except for just cause and for reasons specifically given in writing.

SECTION 2. The person sought to be removed, suspended, lowered or transferred shall be notified of the proposed action and shall be furnished with a copy of the reasons required to be given by section one, and shall, if he so requests in writing, be given a public hearing, and be allowed to answer the charges preferred against him either personally or by counsel. A copy of such reasons, notice and answer and of the order of removal, suspension or transfer shall be made a matter of public record. [*Approved May 9, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 315.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HOURS OF LABOR OF MEMBERS OF FIRE
DEPARTMENTS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Any city may, by ordinance passed by its city council and approved by its mayor, and any town may, by by-law, establish the hours of labor of the members of its fire department.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 9, 1904.]

[CHAP. 327.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PENSIONING OF PERMANENT MEMBERS OF
POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN TOWNS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The selectmen of every town which accepts this act shall retire from active service and place upon the pension roll any permanent member of the police department and any permanent member of the fire department of such town found by them to be permanently incapacitated, mentally or physically, for useful service in the department to which he belongs, by injuries received through no fault of his own in the actual performance of his duty. They may also retire and place upon the pension roll any permanent member of either of said departments who has performed faithful service in the department for not less than twenty-five years continuously, and is not less than sixty years of age. Every person retired under the provisions of this act shall annually receive as a pension a sum equal to one-half of the annual compensation received by him at the time of his retirement. Such pensions shall be paid by the town, which shall appropriate money therefor.

SECTION 2. The selectmen of any town which accepts this act are hereby authorized, in case of an emergency, to call upon any person so pensioned by such town for such temporary service in the department from which he was retired as they may deem him fitted to perform, and during such service he shall be entitled to full pay.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage so far as to allow any town to vote upon the acceptance of the same, but shall not take full effect in any town until it has been accepted by a vote of two thirds of the voters of such town present and voting thereon at an annual town meeting. [Approved May 13, 1904.]

[CHAP. 334.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TIME FOR VOTING ALLOWED TO THE EM-
PLOYEES OF CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter eleven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section five as amended by section one of chapter three hundred and eighty-four of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, and inserting in place thereof the following:— *Section 5.* No person entitled to vote at an election shall, upon the day of any such election, be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, except such as may lawfully conduct its business on Sunday, during the period of two hours after the opening of the polls in the voting precinct or town in which he is entitled to vote, if he shall make application for leave of absence during such period.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 13, 1904.]

[CHAP. 335.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR REGISTRATION OF THE INSIGNIA OF SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND LABOR UNIONS, AND TO PROHIBIT THE UNAUTHORIZED USE THEREOF.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The insignia, ribbons, badges, rosettes, buttons and emblems of any society, association or labor union may be registered in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the provisions, so far as they are applicable, set forth in section seven of chapter seventy-two of the Revised Laws in regard to labels ; and the secretary is hereby authorized to make regulations and prescribe forms for such registration.

SECTION 2. Whoever, not being a member of a society, association or labor union, for the purpose of representing that he is a member thereof, wilfully wears or uses the insignia, ribbon, badge, rosette, button or emblem thereof, if the same has been registered in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. Chapter four hundred and thirty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two and chapter two hundred and seventy-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three are hereby repealed. [*Approved May 13, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 343.]

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE CORRUPT INFLUENCING OF AGENTS, EMPLOYEES OR SERVANTS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to an agent, employee or servant, any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business ; or an agent, employee or servant who corruptly requests or accepts a gift or gratuity or a promise to make a gift or to do an act beneficial to himself, under an agreement or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business ; or an agent, employee or servant, who, being authorized to procure materials, supplies or other articles either by purchase or contract for his principal, employer or master, or to employ service or labor for his principal, employer or master, receives directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, a commission, discount or bonus from the person who makes such sale or contract, or furnishes such materials, supplies or other articles, or from a person who renders such service or labor ; and any person who gives or offers such an agent, employee or servant such commission, discount or bonus, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SECTION 2. No person shall be excused from attending, testifying or producing books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents before any

court or in obedience to the subpoena of any court having jurisdiction of the misdemeanor on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no person shall be liable to any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said court or in obedience to its subpoena or in any such case or proceeding. [Approved May 14, 1904.]

[CHAP. 347.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR PROTECTING OPERATIVES IN FACTORIES FROM INJURY BY FLYING SHUTTLES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all persons owning, managing or operating factories in this Commonwealth in which looms are employed, to equip the looms with such guards or other devices as will prevent injury to employees from shuttles falling or being thrown from the looms.

SECTION 2. Such guards or other devices shall be made of such material and placed in such manner as shall be approved by the inspection department of the district police, who are hereby directed to enforce the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for every week during which such violation continues.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and five. [Approved May 16, 1904.]

[CHAP. 349.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS FURNISHING MATERIALS OR LABOR FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Officers or agents who contract in behalf of any county, city or town for the construction or repair of public buildings or other public works shall obtain sufficient security, by bond or otherwise, for payment by the contractor and sub-contractors for labor performed or furnished and for materials used in such construction or repair; but in order to obtain the benefit of such security the claimant shall file with such officers or agents a sworn statement of his claim within sixty days after the completion of the work.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 19, 1904.]

[CHAP. 373.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO LIENS FOR LABOR AND MATERIAL FURNISHED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF STREET RAILWAYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Chapter one hundred and twelve of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section one hundred the following five sections:— *Sec-*

tion 101. A person to whom a debt is due for labor performed or for materials furnished and actually used in constructing a street railway under a contract with a person, other than the owner of the street railway, who has authority from or is rightfully acting for such owner in furnishing such labor or materials shall have a right of action against such owner to recover such debt with costs, except as provided in the following four sections.

Section 102. No person who has contracted to construct the whole or a specified part of such street railway shall have such right of action.

Section 103. No person shall have such right of action for labor performed, unless, within thirty days after ceasing to perform it, he files in the office of the clerk of a city or town in which any of said labor was performed a written statement, under oath, of the amount of the debt so due him and of the name of the person or persons for whom and by whose employment the labor was performed. Such right of action shall not be lost by a mistake in stating the amount due; but the claimant shall not recover as damages a larger amount than is specified in said statement as due him, with interest thereon. *Section 104.* No person shall have such right of action for materials furnished, unless, before beginning to furnish them, he files in the office of the clerk of the city or town in which any of the materials were furnished, in the manner provided for filing the statement mentioned in the preceding section, a written notice of his intention to claim such right.

Section 105. No such action shall be maintained unless it is begun within sixty days after the plaintiff ceased to perform such labor or to furnish such materials. [*Approved May 23, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 397.]

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW
SO AS TO INCLUDE THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

The first sentence of section twenty-three of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "week", in the third line, to and including the word "retail", in the fifth line, so that the sentence will read as follows:— *Section 23.* No child under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in a mercantile establishment more than fifty-eight hours in a week. [*Approved June 2, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 490.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT POLICE TO SERVE AS INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two additional members of the district police force, who shall be employed as additional inspectors of factories and public buildings. The terms of office, salaries, powers and duties of said additional members shall be the same as those of the district police force already appointed. The said appointments may be made without giving to veterans the preference re-

quired by sections twenty-one and twenty-two of chapter nineteen of the Revised Laws.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 4, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 432.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATES OF MINORS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section thirty-one of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the section and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 31.* An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism of such minor, or the register of birth of such minor with a city or town clerk, that such minor is of the age stated in the certificate, except that other evidence may be accepted in case the superintendent or person authorized by the school committee, as provided in the preceding section, decides that neither the last school census, nor the certificate of birth or baptism, nor the register of birth is available for the purpose.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 4, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 460.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Chapter ninety-eight of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section one and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 1.* Whoever, on the Lord's day, is present at a game, sport, play or public diversion, except a concert of sacred music, or an entertainment given in good faith by a religious or charitable society in aid of a religious or charitable purpose, the entire proceeds of which, if any, less only the necessary and reasonable expenses, not to exceed twenty-five per cent of such proceeds, are to be devoted exclusively to a religious or charitable purpose, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five dollars for each offence.

SECTION 2. Said chapter ninety-eight is hereby further amended by striking out section two and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 2.* Whoever, on the Lord's day, keeps open his shop, warehouse or workhouse, or does any manner of labor, business or work, except works of necessity and charity, or takes part in any sport, game, play or public diversion, except a concert of sacred music or an entertainment given in good faith by a religious or charitable society in aid of a religious or charitable purpose, the entire proceeds of which, if any, less only the necessary and reasonable expenses, not to exceed twenty-five per cent of such proceeds, are to be devoted exclusively to a religious or charitable purpose, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars for each offence; and the proprietor, manager or person in charge of such game, sport, play or public diversion, except as aforesaid, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence.

SECTION 3. Said chapter ninety-eight is hereby further amended by striking out section five and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 5. The provisions of the preceding sections shall not be held to prohibit the giving, being present at, or taking part in, on the Lord's day, a concert of sacred music, or an entertainment given in good faith by a religious or charitable society, in aid of a religious or charitable purpose, the entire proceeds of which, if any, less only the necessary and reasonable expenses, not to exceed twenty-five per cent of such proceeds, are to be devoted exclusively to a religious or charitable purpose, or a free open air concert given by a city or town, or by license of the mayor and aldermen of a city or the selectmen of a town, upon a common, public park, street or square.

SECTION 4. Section one hundred and seventy-two of chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:— and no such exhibition, show or amusement mentioned in said section, except a concert of sacred music or a free open air concert given by a city or town upon a common, public park, street or square, shall be given without such license,— so as to read as follows:— *Section 172.* The mayor and aldermen of a city or the selectmen of a town may, except as provided in section forty-six of chapter one hundred and six, grant a license for theatrical exhibitions, public shows, public amusements and exhibitions of every description to which admission is obtained upon payment of money or upon the delivery of any valuable thing, or by a ticket or voucher obtained for money or any valuable thing, upon such terms and conditions as they deem reasonable, and they may revoke or suspend such license at their pleasure; but they shall not grant a license for any such theatrical exhibitions, public shows, public amusements or exhibitions of any description whatever to be held upon the Lord's day, except for those named in section five of chapter ninety-eight, and no such exhibition, show or amusement mentioned in said section, except a concert of sacred music or a free open air concert given by a city or town upon a common, public park, street or square, shall be given without such license.

SECTION 5. Section one hundred and seventy-three of chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "section", in the fifth line, the words:— and of the last preceding section,— and by inserting after the word "societies", in the sixth line, the words:— in their usual places of worship,— so as to read as follows:— *Section 173.* Whoever offers to view, sets up, sets on foot, maintains, carries on, publishes or otherwise assists in or promotes any such exhibition, show or amusement, without such license, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each offence. The provisions of this section and of the last preceding section, however, shall not apply to public entertainments by religious societies in their usual places of worship for a religious or charitable purpose. [Approved June 9, 1904.]

RESOLVES.

[CHAP. 67.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the Lowell textile school the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the said school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts that an additional sum of eight thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Lowell, or has been received by them from other sources. The city of Lowell is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such a sum of money, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved April 30, 1904.]

[CHAP. 68.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the New Bedford textile school the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of New Bedford, or has been received by them from other sources. The city of New Bedford is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such a sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved April 30, 1904.]

[CHAP. 69.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF FALL RIVER.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of The Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts that an additional sum of eight thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Fall River, or has been received by them from other sources. The city of Fall River is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such a sum of money, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved April 30, 1904.]

[CHAP 99.]

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR AN INVESTIGATION AS TO SANITARY AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE HEALTH OR SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Resolved, That the state board of health, with such aid as it may require from the chief of the district police and the bureau of statistics of labor, is hereby directed to investigate the sanitary conditions of factories, workshops and other places of employment in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with respect to all conditions which may endanger the life and limb or be prejudicial to the health of the persons employed therein. The officers and employees of said board shall have power to enter and inspect all premises in use for industrial purposes and to obtain such information as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this resolve. The board may expend a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars in carrying out the provisions of this resolve, and is directed to report to the next general court on or before the fifteenth day of January next, and shall accompany its report with such recommendations as it deems advisable. [Approved June 3, 1904.]

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NUMBER
OF
ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS
AND
PERSONS WHO VOTED IN EACH VOTING PRECINCT
AT THE
STATE, CITY AND TOWN ELECTIONS,
TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH
CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE IN THE YEAR 1904,
WITH A STATEMENT OF OTHER MATTERS
RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.



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1905.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1905.

*To the Honorable Senate
and the House of Representatives.*

I have the honor to submit herewith, in compliance with section 265, chapter 11 of the Revised Laws, a report of the number of assessed polls, the number of registered male and female voters at the date of the last annual State election and city and town elections, and the total number of persons, both male and female, who voted at each such election in each city and town, and in every voting precinct of the several cities and towns, together with the number of votes received by each candidate for a State office at the last annual State election, arranged by cities, towns and districts.

In compliance with that portion of the law quoted above which refers to other matters relating to elections and to suggestions thereon, I call the attention of the General Court to the subject of voting machines.

In his inaugural message His Excellency Governor Douglas was pleased to say: "In several States voting by machinery has stood the test of successful experiment, reducing the liability of error and facilitating the work of totalizing the result. As yet Massachusetts has not interested itself in election machinery, and I would therefore recommend the subject to your consideration."

There seems to be some misapprehension on this point. Voting machine legislation in Massachusetts dates back to 1893, when an act (chapter 465) was passed "To authorize towns to use the McTammany automatic ballot machines at elections of town officers."

In 1895 by a joint order of the Legislature, the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor were requested to examine into the merits of voting machines, and report to the next General Court what legislation was necessary for their adoption. Under this order the designated officers examined five machines, and submitted a general report (House, No. 998 of 1896).

In 1896 an act (chapter 498) was passed "To authorize cities and towns to use the McTammany voting machines in State, city and town elections," under which act fifty of those machines were purchased by the State and used at the State election that year, forty-eight in Worcester and two in Buxborough. In neither place were they used again, and the machines, which cost the Commonwealth \$12,500, were finally sold for old material, for less than \$250.

By an act of 1898 (chapter 548), the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor were constituted a board to examine counting and voting machines and apparatus, and provision was made for the purchase and use by cities and towns of such machines as the board should approve. Several machines were examined and approved, from time to time, among them the United States, in 1898; the Ellis, in 1899; the Bardwell Votometer, in 1900; the Standard, in 1901; and the Columbia, in 1903. In each case the board published and sent to all city and town clerks a circular, notifying them of the approval of the machine, and thus spreading the information throughout the Commonwealth.

The Bardwell Votometer was used in the city of Northampton at all State and city elections for four years (1900 to 1903, inclusive). At the last State election, however, the city authorities discontinued its use; for what reason this office has no official knowledge.

In 1903 the duty of examining voting and counting machines, etc., was transferred to a board of experts, created by chapter 368 of the Acts of that year. This board has examined and approved during the past year one machine, known as the Johnson.

It is apparent from the foregoing résumé that, to some extent, at least, Massachusetts has interested itself in voting machinery, and that it has also had some experience not wholly inexpensive.

My attention has been called by the chairman of the Board of Voting Machine Examiners, Richard P. Elliott, Esq., to the fact that there is no provision of law for a bond to indemnify cities and towns which purchase and use voting machines, counting machines or ballot boxes, for any expense, damage or inconvenience they might suffer by reason of suits for infringement of patents.

It is also suggested by Mr. Elliott that the Treasurer and the Auditor should be relieved from the duty of making regulations and furnishing instructions for the use of machines.

In both of these suggestions I concur, and recommend that the law be changed accordingly.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

By section 3 of chapter 380 of the Acts of 1904, the corrupt practices act, so called, was amended by requiring returns from candidates for nomination to public offices within seven days after the last day for filing nomination papers, and from candidates for election within seven days from the date of the election.

Much misunderstanding appears to have existed regarding the meaning of these amendments, as will appear from the following facts: —

There were received from candidates for nomination a total of 1,251 returns, of which 404 were premature, 244 were late, and 118 showed payments other than to political committees. The number of returns transmitted to the Attorney-General, as apparently in violation of law, was 377. There were 637 returns of "No payments."

There were received from candidates for election a total of 510 returns, of which 322 were late, and 78 returns showed payments other than to political committees. "No payments" were reported in 255 cases. The number of returns transmitted to the Attorney-General, as apparently in violation of the law, was 342.

There were also received from treasurers of political committees 247 returns, — an increase of 79 over 1903; and 172 certificates stating that the aggregate receipts or disbursements did not exceed twenty dollars, — an increase of 73 over 1903.

Ninety-two of the returns and 14 of the certificates were transmitted to the Attorney-General, as required by law.

An examination of the returns and certificates, as required by law, disclosed violations of the provisions of said chapter in 825 cases, which were accordingly reported to the Attorney-General.

"LUCE ACT."

The provisions of chapter 454, Acts of 1903, "An Act to provide for joint caucuses or primaries of all political and municipal parties," were accepted by 21 cities and 127 towns at the State election held Nov. 3, 1903.

Chapter 41 of the Acts of the year 1904 rendered said provisions inoperative in towns unless the town, at an annual town meeting, again voted that primaries shall be held therein.

At their annual town meetings in 1904 the towns of Middleborough and Groveland so voted.

Chapter 377 of the Acts of the year 1904 provides that cities which have accepted the provisions of said chapter 454 may revoke their action after said provisions have been in force for at least one State and one city primary.

Under the provisions of said chapter 377 the following cities have revoked their acceptance : —

Brockton.
Chicopee.
Everett.
Haverhill.

Holyoke.
Lynn.
New Bedford.
North Adams.

Springfield.
Taunton.
Worcester.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. M. OLIN,
Secretary.

*Vote for Governor, 1904.**

NAME.	Political Designation.	Votes.	Per Cent.
William L. Douglas of Brockton,	Democratic,	234,670	52.14
John L. Bates of Boston,	Republican,	198,681	44.14
John Quincy Adams of Amesbury,	Socialist,	11,591	2.58
Oliver W. Cobb of Easthampton,	Prohibition,	3,156	.70
Michael T. Berry of Lynn,	Socialist Labor,	2,002	.44
All others,	-	7	-

Vote for Lieutenant Governor, 1904.

NAME.	Political Designation.	Votes.
Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston,	Republican,	214,788
John C. Crosby of Pittsfield,	Democratic,	184,082
Olof Bokelund of Worcester,	Socialist,	13,514
Frank P. Dyer of Arlington,	Prohibition,	5,441
Moritz E. Ruther of Holyoke,	Socialist Labor,	3,451
All others,	-	5

Vote for Secretary, 1904.

NAME.	Political Designation.	Votes.
William M. Olin of Boston,	Republican,	224,581
Henry B. Little of Newburyport,	Democratic,	151,664
Charles C. Hitchcock of Ware,	Socialist,	14,586
James A. Bresnahan of Cambridge,	Socialist Labor,	6,062
Fannie J. Clary of Williamsburg,	Prohibition,	4,675
All others,	-	5

Vote for Treasurer and Receiver General, 1904.

NAME.	Political Designation.	Votes.
Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke,	Republican,	223,171
Edmund D. Codman of Boston,	Democratic,	152,946
Hubert C. Bartlett of Fitchburg,	Socialist,	16,679
Willard O. Wylie of Beverly,	Prohibition,	4,841
Andrew Mortensen of Somerville,	Socialist Labor,	3,329
All others,	-	6

* Vote for Governor, 1903, on next page.

Vote for Auditor, 1904.

N A M E .	Political Designation.	Votes.
Henry E. Turner of Malden,	Republican,	216,824
Francis X. Tetrault of Southbridge,	Democratic,	149,829
Charles Stevens of Plymouth,	Socialist,	16,069
Walter J. Hoar of Worcester,	Socialist Labor,	5,426
Charles E. Burnham of Worcester,	Prohibition,	5,265
All others,	-	5

Vote for Attorney-General, 1904.

N A M E .	Political Designation.	Votes.
Herbert Parker of Lancaster,	Republican,	225,517
John P. Leahy of Boston,	Democratic,	151,860
John Weaver Sherman of Boston,	Socialist,	15,971
Henry M. Dean of Hyde Park,	Prohibition,	6,037
Thomas Stevenson of New Bedford,	Socialist Labor,	4,922
All others,	-	5

Vote for Governor, 1903.

N A M E .	Political Designation.	Votes.	Per Cent.
John L. Bates of Boston,	Republican,	199,684	50.37
William A. Gaston of Boston,	Democratic,	163,700	41.29
John C. Chase of Haverhill,	Socialist,	25,251	6.37
Thomas F. Brennan of Salem,	Socialist Labor,	4,561	1.15
Oliver W. Cobb of Easthampton,	Prohibition,	3,278	.82
All others,	-	5	-

NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO VOTED AT ELECTIONS.

Apparent inconsistencies in the report may be accounted for, in part, as follows:—

First. The number of assessed male polls includes aliens and other persons who are not qualified to become registered voters.

Second. The number of registered male voters includes persons who are exempt from taxation and therefore are not included in the number of assessed male polls.

Third. Many names of voters on the list at the State election are, by reason of change of residence, erased from the list of voters at municipal elections.

DATES OF ELECTIONS.

Town Elections.

February, March or April.

State Elections.

Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

City Elections.

Beverly,	2d Tuesday in December.
Boston,	Tuesday next after 2d Monday in December.
Brockton,	" " 1st " "
Cambridge,	" " 2d " "
Chelsea,	" " " " "
Chicopee,	2d Tuesday in December.
• Everett,	" " " "
Fall River,	Tuesday next after 2d Monday in December.
Fitchburg,	1st Tuesday in December.
Gloucester,	Tuesday next after 1st Monday in December.
Haverhill,	" " " " "
Holyoke,	2d Tuesday in December.
Lawrence,	Tuesday next after 1st Monday in December.
Lowell,	2d Tuesday in December.
Lynn,	" " " "
Malden,	" " " "
Marlborough,	1st " "
Medford,	2d " "
Melrose,	" " " "
New Bedford,	1st " "

Newburyport, . . .	Tuesday next after 2d Monday in December.
Newton, . . .	2d Tuesday in December.
North Adams, . . .	3d " "
Northampton, . . .	1st " "
Pittsfield, . . .	" " "
Quincy, . . .	" " "
Salem, . . .	2d " "
Somerville, . . .	" " "
Springfield, . . .	Tuesday next after 1st Monday in December.
Taunton, . . .	" " " " " "
Waltham, . . .	1st Tuesday in December.
Woburn, . . .	2d " "
Worcester, . . .	" " "

NUMBER OF POLLING PLACES, 1904.

Town elections: 306 towns, 1 each; 14 towns divided into voting precincts, 44.

State elections: 1,018, viz.: Boston, 194; 32 cities, 412; 54 towns, divided into voting precincts, 146; 266 towns, not divided into voting precincts, 1 each.

City elections: 33 cities, 606.

TOWN BALLOT ACT.

The provisions of law by which ballots for town officers are provided at the expense of the town have been accepted by 195 towns, wherein the method of nominating and electing town officers is similar to that for State officers.

PRECINCT VOTING IN TOWNS AT ANNUAL TOWN ELECTIONS.

The provisions of law relative to precinct voting in towns at annual town elections have been accepted by the towns of Abington, Athol, Blackstone, Braintree, Framingham, Gardner, Methuen, Montague, Palmer, Peabody, Revere, Saugus, Wakefield and Weymouth.

NUMBER
OF
ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS
AND
PERSONS WHO VOTED IN EACH VOTING PRECINCT
AT THE
STATE, CITY AND TOWN ELECTIONS
IN THE YEAR 1904.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BEVERLY.									
Ward 1,	959	678	570	Dec. 13,	970	718	6	686	-
" 2,	743	569	453	18,	745	579	16	479	3
" 3,	807	584	481	13,	813	604	8	522	1
" 4,	728	556	467	13,	735	566	4	431	-
" 5,	434	301	233	18,	435	307	3	255	-
" 6,	493	340	276	13,	498	341	24	233	3
City,	4,164	3,028	2,480	-	4,191	3,115	61	2,576	7

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRECINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.				CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	Male Resi- dents as returned by Board of Police May 1, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
		Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BOSTON.										
Wd. 1, Pt. 1,	621	590	384	326	Dec. 13,	590	338	71	266	40
" 1, " 2,	593	595	400	344	13,	595	400	105	229	58
" 1, " 3,	838	831	608	520	13,	831	610	141	411	55
" 1, " 4,	884	811	570	490	13,	811	571	95	391	53
" 1, " 5,	887	860	599	510	13,	860	599	94	424	40
" 1, " 6,	1,024	1,041	621	527	13,	1,041	627	14	472	7
" 1, " 7,	992	989	668	559	13,	989	679	72	481	22
" 1, " 8,	941	900	634	535	13,	900	637	45	465	39
" 1, " 9,	585	577	345	301	13,	577	347	21	235	12
Ward,	7,315	7,194	4,829	4,112	-	7,194	4,858	658	3,434	336
Wd. 2, Pt. 1,	922	833	560	471	Dec. 13,	833	562	26	389	17
" 2, " 2,	710	624	391	305	13,	624	392	19	242	5
" 2, " 3,	920	769	499	404	13,	769	499	20	346	10
" 2, " 4,	775	714	480	387	13,	714	479	35	316	21
" 2, " 5,	772	664	427	372	13,	664	432	16	310	11

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDs AND VOTING PRECINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.				CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	Male Resi- dents as returned by Board of Police May 1, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
		Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BOSTON — Con.										
Wd. 2, Pt. 6,	769	709	521	408	Dec. 13,	709	521	38	303	17
" 2, " 7,	1,090	979	658	550	13,	979	664	25	442	17
" 2, " 8,	1,344	1,012	639	519	13,	1,012	642	20	452	14
Ward, .	7,302	6,304	4,175	3,416	—	6,304	4,191	199	2,800	112
Wd. 3, Pt. 1,	629	617	471	405	Dec. 13,	617	474	123	290	45
" 3, " 2,	751	680	578	480	13,	680	579	151	400	27
" 3, " 3,	724	696	577	487	13,	696	581	161	376	30
" 3, " 4,	868	834	694	570	13,	834	695	146	425	26
" 3, " 5,	867	862	639	549	13,	862	637	186	448	41
" 3, " 6,	638	613	483	402	13,	613	481	166	346	42
Ward, .	4,477	4,302	3,442	2,893	—	4,302	3,447	983	2,285	211
Wd. 4, Pt. 1,	637	629	480	401	Dec. 13,	629	478	130	309	34
" 4, " 2,	730	715	425	335	13,	715	422	74	225	22
" 4, " 3,	788	769	494	407	13,	769	494	131	281	47
" 4, " 4,	700	691	458	383	13,	691	458	85	273	33
" 4, " 5,	706	631	453	371	13,	631	456	87	299	26
" 4, " 6,	700	693	381	329	13,	693	380	46	220	14
Ward, .	4,256	4,128	2,691	2,226	—	4,128	2,698	553	1,607	175
Wd. 5, Pt. 1,	764	729	465	398	Dec. 13,	729	465	79	277	22
" 5, " 2,	862	789	647	558	13,	789	645	163	447	41
" 5, " 3,	767	699	480	383	13,	699	480	68	320	12
" 5, " 4,	486	454	298	243	13,	454	300	42	171	13
" 5, " 5,	790	726	508	440	13,	726	512	81	344	21
" 5, " 6,	804	689	410	319	13,	689	410	65	250	17
Ward, .	4,473	4,086	2,808	2,336	—	4,086	2,812	498	1,809	126
Wd. 6, Pt. 1,	1,656	1,115	329	279	Dec. 13,	1,115	338	38	254	13
" 6, " 2,	1,697	1,309	452	375	13,	1,309	457	51	326	24
" 6, " 3,	1,588	1,224	422	348	13,	1,224	429	68	318	31
" 6, " 4,	2,325	1,771	456	360	13,	1,771	462	28	348	10

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRECINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.				CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	Male Resi- dents as returned by Board of Police May 1, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
		Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BOSTON— Con.										
Wd. 6, Pt. 5,	1,757	1,729	515	438	Dec. 13,	1,729	521	31	330	15
“ 6, “ 6,	964	786	346	297	13,	786	347	16	201	9
“ 6, “ 7,	1,892	1,465	499	431	13,	1,465	502	27	376	18
“ 6, “ 8,	1,396	977	343	290	13,	977	351	36	277	22
Ward, .	13,240	10,376	3,362	2,813	—	10,376	3,407	295	2,430	142
Wd. 7, Pt. 1,	846	658	232	200	Dec. 13,	658	235	27	139	16
“ 7, “ 2,	1,199	1,050	330	315	13,	1,050	338	90	222	35
“ 7, “ 3,	1,310	1,265	535	437	13,	1,265	531	69	299	41
“ 7, “ 4,	1,206	1,080	395	316	13,	1,080	396	43	202	25
“ 7, “ 5,	1,150	1,097	538	456	13,	1,097	538	90	407	59
“ 7, “ 6,	907	942	370	332	13,	942	374	39	262	19
Ward, .	6,618	6,042	2,450	2,056	—	6,042	2,459	358	1,531	200
Wd. 8, Pt. 1,	1,797	1,565	692	550	Dec. 13,	1,565	692	9	532	2
“ 8, “ 2,	2,371	2,111	638	565	13,	2,111	638	15	466	6
“ 8, “ 3,	1,325	1,289	539	455	13,	1,289	537	55	243	28
“ 8, “ 4,	1,842	1,535	770	656	13,	1,535	777	40	560	16
“ 8, “ 5,	1,948	1,619	697	623	13,	1,619	706	26	544	17
“ 8, “ 6,	1,775	1,598	772	676	13,	1,598	777	44	560	16
Ward, .	10,968	9,717	4,148	3,527	—	9,717	4,174	169	3,025	35
Wd. 9, Pt. 1,	1,542	1,589	691	573	Dec. 13,	1,589	692	16	435	4
“ 9, “ 2,	1,448	1,432	696	572	13,	1,432	700	46	409	21
“ 9, “ 3,	1,266	1,119	506	440	13,	1,119	513	23	355	13
“ 9, “ 4,	1,355	1,308	706	596	13,	1,308	711	21	476	6
“ 9, “ 5,	1,473	1,332	640	526	13,	1,332	643	54	333	25
“ 9, “ 6,	1,123	1,082	515	436	13,	1,082	513	57	292	33
“ 9, “ 7,	815	830	514	423	13,	830	517	23	356	11
Ward, .	9,022	8,732	4,268	3,582	—	8,732	4,239	250	2,676	124
Wd. 10, Pt. 1,	981	799	410	349	Dec. 13,	799	409	21	233	11
“ 10, “ 2,	1,000	909	441	364	13,	909	443	31	233	22

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRECINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.				CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	Male Resi- dents as returned by Board of Police May 1, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
		Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BOSTON —										
Con.										
Wd. 10, Pt. 3.	971	920	386	324	Dec. 13.	920	387	64	212	37
" 10, " 4.	857	796	356	280	13.	796	356	57	173	41
" 10, " 5.	829	731	368	296	13.	731	366	27	180	21
" 10, " 6.	1,004	864	463	391	13.	864	463	72	245	56
" 10, " 7.	1,286	1,235	760	664	13.	1,235	764	153	422	104
" 10, " 8.	1,350	1,358	820	695	13.	1,358	818	131	429	94
" 10, " 9.	1,013	914	573	479	13.	914	583	166	304	123
Ward.	9,441	8,526	4,576	3,841	—	8,526	4,579	722	2,441	509
Wd. 11, Pt. 1.	1,230	968	572	483	Dec. 13.	968	570	116	344	81
" 11, " 2.	1,129	980	505	431	13.	980	509	42	330	23
" 11, " 3.	1,300	866	573	497	13.	866	579	169	396	111
" 11, " 4.	916	732	551	484	13.	732	554	231	396	181
" 11, " 5.	553	491	381	345	13.	491	384	188	238	138
" 11, " 6.	465	413	313	277	13.	413	311	143	220	106
" 11, " 7.	564	631	419	378	13.	631	420	202	273	145
" 11, " 8.	501	496	380	330	13.	496	383	217	300	148
" 11, " 9.	988	912	693	591	13.	912	691	202	401	139
Ward.	7,541	6,479	4,387	3,816	—	6,479	4,401	1,510	2,948	1,072
Wd. 12, Pt. 1.	1,337	1,321	733	614	Dec. 13.	1,321	732	153	368	110
" 12, " 2.	1,051	950	595	512	13.	950	598	165	305	116
" 12, " 3.	943	900	457	375	13.	900	459	58	266	37
" 12, " 4.	1,369	1,198	720	600	13.	1,198	721	90	397	46
" 12, " 5.	1,213	1,001	557	454	13.	1,001	562	59	274	36
" 12, " 6.	1,537	1,381	817	654	13.	1,381	820	52	501	22
" 12, " 7.	944	816	552	454	13.	816	551	81	373	62
Ward.	8,443	7,562	4,431	3,663	—	7,562	4,443	658	2,484	429
Wd. 13, Pt. 1.	981	979	489	405	Dec. 13.	979	500	28	325	6
" 13, " 2.	938	933	462	381	13.	933	462	18	299	10
" 13, " 3.	937	928	413	332	13.	928	414	14	250	3
" 13, " 4.	823	850	492	418	13.	850	491	19	325	12

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRECINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.				CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	Male Resi- dents as returned by Board of Police May 1, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
		Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BOSTON —										
Wd. 13, Pt. 5.	987	956	527	450	Dec. 13,	956	531	56	344	22
“ 13, “ 6,	818	816	444	368	13,	816	443	35	288	20
“ 13, “ 7,	847	752	519	451	13,	752	521	25	373	8
“ 13, “ 8,	798	817	516	425	13,	817	519	37	345	13
Ward, .	7,158	7,031	3,862	3,230	—	7,031	3,861	232	2,554	54
Wd. 14, Pt. 1,	1,080	1,024	683	585	Dec. 13,	1,024	682	74	458	32
“ 14, “ 2,	890	821	616	539	13,	821	617	39	484	13
“ 14, “ 3,	589	548	459	384	13,	548	462	76	318	33
“ 14, “ 4,	702	671	509	412	13,	671	510	100	317	26
“ 14, “ 5,	900	889	613	522	13,	889	620	125	390	16
“ 14, “ 6,	735	697	511	421	13,	697	514	78	281	48
“ 14, “ 7,	881	810	631	513	13,	810	628	86	366	33
“ 14, “ 8,	1,044	942	685	569	13,	942	688	85	384	25
Ward, .	6,821	6,402	4,707	3,945	—	6,402	4,721	663	2,998	36
Wd. 15, Pt. 1,	554	548	305	292	Dec. 13,	548	365	39	218	10
“ 15, “ 2,	865	861	629	512	13,	861	634	77	403	25
“ 15, “ 3,	828	812	591	498	13,	812	594	105	358	27
“ 15, “ 4,	646	638	475	386	13,	638	475	92	298	43
“ 15, “ 5,	666	650	535	460	13,	650	535	118	354	33
“ 15, “ 6,	630	624	490	409	13,	624	490	128	312	34
“ 15, “ 7,	843	823	640	513	13,	823	641	111	389	46
“ 15, “ 8,	712	699	542	460	13,	699	546	69	342	31
Ward, .	5,749	5,655	4,267	3,625	—	5,655	4,280	739	2,684	20
Wd. 16, Pt. 1,	594	582	402	325	Dec. 13,	582	403	71	233	25
“ 16, “ 2,	986	937	652	518	13,	937	651	57	351	32
“ 16, “ 3,	1,229	1,128	838	672	13,	1,128	839	71	497	34
“ 16, “ 4,	1,020	1,011	690	583	13,	1,011	691	98	390	37
“ 16, “ 5,	909	913	646	532	13,	913	646	73	379	34
“ 16, “ 6,	814	767	596	518	13,	767	593	183	336	117
“ 16, “ 7,	1,072	1,039	742	648	13,	1,039	752	49	519	39
Ward, .	6,624	6,377	4,566	3,791	—	6,377	4,575	602	2,705	32

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRECINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.				CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	Male Resi- dents as returned by Board of Police May 1, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
		Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BOSTON — Con.										
Wd. 17, Pt. 1,	891	841	451	346	Dec. 18,	841	453	7	297	4
" 17, " 2,	708	674	461	392	18,	674	464	16	342	11
" 17, " 3,	743	674	420	347	18,	674	424	82	290	49
" 17, " 4,	990	954	632	522	18,	954	634	112	387	58
" 17, " 5,	696	648	445	376	18,	648	447	25	326	15
" 17, " 6,	675	646	392	314	18,	646	393	14	289	9
" 17, " 7,	898	731	524	446	18,	731	522	37	375	26
" 17, " 8,	1,178	1,143	745	623	18,	1,143	754	27	681	9
" 17, " 9,	769	723	528	442	18,	723	529	58	336	29
Ward, .	7,533	7,034	4,596	3,808	—	7,034	4,620	378	3,163	210
Wd. 18, Pt. 1,	1,124	1,070	653	519	Dec. 18,	1,070	654	89	392	25
" 18, " 2,	1,272	1,220	683	560	18,	1,220	683	36	342	15
" 18, " 3,	1,256	1,168	683	546	18,	1,168	684	42	336	19
" 18, " 4,	1,449	1,310	808	660	18,	1,310	805	46	420	30
" 18, " 5,	1,061	1,013	663	546	18,	1,013	665	37	447	10
" 18, " 6,	1,216	1,164	768	647	18,	1,164	673	121	466	49
Ward, .	7,378	6,945	4,253	3,478	—	6,945	4,164	321	2,423	148
Wd. 19, Pt. 1,	1,148	1,144	723	605	Dec. 18,	1,144	727	68	410	18
" 19, " 2,	814	790	467	406	18,	790	473	58	317	29
" 19, " 3,	980	958	630	546	18,	958	631	113	424	42
" 19, " 4,	887	859	592	505	18,	859	596	78	393	29
" 19, " 5,	730	742	464	389	18,	742	467	60	297	22
" 19, " 6,	929	898	597	501	18,	898	598	95	374	33
" 19, " 7,	964	812	633	564	18,	812	633	154	455	56
" 19, " 8,	940	890	635	535	18,	890	639	88	374	30
" 19, " 9,	1,036	974	632	539	18,	974	635	27	383	4
Ward, .	8,368	8,067	5,378	4,590	—	8,067	5,404	750	3,432	262
Wd. 20, Pt. 1,	1,215	1,207	872	757	Dec. 18,	1,207	874	162	464	101
" 20, " 2,	1,204	1,196	908	761	18,	1,196	912	200	490	118
" 20, " 3,	1,115	1,088	824	708	18,	1,088	827	210	492	123

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRECINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.				CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	Male Resi- dents as returned by Board of Police May 1, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
		Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BOSTON — Con.										
Wd. 20, Pt. 4,	1,030	1,015	723	601	Dec. 13,	1,015	729	104	438	54
“ 20, “ 5,	1,180	1,122	878	758	13,	1,122	877	127	526	61
“ 20, “ 6,	1,147	1,112	864	745	13,	1,112	870	173	504	92
“ 20, “ 7,	1,562	1,491	1,018	839	13,	1,491	1,024	114	419	64
“ 20, “ 8,	1,260	1,235	910	784	13,	1,235	1,008	188	473	111
“ 20, “ 9,	1,294	1,248	881	770	13,	1,248	883	175	451	102
“ 20, “ 10,	1,131	1,096	858	749	13,	1,096	862	350	469	236
Ward, .	12,128	11,810	8,738	7,467	—	11,810	8,866	1,803	4,728	1,067
Wd. 21, Pt. 1,	867	815	605	504	Dec. 13,	815	604	122	347	73
“ 21, “ 2,	889	847	621	532	13,	847	620	92	402	55
“ 21, “ 3,	565	539	408	346	13,	539	412	77	259	43
“ 21, “ 4,	762	717	555	469	13,	717	556	145	326	101
“ 21, “ 5,	915	825	611	529	13,	825	611	98	369	66
“ 21, “ 6,	899	820	666	561	13,	820	665	151	400	108
“ 21, “ 7,	1,025	947	763	667	13,	947	766	106	463	68
“ 21, “ 8,	1,137	1,062	843	750	13,	1,062	849	201	513	118
“ 21, “ 9,	1,226	1,199	933	806	13,	1,199	932	184	509	166
Ward, .	8,278	7,771	6,006	5,183	—	7,771	6,015	1,178	3,568	737
Wd. 22, Pt. 1,	1,225	1,194	836	736	Dec. 13,	1,194	838	123	528	79
“ 22, “ 2,	1,175	1,230	832	697	13,	1,230	834	46	566	39
“ 22, “ 3,	887	870	612	523	13,	870	613	16	363	5
“ 22, “ 4,	1,162	1,104	790	670	13,	1,104	792	102	441	73
“ 22, “ 5,	1,158	1,192	794	681	13,	1,192	795	64	484	3
“ 22, “ 6,	789	793	606	523	13,	793	608	157	333	102
“ 22, “ 7,	767	824	582	523	13,	824	583	168	338	119
“ 22, “ 8,	1,055	1,028	699	597	13,	1,028	696	81	450	51
Ward, .	8,218	8,235	5,761	4,960	—	8,235	5,759	757	3,503	479
Wd. 23, Pt. 1,	506	490	385	351	Dec. 13,	490	385	122	272	33
“ 23, “ 2,	833	833	629	562	13,	833	630	37	447	17
“ 23, “ 3,	774	740	526	471	13,	740	539	25	395	6

NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRECINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.				CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	Male Resi- dents as returned by Board of Police May 1, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
		Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BOSTON — CON.										
Wd. 23, Pt. 4.	1,000	918	671	576	Dec. 13.	918	669	72	436	33
" 23, " 5.	1,182	1,153	875	732	13.	1,153	874	123	571	51
" 23, " 6.	1,008	994	792	690	13.	994	790	103	542	71
" 23, " 7.	666	664	566	504	13.	664	566	141	409	90
" 23, " 8.	740	699	595	543	13.	699	595	191	413	120
" 23, " 9.	495	491	373	333	13.	491	373	35	247	15
Ward, .	7,202	6,982	5,412	4,771	-	6,982	5,421	849	3,732	496
Wd. 24, Pt. 1.	940	955	661	570	Dec. 13.	955	673	86	439	42
" 24, " 2.	763	755	517	432	13.	755	516	128	297	55
" 24, " 3.	1,462	1,463	1,013	805	13.	1,463	1,015	149	496	70
" 24, " 4.	722	718	549	464	13.	718	548	121	313	62
" 24, " 5.	737	702	547	476	13.	702	550	127	311	37
" 24, " 6.	715	705	543	476	13.	705	544	92	342	34
" 24, " 7.	1,262	1,234	876	744	13.	1,234	863	191	515	112
" 24, " 8.	1,643	1,647	1,072	882	13.	1,647	1,074	155	563	65
" 24, " 9.	892	889	619	530	13.	889	620	102	322	34
Ward, .	9,137	9,068	6,397	5,379	-	9,068	6,423	1,151	3,620	501
Wd. 25, Pt. 1.	1,241	1,234	801	702	Dec. 13.	1,234	800	117	478	64
" 25, " 2.	1,000	962	681	605	13.	962	679	156	408	87
" 25, " 3.	766	759	571	519	13.	759	570	156	338	79
" 25, " 4.	1,017	943	570	508	13.	943	568	43	395	18
" 25, " 5.	777	769	630	575	13.	769	631	115	465	81
" 25, " 6.	1,156	1,092	826	738	13.	1,092	825	139	473	67
" 25, " 7.	838	842	640	589	13.	842	642	147	505	90
Ward, .	6,795	6,601	4,719	4,231	-	6,601	4,715	873	3,062	496
City, .	194,475	181,426	114,218	96,634	-	181,426	114,592	17,119	71,712	8,919

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
BROCKTON.									
Ward 1, Precinct A, .	1,161	784	635	Dec. 6,	1,165	762	21	663	10
" 1, " B, .	1,024	798	722	6,	1,030	821	25	731	12
" 2, " A, .	908	643	584	6,	909	658	21	597	5
" 2, " B, .	974	727	655	6,	974	737	18	664	4
" 3, " A, .	1,269	899	811	6,	1,270	922	15	847	2
" 3, " B, .	989	679	623	6,	989	705	21	650	3
" 4, " A, .	888	618	557	6,	890	630	8	569	7
" 4, " B, .	1,001	665	617	6,	1,008	699	19	646	3
" 5, " A, .	912	606	537	6,	917	616	7	564	-
" 5, " B, .	1,010	709	618	6,	1,014	730	13	653	3
" 6, " A, .	946	609	537	6,	947	628	12	579	4
" 6, " B, .	1,314	886	796	6,	1,321	916	20	829	7
" 7, " A, .	1,016	754	670	6,	1,018	776	22	661	12
" 7, " B, .	990	709	643	6,	961	730	12	653	6
City,	14,322	10,036	9,005	-	14,358	10,330	241	9,316	74
CAMBRIDGE.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	908	537	452	Dec. 13,	911	555	21	499	3
" 1, " 2, .	905	470	331	13,	911	489	19	438	-
" 2, " 1, .	1,044	622	496	13,	1,059	646	37	536	3
" 2, " 2, .	689	490	414	13,	698	506	22	451	2
" 3, " 1, .	1,290	717	627	13,	1,301	756	54	673	-
" 3, " 2, .	860	563	464	13,	875	596	15	509	3
" 3, " 3, .	895	560	468	13,	903	577	28	491	3
" 4, " 1, .	1,132	589	478	13,	1,145	614	11	510	1
" 4, " 2, .	914	525	455	13,	921	547	38	463	11
" 4, " 3, .	1,058	612	519	13,	1,070	648	85	526	20
" 5, " 1, .	961	648	563	13,	962	690	64	551	11
" 5, " 2, .	719	568	507	13,	723	586	131	508	40
" 5, " 3, .	683	499	445	13,	687	518	192	457	57
" 6, " 1, .	1,427	664	548	13,	1,444	705	40	556	3
" 6, " 2, .	1,127	661	564	13,	1,135	697	56	585	6
" 6, " 3, .	853	606	538	13,	856	622	121	537	38
" 7, " 1, .	772	605	532	13,	782	628	175	533	26

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
CAMBRIDGE — Con.									
Ward 7, Precinct 2, .	1,079	696	594	Dec. 12,	1,094	742	88	617	15
" 7, " 3, .	1,010	645	579	13,	1,019	682	95	596	17
" 8, " 1, .	781	518	426	13,	784	529	182	424	25
" 8, " 2, .	765	569	481	13,	770	584	203	488	22
" 8, " 3, .	858	595	508	13,	862	610	55	548	10
" 9, " 1, .	920	727	680	13,	924	739	306	683	44
" 9, " 2, .	1,005	780	655	13,	1,018	810	174	698	19
" 10, " 1, .	659	526	468	13,	661	537	188	444	20
" 10, " 2, .	885	647	578	13,	888	662	204	591	41
" 11, " 1, .	1,109	796	688	13,	1,113	812	111	681	12
" 11, " 2, .	1,225	790	691	13,	1,236	817	70	708	8
City,	26,473	17,225	14,759	—	26,704	17,374	2,775	15,260	467
CHELSEA.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	1,348	579	510	Dec. 13,	1,348	608	19	507	1
" 1, " 2 .	1,078	694	600	13,	1,078	708	37	587	4
" 2, " 1, .	1,456	742	669	13,	1,456	772	24	696	7
" 2, " 2, .	910	517	456	13,	910	532	31	446	8
" 3, " 1, .	1,266	869	750	13,	1,266	879	67	738	9
" 3, " 2, .	1,171	715	611	13,	1,171	742	8	625	—
" 4, " 1, .	841	417	357	13,	841	441	15	372	2
" 4, " 2, .	855	651	569	13,	855	657	23	587	1
" 5, " 1, .	1,089	757	652	13,	1,089	774	33	634	9
" 5, " 2, .	715	548	490	13,	715	555	9	480	2
City,	10,679	6,489	5,664	—	10,679	6,063	266	5,612	43
CHICOPEE.									
Ward 1,	691	351	302	Dec. 13,	691	357	5	308	—
" 2,	496	388	261	13,	496	394	42	322	5
" 3,	710	302	342	13,	710	313	34	262	—
" 4,	724	473	425	13,	724	479	91	372	5
" 5,	1,032	615	560	13,	1,032	626	87	521	3
" 6,	598	387	348	13,	598	392	49	342	—
" 7,	752	395	340	13,	752	421	38	365	—
City,	5,008	2,911	2,578	—	5,003	2,982	346	2,487	13

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
EVERETT.									
Ward 1,	1,230	710	569	Dec. 13,	1,232	722	44	433	3
" 2,	1,337	843	727	13,	1,345	857	66	447	2
" 3, Precinct 1, .	1,138	746	617	13,	1,139	751	71	385	5
" 3, " 2, .	857	518	423	13,	857	522	31	225	5
" 4,	1,096	729	591	13,	1,097	739	50	338	-
" 5,	1,070	712	588	13,	1,077	722	67	430	3
" 6,	1,359	833	838	13,	1,363	995	151	568	7
City,	8,087	5,191	4,353	-	8,110	5,308	480	2,826	25
FALL RIVER.									
Ward 1, Precinct A, .	1,575	811	638	Dec. 13,	1,575	849	58	533	32
" 1, " B, .	1,802	841	691	13,	1,802	876	24	623	9
" 1, " C, .	1,281	935	809	13,	1,281	969	152	687	36
" 2, " A, .	1,173	608	471	13,	1,173	629	48	418	26
" 2, " B, .	1,651	1,029	861	13,	1,651	1,062	113	744	44
" 3, " A, .	2,486	903	754	13,	2,486	945	35	687	8
" 3, " B, .	1,896	576	435	13,	1,896	592	20	398	6
" 4, " A, .	1,724	941	769	13,	1,724	976	92	696	52
" 4, " B, .	1,419	988	859	13,	1,419	1,018	138	765	38
" 5, " A, .	1,943	771	631	13,	1,943	807	70	565	24
" 5, " B, .	1,156	501	419	13,	1,156	526	41	382	17
" 6, " A, .	2,119	893	717	13,	2,119	932	54	679	20
" 6, " B, .	1,924	811	627	13,	1,924	843	56	584	21
" 7, " A, .	1,016	490	413	13,	1,016	508	30	377	14
" 7, " B, .	966	683	598	13,	966	700	157	513	97
" 8, " A, .	1,216	743	612	13,	1,216	772	83	547	43
" 8, " B, .	1,101	912	824	13,	1,101	924	254	664	132
" 9, " A, .	1,970	1,004	846	13,	1,970	1,039	110	729	66
" 9, " B, .	1,739	772	614	13,	1,739	793	42	547	34
City,	29,657	15,207	12,588	-	29,657	15,760	1,577	11,113	884
FITCHBURG.									
Ward 1,	1,373	952	848	Dec. 6,	1,574	961	303	859	9
" 2,	2,400	1,041	903	6,	2,402	1,069	182	960	108
" 3,	1,393	762	697	6,	1,393	772	165	704	29

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
FITCHBURG — Con.									
Ward 4,	1,092	800	714	Dec. 6,	1,098	812	123	711	12
" 5,	1,158	866	748	6,	1,161	887	170	779	22
" 6,	1,617	1,019	879	6,	1,619	1,037	296	926	163
City,	9,033	5,440	4,789	—	9,242	5,538	1,239	4,989	344
GLOUCESTER.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	858	681	467	Dec. 6,	874	684	—	545	—
" 2, " 1, .	1,426	832	556	6,	1,455	874	2	709	—
" 3, " 1, .	1,578	765	498	6,	1,613	817	4	568	1
" 4, " 1, .	928	538	348	6,	953	588	12	424	—
" 5, " 1, .	1,281	896	661	6,	1,308	938	5	730	—
" 6, " 1, .	622	511	372	6,	647	529	1	416	—
" 6, " 2, .	270	250	187	6,	278	252	3	214	—
" 7, " 1, .	797	411	339	6,	804	416	1	371	—
" 8, " 1, .	108	84	72	6,	110	90	—	73	—
" 8, " 2, .	205	180	130	6,	208	185	—	156	—
" 8, " 3, .	160	133	94	6,	161	142	3	120	—
City,	8,233	5,283	3,724	—	8,411	5,506	31	4,326	1
HAVERHILL.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	549	599	489	Dec. 6,	549	643	4	491	—
" 2, " 1, .	514	547	469	6,	514	565	53	454	—
" 3, " 1, .	617	657	524	6,	617	699	5	565	—
" 4, " 1, .	897	986	745	6,	897	965	46	748	4
" 5, " 1, .	571	614	514	6,	571	639	10	499	—
" 5, " 2, .	596	628	523	6,	596	642	6	515	—
" 5, " 3, .	765	810	672	6,	765	839	6	643	—
" 6, " 1, .	609	657	542	6,	609	670	20	523	—
" 6, " 2, .	489	462	386	6,	439	478	3	399	—
" 6, " 3, .	477	496	420	6,	477	502	9	385	—
" 7, " 1, .	668	707	563	6,	668	732	81	527	—
" 7, " 2, .	425	447	353	6,	425	461	58	336	—
City,	7,127	7,560	6,205	—	7,127	7,835	301	6,090	4
HOLYOKE.									
Ward 1, Precinct A, .	748	358	314	Dec. 13,	758	379	16	334	2
" 1, " B, .	902	538	449	13,	909	565	36	497	12

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
HOLYOKE—Con.									
Ward 2, Precinct A, .	1,228	567	488	Dec. 13,	1,243	608	9	533	4
“ 2, “ B, .	900	428	367	13,	999	446	4	386	-
“ 3, “ A, .	881	695	616	13,	885	712	106	587	54
“ 3, “ B, .	762	443	389	13,	767	459	19	388	8
“ 4, “ A, .	1,089	341	309	13,	1,104	358	12	324	9
“ 4, “ B, .	690	436	370	13,	709	459	29	419	5
“ 5, “ A, .	640	472	411	13,	649	489	56	438	29
“ 5, “ B, .	681	491	433	13,	688	513	69	449	47
“ 6, “ A, .	963	663	571	13,	969	691	86	590	38
“ 6, “ B, .	923	565	496	13,	933	596	76	585	36
“ 7, “ A, .	834	704	627	13,	839	719	84	611	64
“ 7, “ B, .	698	575	512	13,	694	586	123	512	91
City,	11,969	7,276	6,347	-	12,096	7,575	727	6,603	417
LAWRENCE.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	754	588	532	Dec. 6,	754	592	-	508	-
“ 1, “ 2, .	1,023	425	374	6,	1,026	434	-	360	-
“ 1, “ 3, .	1,073	809	726	6,	1,078	818	-	708	-
“ 2, “ 4, .	1,252	711	589	6,	1,270	785	-	583	-
“ 2, “ 5, .	1,329	1,035	918	6,	1,335	1,048	-	913	-
“ 3, “ 7, .	1,977	853	689	6,	1,983	862	-	689	-
“ 3, “ 8, .	1,194	914	788	6,	1,197	922	-	780	-
“ 4, “ 10, .	1,437	563	472	6,	1,443	674	-	470	-
“ 4, “ 11, .	697	525	471	6,	698	529	-	450	-
“ 4, “ 12, .	1,050	747	657	6,	1,053	750	-	651	-
“ 5, “ 13, .	1,162	708	619	6,	1,167	715	-	610	-
“ 5, “ 14, .	941	752	669	6,	944	759	-	638	-
“ 5, “ 15, .	1,059	757	674	6,	1,064	765	-	645	-
“ 6, “ 16, .	1,059	789	696	6,	1,059	794	-	651	-
“ 6, “ 17, .	1,086	764	661	6,	1,087	772	-	622	-
“ 6, “ 18, .	872	615	544	6,	874	630	-	504	-
City,	17,965	11,550	10,079	-	18,032	11,789	-	9,732	-
LOWELL.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	964	474	430	Dec. 13,	966	489	17	429	-
“ 1, “ 2, .	983	452	402	13,	994	471	14	417	-

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
LOWELL — Con.									
Ward 1, Precinct 3, .	578	363	340	Dec. 13,	579	367	6	335	
" 2, " 1, .	902	317	274	13,	911	330	8	292	-
" 2, " 2, .	1,188	360	329	13,	1,195	366	11	337	-
" 2, " 3, .	818	449	402	13,	830	466	6	417	-
" 3, " 1, .	866	509	461	13,	857	513	21	467	-
" 3, " 2, .	1,102	638	571	13,	1,106	649	8	554	-
" 3, " 3, .	875	696	626	13,	875	702	10	598	-
" 4, " 1, .	827	473	411	13,	834	485	1	425	-
" 4, " 2, .	729	522	469	13,	732	530	2	489	-
" 4, " 3, .	853	661	589	13,	864	682	-	627	-
" 5, " 1, .	674	381	342	13,	680	399	8	362	-
" 5, " 2, .	748	534	488	13,	752	544	9	503	-
" 5, " 3, .	654	427	389	13,	658	438	6	409	-
" 6, " 1, .	872	740	678	13,	878	743	65	661	-
" 6, " 2, .	763	511	469	13,	769	523	17	478	-
" 6, " 3, .	1,144	658	583	13,	1,152	674	19	563	1
" 7, " 1, .	2,419	666	591	13,	2,421	676	11	587	-
" 7, " 2, .	984	766	688	13,	986	782	66	697	-
" 7, " 3, .	1,127	821	734	13,	1,127	829	24	719	-
" 8, " 1, .	917	765	678	13,	918	775	9	663	1
" 8, " 2, .	1,057	858	770	13,	1,059	864	6	745	-
" 8, " 3, .	964	723	650	13,	965	727	5	642	-
" 9, " 1, .	639	532	479	13,	639	532	74	478	-
" 9, " 2, .	738	678	584	13,	733	678	102	578	-
" 9, " 3, .	1,173	865	789	13,	1,179	881	10	802	-
City,	25,442	15,839	14,216	-	25,554	16,115	535	14,274	2
LYNN.									
Ward 1,	558	393	339	Dec. 13,	558	399	14	303	1
" 2, Precinct 1, .	575	431	371	13,	575	433	18	337	-
" 2, " 2, .	797	572	474	13,	797	575	20	428	7
" 3, " 1, .	948	664	582	13,	948	666	47	483	11
" 3, " 2, .	898	664	554	13,	898	676	19	458	3
" 3, " 3, .	968	636	510	13,	968	651	18	462	6
" 3, " 4, .	1,003	726	594	13,	1,003	734	23	510	7

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
LYNN—Con.									
Ward 3, Precinct 5, .	982	636	509	Dec. 13,	982	644	19	415	3
“ 4, “ 1, .	991	723	619	13,	991	728	55	599	13
“ 4, “ 2, .	1,271	642	497	13,	1,271	659	30	441	8
“ 4, “ 3, .	1,157	517	416	13,	1,157	541	12	343	5
“ 4, “ 4, .	1,304	904	768	13,	1,304	914	33	678	8
“ 5, “ 1, .	1,487	774	613	13,	1,487	798	12	554	2
“ 5, “ 2, .	1,254	752	624	13,	1,254	760	41	532	17
“ 5, “ 3, .	1,084	737	627	13,	1,084	742	35	538	13
“ 5, “ 4, .	1,239	852	733	13,	1,239	862	59	640	16
“ 6, “ 1, .	1,207	777	664	13,	1,207	790	18	571	4
“ 6, “ 2, .	1,306	769	653	13,	1,306	784	13	561	-
“ 6, “ 3, .	1,138	780	692	13,	1,138	784	31	601	4
“ 6, “ 4, .	1,042	690	617	13,	1,042	688	9	563	-
“ 6, “ 5, .	1,309	672	598	13,	1,309	678	9	560	1
“ 7,	982	669	576	13,	982	674	8	492	-
City,	23,400	14,970	12,630	-	23,400	15,175	543	11,009	129
MALDEN.									
Ward 1,	1,430	1,016	894	Dec. 13,	1,431	1,026	42	750	8
“ 2, Precinct 1, .	827	549	468	13,	828	561	-	473	-
“ 2, “ 2, .	635	413	347	13,	635	422	-	366	-
“ 3,	1,292	888	769	13,	1,292	898	53	688	22
“ 4, Precinct 1, .	645	404	356	13,	645	415	23	331	6
“ 4, “ 2, .	872	467	394	13,	874	482	18	390	6
“ 5, “ 1, .	878	617	534	13,	879	623	31	457	7
“ 5, “ 2, .	722	478	395	13,	723	486	38	354	17
“ 6, “ 1, .	1,178	798	676	13,	1,179	804	49	541	19
“ 6, “ 2, .	477	261	212	13,	477	265	17	158	7
“ 7, “ 1, .	734	492	402	13,	734	495	52	389	5
“ 7, “ 2, .	771	424	350	13,	771	431	12	345	7
City,	10,461	6,802	5,797	-	10,468	6,908	335	5,342	104
MARLBOROUGH.									
Ward 1,	571	443	401	Dec. 6,	571	453	84	415	-
“ 2,	588	481	437	6,	588	505	195	464	-

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS—Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
MARLBOROUGH—CON.									
Ward 3,	651	446	422	Dec. 6,	661	484	104	456	8
" 4,	694	454	414	6,	694	480	26	448	—
" 5,	500	403	373	6,	500	415	54	389	—
" 6,	541	442	407	6,	541	463	101	431	—
" 7,	549	469	432	6,	549	476	159	437	—
City,	4,094	3,138	2,886	—	4,094	3,276	723	3,040	8
MEDFORD.									
Ward 1,	1,355	906	796	Dec. 13,	635	472	8	878	—
" 2,	761	551	480	13,	988	722	43	582	2
" 3,	602	469	394	13,	661	526	62	407	4
" 4,	726	509	445	13,	1,014	719	25	556	—
" 5, Precinct 1, .	1,106	606	533	} 13,	1,003	545	7	388	—
" 5, " 2, .	326	237	210						
" 6,	818	596	527	13,	965	725	39	516	4
" 7,	—	—	—	13,	393	235	8	162	—
City,	5,694	3,873	3,384	—	5,609	3,944	167	2,989	10
MELROSE.									
Ward 1,	493	383	336	Dec. 13,	498	382	45	202	4
" 2,	693	468	379	13,	693	473	40	202	—
" 3,	562	408	364	13,	562	402	55	169	2
" 4,	467	367	321	13,	467	369	74	190	2
" 5,	588	392	331	13,	588	395	21	126	3
" 6,	709	502	438	13,	709	503	40	291	—
" 7,	625	455	375	13,	625	456	14	335	—
City,	4,137	2,970	2,544	—	4,137	2,980	289	1,515	11
NEW BEDFORD.									
Ward 1, Precinct A, .	1,526	666	542	Dec. 6,	1,530	693	4	630	—
" 1, " 1, .	2,165	730	609	6,	2,179	769	7	712	1
" 1, " 2, .	1,147	650	512	6,	1,158	692	27	630	4
" 2, " 3, .	1,180	656	541	6,	1,191	687	35	628	8
" 2, " 4, .	1,236	922	742	6,	1,239	951	46	854	14
" 3, " 5, .	937	705	561	6,	952	747	45	674	7
" 3, " 6, .	802	597	453	6,	813	627	36	557	2

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
NEW BEDFORD—Con.									
Ward 4, Precinct 7, .	877	602	467	Dec. 6,	909	655	91	581	19
“ 4, “ 8, .	1,160	818	646	6,	1,166	856	92	773	22
“ 5, “ 9, .	1,491	673	555	6,	1,511	717	72	644	9
“ 5, “ 10, .	1,054	770	652	6,	1,060	800	101	714	14
“ 6, “ 11, .	2,338	872	744	6,	2,354	924	12	844	3
“ 6, “ 12, .	1,951	926	785	6,	1,959	985	15	896	1
City,	17,864	9,587	7,809	—	18,021	10,103	563	9,136	104
NEWBURYPORT.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	757	590	490	Dec. 13,	759	593	1	514	—
“ 2, “ 2, .	595	412	342	13,	597	419	5	356	1
“ 3, “ 3, .	904	651	510	13,	913	670	5	579	—
“ 4, “ 4, .	746	516	413	13,	760	532	5	449	—
“ 5, “ 5, .	711	510	414	13,	721	520	7	459	—
“ 6, “ 6, .	840	654	525	13,	848	666	4	562	—
City,	4,553	3,333	2,684	—	4,596	3,400	27	2,919	1
NEWTON.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	505	285	259	Dec. 13,	505	288	2	246	—
“ 1, “ 2, .	671	453	398	13,	671	453	40	316	13
“ 2, “ 1, .	1,113	686	602	13,	1,113	684	29	206	6
“ 2, “ 2, .	560	427	367	13,	560	426	57	187	6
“ 3, “ 1, .	1,007	688	584	13,	1,007	688	72	232	12
“ 3, “ 2, .	566	429	362	13,	566	426	111	199	24
“ 4, “ 1, .	909	668	565	13,	909	662	53	207	2
“ 4, “ 2, .	177	110	98	13,	177	109	9	34	—
“ 5, “ 1, .	641	372	339	13,	641	371	52	131	6
“ 5, “ 2, .	779	519	455	13,	779	517	49	198	6
“ 5, “ 3, .	201	151	127	13,	201	150	25	56	6
“ 6, “ 1, .	701	474	421	13,	701	472	37	213	4
“ 6, “ 2, .	628	397	345	13,	628	397	35	160	7
“ 6, “ 3, .	228	117	100	13,	228	117	11	38	1
“ 7, “ 1, .	1,001	695	615	13,	1,001	696	94	338	2
City,	9,687	6,471	5,637	—	9,687	6,456	676	2,936	132

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.						
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
NORTH ADAMS.										
Ward 1,	746	424	374	Dec. 20,	751	529	9	456		
" 2,	738	489	422	20,	741	498	4	431	-	
" 3,	723	546	471	20,	728	559	7	472	1	
" 4,	1,051	640	556	20,	1,056	651	4	555	-	
" 5,	819	632	542	20,	823	646	19	505	-	
" 6,	665	529	445	20,	668	539	6	454	-	
" 7,	1,015	621	496	20,	1,029	638	7	522	-	
City,	5,757	3,881	3,305	-	5,796	4,060	56	3,396	1	
NORTHAMPTON.										
Ward 1,	694	474	414	Dec. 6,	694	498	23	429	-	
" 2,	626	485	443	6,	626	491	64	443	5	
" 3,	897	572	496	6,	897	601	12	524	-	
" 4,	652	384	348	6,	652	399	13	360	-	
" 5,	670	518	459	6,	670	526	16	483	-	
" 6,	511	402	362	6,	511	407	68	358	1	
" 7,	473	359	316	6,	473	365	87	312	-	
City,	4,523	3,194	2,837	-	4,523	3,282	228	2,904	6	
PITTSFIELD.										
Ward 1,	1,106	774	708	Dec. 6,	1,107	782	-	692	-	
" 2, { Precinct A, . .	1,363	{ 512	467	6,	1,364	{ 510	4	451	-	
" " " B,		{ 559	503			{ 567	9	468	-	
" 3,	892	661	602	6,	896	668	10	600	1	
" 4,	853	719	654	6,	855	723	14	625	3	
" 5,	896	709	621	6,	897	715	5	625	-	
" 6,	1,130	865	778	6,	1,134	870	-	772	-	
" 7,	828	653	585	6,	831	655	7	599	-	
City,	7,068	5,452	4,913	-	7,083	5,490	49	4,802	4	
QUINCY.										
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	720	457	401	Dec. 6,	722	468	3	396	1	
" 1, " 2, .	791	508	416	6,	798	532	9	422	1	
" 2, " 1, .	638	303	253	6,	656	335	-	279	-	
" 3, " 2, .	690	420	371	6,	697	442	1	365	-	
" 3, " 1, .	790	541	471	6,	791	546	-	468	-	

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS—Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
QUINCY—Con.									
Ward 3, Precinct 2, .	903	435	389	Dec. 6,	903	441	-	379	-
“ 4, “ 1, .	687	440	397	6,	690	452	-	408	-
“ 4, “ 2, .	937	481	419	6,	941	490	-	441	-
“ 5,	1,218	889	781	6,	1,222	902	34	666	1
“ 6, Precinct 1, .	520	354	298	6,	520	380	-	279	-
“ 6, “ 2, .	479	306	269	6,	479	310	2	251	1
City,	8,373	5,184	4,465	-	8,419	5,278	49	4,356	4
SALEM.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	771	576	519	Dec. 13,	778	563	2	524	-
“ 1, “ 2, .	807	455	405	13,	810	465	2	423	1
“ 2 “ 3, .	789	635	558	13,	791	648	8	551	2
“ 2, “ 4, .	996	772	687	13,	997	785	2	692	-
“ 3, “ 5, .	722	476	410	13,	728	488	3	427	1
“ 3, “ 6, .	661	479	419	13,	663	485	8	424	-
“ 4, “ 7, .	626	498	430	13,	627	500	131	436	2
“ 4, “ 8, .	1,063	789	732	13,	1,065	808	32	724	-
“ 5, “ 9, .	1,686	784	652	13,	1,696	800	1	721	1
“ 5, “ 10, .	1,259	1,012	866	13,	1,262	1,027	5	907	-
“ 6, “ 11, .	813	680	600	13,	814	686	20	578	-
“ 6, “ 12, .	625	525	471	13,	628	533	3	481	-
City,	10,818	7,676	6,749	-	10,859	7,808	217	6,888	7
SOMERVILLE.									
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	1,261	740	636	Dec. 13,	1,262	743	25	494	5
“ 1, “ 2, .	547	330	283	13,	548	331	5	215	-
“ 1, “ 3, .	543	383	332	13,	543	385	9	300	-
“ 1, “ 4, .	682	390	360	13,	688	390	-	301	-
“ 2, “ 1, .	1,055	450	375	13,	1,059	454	3	311	-
“ 2, “ 2, .	1,297	600	501	13,	1,297	603	5	355	-
“ 2, “ 3, .	863	459	359	13,	863	461	1	286	1
“ 3, “ 1, .	991	692	597	13,	991	690	33	363	7
“ 3, “ 2, .	1,184	759	644	13,	1,184	759	51	586	5
“ 4, “ 1, .	1,274	812	713	13,	1,274	817	20	447	3
“ 4, “ 2, .	905	642	557	13,	905	643	20	357	2
“ 5, “ 1, .	1,199	819	706	13,	1,200	821	48	388	5

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
SOMERVILLE — Con.									
Ward 5, Precinct 2, .	656	423	361	Dec. 13,	657	427	11	199	2
" 5, " 3, .	873	484	436	13,	875	490	11	258	1
" 6, " 1, .	1,451	908	766	13,	1,451	906	44	520	3
" 6, " 2, .	1,155	708	610	13,	1,156	706	21	471	-
" 6, " 3, .	718	443	380	13,	719	451	5	323	2
" 7, " 1, .	1,129	702	621	13,	1,129	703	95	392	57
" 7, " 2, .	1,528	898	777	13,	1,529	904	111	441	73
City, . . .	19,311	11,632	10,014	-	19,325	11,684	518	6,807	166
SPRINGFIELD.									
Ward 1, Precinct A, .	646	385	313	Dec. 6,	648	400	2	299	-
" 1, " B, .	1,012	759	650	6,	1,015	773	19	568	12
" 1, " C, .	805	569	467	6,	805	579	18	416	12
" 1, " D, .	866	534	428	6,	868	546	8	447	3
" 2, " A, .	1,166	646	584	6,	1,169	659	5	575	4
" 2, " B, .	1,492	668	513	6,	1,498	681	7	531	4
" 3, " A, .	879	449	356	6,	884	466	17	330	6
" 3, " B, .	1,157	671	542	6,	1,161	684	9	502	8
" 4, " A, .	1,069	699	601	6,	1,072	706	37	584	11
" 4, " B, .	1,079	837	706	6,	1,079	847	77	595	33
" 5, " A, .	984	795	682	6,	984	802	62	565	16
" 5, " B, .	1,040	750	636	6,	1,049	755	15	567	6
" 6, " A, .	964	485	418	6,	966	494	11	391	5
" 6, " B, .	1,117	766	673	6,	1,120	782	31	597	22
" 7, " A, .	647	464	398	6,	647	466	15	332	3
" 7, " B, .	777	601	501	6,	777	608	33	407	14
" 7, " C, .	570	437	366	6,	570	448	8	268	4
" 7, " D, .	648	544	483	6,	649	540	42	362	17
" 8, " A, .	1,033	690	570	6,	1,033	693	19	450	8
" 8, " B, .	903	658	588	6,	903	694	23	442	12
" 8, " C, .	1,274	517	407	6,	1,276	540	9	347	6
City, . . .	20,137	12,953	10,881	-	20,173	13,169	467	9,525	201
TAUNTON.									
Ward 1, Precinct A, .	632	540	452	Dec. 6,	660	548	21	427	6
" 1, " B, .	246	161	132	6,	246	166	1	124	-

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.						
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.		
TAUNTON — Con.										
Ward 2,	946	705	612	Dec. 6,	966	713	14	561		
“ 3,	969	651	554	6,	1,007	672	10	594	2	
“ 4, Precinct A, .	848	591	530	6,	852	596	11	490	3	
“ 4, “ B, .	385	208	175	6,	395	228	-	193	-	
“ 5, “ A, .	537	408	375	6,	556	414	9	372	-	
“ 5, “ B, .	648	457	409	6,	669	469	8	411	-	
“ 6,	966	658	569	6,	988	674	16	618	5	
“ 7, Precinct A, .	636	503	442	6,	652	509	8	430	2	
“ 7, “ B, .	236	163	138	6,	244	174	1	148	-	
“ 8,	1,506	850	788	6,	1,551	867	7	784	1	
City,	8,665	5,895	5,176	-	8,786	6,030	106	5,172	20	
WALTHAM.										
Ward 1,	1,018	751	654	Dec. 6,	1,018	759	23	642	3	
“ 2,	823	524	450	6,	823	538	40	427	4	
“ 3, { Precinct 1, } “ 2, { } 1,237 {	1,237	375	299	6,	506	361	8	299	1	
		336	321	6,	731	382	12	306	3	
“ 4,	962	702	615	6,	962	715	30	599	5	
“ 5,	983	734	646	6,	983	734	64	569	8	
“ 6,	1,257	963	861	6,	1,257	963	44	723	14	
“ 7,	830	584	497	6,	830	591	10	489	2	
City,	7,110	4,979	4,343	-	7,110	5,043	231	4,064	40	
WOBURN.										
Ward 1,	712	569	476	Dec. 13,	715	576	336	517	291	
“ 2,	836	642	530	13,	842	680	292	594	257	
“ 3,	725	580	493	13,	730	597	365	550	325	
“ 4,	721	542	477	13,	724	557	379	505	336	
“ 5,	342	265	233	13,	348	274	153	255	138	
“ 6,	541	371	333	13,	542	374	233	342	212	
“ 7,	293	215	189	13,	296	225	109	209	99	
City,	4,170	3,174	2,731	-	4,197	3,263	1,847	2,972	1,668	
WORCESTER.										
Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	1,251	530	440	Dec. 13,	1,256	574	18	490	1	
“ 1, “ 2, .	723	556	503	13,	725	566	38	476	2	
“ 1, “ 3, .	1,205	902	803	13,	1,207	915	36	774	1	

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS—Continued.**

CITIES, WARDS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	STATE ELECTION, Nov. 3, 1904.			CITY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	Date of Elec- tion.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.	
	Male.	Male.	Male.		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
WORCESTER—Con.									
Ward 1, Precinct 4, .	1,233	653	536	Dec. 13,	1,249	700	10	604	-
" 2, " 1, .	1,216	700	609	13,	1,220	729	46	636	2
" 2, " 2, .	1,545	714	580	13,	1,551	755	33	622	-
" 2, " 3, .	1,536	962	856	13,	1,540	1,008	86	853	-
" 2, " 4, .	1,098	689	564	13,	1,099	704	21	584	-
" 3, " 1, .	888	508	415	13,	906	541	21	468	-
" 3, " 2, .	1,271	605	528	13,	1,298	683	3	577	-
" 3, " 3, .	1,354	624	498	13,	1,357	642	5	543	-
" 3, " 4, .	1,165	749	622	13,	1,172	768	18	641	-
" 4, " 1, .	1,087	631	581	13,	1,104	668	1	598	-
" 4, " 2, .	971	675	613	13,	981	702	2	629	-
" 4, " 3, .	1,253	968	857	13,	1,259	982	7	858	-
" 4, " 4, .	1,424	919	806	13,	1,437	946	6	847	-
" 5, " 1, .	1,372	681	598	13,	1,388	721	31	625	12
" 5, " 2, .	949	606	542	13,	955	627	36	561	8
" 5, " 3, .	867	584	518	13,	874	604	43	539	11
" 5, " 4, .	1,216	577	582	13,	1,216	586	15	519	5
" 5, " 5, .	890	525	490	13,	892	585	6	501	1
" 6, " 1, .	950	672	581	13,	964	708	35	603	1
" 6, " 2, .	1,306	807	670	13,	1,311	887	34	699	1
" 6, " 3, .	1,079	823	725	13,	1,084	841	18	707	3
" 6, " 4, .	1,163	838	726	13,	1,175	873	33	759	2
" 7, " 1, .	944	602	508	13,	950	625	23	509	2
" 7, " 2, .	836	652	564	13,	838	672	30	560	2
" 7, " 3, .	798	637	550	13,	798	646	82	537	-
" 7, " 4, .	828	588	488	13,	829	598	24	485	-
" 7, " 5, .	639	468	404	13,	641	478	29	393	1
" 8, " 1, .	740	556	485	13,	746	581	50	476	2
" 8, " 2, .	802	591	512	13,	807	612	54	512	3
" 8, " 3, .	887	703	621	13,	887	715	49	610	3
" 8, " 4, .	774	657	564	13,	778	669	35	564	-
City,	36,255	22,947	19,888	-	36,484	23,786	928	20,359	61
33 Cities, . . .	571,467	365,314	312,064	-	573,359	372,117	33,757	276,796	13,791

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
ABINGTON.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	698	534	80	408	-	716	596	477
" 2,	-	804	603	127	456	-	845	620	515
Town,	-	1,502	1,137	207	869	-	1,561	1,186	992
ACTON.									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 28,	212	156	-	-	-	183	159	130
" 2,	-	286	161	-	-	-	274	162	127
" 3,	-	217	153	-	-	-	208	153	127
Town,	-	715	470	-	247	-	665	474	384
AGAWAM.*									
Precinct A,	Apr. 4,	257	131	-	-	-	265	148	132
" B,	-	561	374	-	-	-	580	399	345
Town,	-	818	505	-	384	-	796	547	477
ANDOVER.									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	1,504	1,136	20	-	-	1,499	1,129	963
" 2,	-	280	193	5	-	-	241	207	184
Town,	-	1,734	1,329	25	1,035	-	1,740	1,336	1,147
ATHOL.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	759	611	30	470	1	740	608	528
" 2,	-	1,426	1,001	47	826	1	1,374	998	897
Town,	-	2,185	1,612	77	1,296	2	2,114	1,606	1,435
ATTLEBOROUGH.*									
Precinct E,	Mar. 7,	-	-	-	-	-	1,859	1,097	900
" S,	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	223	206
" W,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,459	865	793
Town,	-	3,573	2,052	124	1,589	15	3,709	2,190	1,903
BARNSTABLE.									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	143	151	-	-	-	149	161	128
" 2,	-	80	88	-	-	-	81	91	85
" 3,	-	377	388	16	-	-	376	392	331
" 4,	-	99	107	7	-	-	94	103	98

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
BARNSTABLE — CON.									
Precinct 5, . . .	Mar. 7,	125	136	25	-	-	120	135	118
" 6, . . .	-	59	68	1	-	-	57	66	56
" 7, . . .	-	171	190	-	-	-	178	186	152
Town, . . .	-	1,064	1,128	49	879	-	1,050	1,134	978
BELMONT.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	-	-	-	-	-	518	330	277
" 2, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	385	343
Town, . . .	-	1,109	662	73	487	30	1,128	715	620
BILLERICA.									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 28,	380	324	13	-	-	384	328	259
" 2, . . .	-	363	335	3	-	-	379	332	306
Town, . . .	-	723	659	16	520	2	763	660	565
BLACKSTONE.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 14,	908	689	8	616	-	874	664	583
" 2, . . .	-	617	497	10	447	5	692	501	462
Town, . . .	-	1,525	1,186	18	1,063	5	1,566	1,165	1,045
BOXFORD.									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	117	94	11	-	-	120	91	60
" 2, . . .	-	103	87	13	-	-	92	86	74
Town, . . .	-	220	181	24	108	3	212	177	134
BRAINTREE.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	759	589	-	425	-	768	596	484
" 2, . . .	-	608	478	-	380	-	601	491	394
" 3, . . .	-	464	362	-	308	-	550	377	310
Town, . . .	-	1,831	1,429	-	1,108	-	1,919	1,464	1,188
BROOKFIELD.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Apr. 4,	464	414	15	-	-	464	398	286
" 2, . . .	-	232	176	16	-	-	232	174	120
Town, . . .	-	696	590	31	447	8	696	572	406
CHELMSFORD.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 28,	629	458	-	-	-	617	442	367
" 2, . . .	-	505	345	-	-	-	465	347	308
" 3, . . .	-	105	67	-	-	-	117	69	63
Town, . . .	-	1,239	870	-	645	-	1,199	858	738

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTIONS. Nov. 3, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
CONCORD.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 28,	-	-	-	-	-	984	683	500
" 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	502	347	311
Town,	-	1,441	978	50	889	10	1,436	1,030	811
DARTMOUTH.									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	-	-	-	-	-	372	286	173
" 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	111	67
" 3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	145	90
" 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	80	40
Town,	-	748	597	11	361	1	843	622	369
DEERFIELD.*									
Precinct A,	Mar. 7,	317	261	107	-	-	330	246	216
" B,	-	251	198	91	-	-	248	185	135
Town,	-	568	456	198	297	54	568	431	351
DENNIS.									
Precinct 1,	Feb. 8,	85	81	-	-	-	83	80	64
" 2,	-	82	78	-	-	-	80	76	63
" 3,	-	193	187	-	-	-	197	195	123
" 4,	-	146	142	-	-	-	147	147	101
" 5,	-	108	103	-	-	-	101	99	69
Town,	-	614	591	-	317	-	608	597	420
EASTON.									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	433	348	-	-	-	470	369	279
" 2,	-	958	744	-	-	-	967	765	633
Town,	-	1,391	1,092	-	653	-	1,437	1,124	912
ERVING.									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	173	136	-	-	-	163	125	96
" 2,	-	157	114	-	-	-	157	119	96
Town,	-	330	250	-	145	-	320	244	191
FRAMINGHAM.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	547	451	89	423	-	554	453	386
" 2,	-	501	454	81	384	56	578	440	329

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male	Male	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
FRAMINGHAM — CON.									
Precinct 3, . . .	Mar. 7,	999	937	62	702	5	957	776	638
" 4, . . .	-	606	526	25	462	-	603	510	420
" 5, . . .	-	581	489	56	423	1	568	454	370
Town, . . .	-	3,224	2,857	263	2,394	62	3,260	2,633	2,205
FREETOWN.									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 28,	196	171	9	-	-	216	163	109
" 2, . . .	-	190	126	39	-	-	180	126	46
Town, . . .	-	386	297	48	110	1	396	289	155
GARDNER.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	983	709	40	627	-	983	704	619
" 2, . . .	-	2,036	1,113	13	1,020	-	2,051	1,079	927
" 3, . . .	-	690	495	26	446	-	699	487	435
Town, . . .	-	3,699	2,317	79	2,093	-	3,683	2,220	1,961
GILL.									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	140	101	-	-	-	153	112	92
" 2, . . .	-	82	49	-	-	-	98	51	43
Town, . . .	-	222	150	-	50	-	251	163	135
GREAT BARRINGTON.*									
Precinct A, . . .	Mar. 28,	1,304	967	96	-	-	1,293	999	884
" B, . . .	-	518	369	8	-	-	527	363	330
Town, . . .	-	1,822	1,336	104	999	25	1,820	1,362	1,214
GROVELAND.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 21,	398	329	76	-	-	363	324	242
" 2, . . .	-	283	239	53	-	-	275	234	187
Town, . . .	-	676	568	129	377	-	638	558	429
HARDWICK.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	272	162	24	-	-	268	157	110
" 2, . . .	-	410	168	16	-	-	420	183	160
" 3, . . .	-	114	70	-	-	-	122	70	63
Town, . . .	-	796	400	40	254	9	810	410	333

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
LEICESTER.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	383	277	76	-	-	372	286	229
" 2, . . .	-	326	234	100	-	-	315	239	220
" 3, . . .	-	236	179	11	-	-	229	177	160
Town, . . .	-	945	690	187	511	28	916	692	619
METHUEN.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	1,624	1,085	-	616	-	1,554	1,139	1,007
" 2, . . .	-	612	389	-	206	-	606	417	378
Town, . . .	-	2,136	1,474	-	822	-	2,160	1,556	1,385
MIDDLEBOROUGH.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	160	125	9	-	-	154	114	73
" 2, . . .	-	1,867	1,398	41	-	-	1,806	1,382	1,045
Town, . . .	-	2,027	1,518	50	883	2	2,062	1,496	1,118
MONTAGUE.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	1,324	944	10	837	-	1,509	957	827
" 2, . . .	-	219	194	2	153	-	206	202	162
" 3, . . .	-	273	222	10	155	3	232	242	126
Town, . . .	-	1,816	1,360	22	1,145	3	1,997	1,401	1,115
NATICK.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	2,566	2,220	627	-	-	2,626	2,137	1,236
" 2, . . .	-	428	356	29	-	-	426	344	304
Town, . . .	-	2,994	2,576	656	2,167	39	3,052	2,481	2,130
NORTH ANDOVER.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	913	682	-	-	-	904	671	605
" 2, . . .	-	368	242	2	-	-	347	229	162
Town, . . .	-	1,281	924	2	791	2	1,251	900	767
PALMER.*									
Precinct A, . . .	Mar. 21,	660	551	34	456	-	638	502	424
" B, . . .	-	479	304	3	272	-	457	290	250
" C, . . .	-	545	238	1	209	-	538	215	204
" D, . . .	-	392	155	3	133	-	341	149	131
Town, . . .	-	2,076	1,248	41	1,070	-	1,974	1,219	1,009

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, Nov. 3, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
PEABODY.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 14,	1,230	986	12	764	7	1,288	960	810
" 2,	-	1,087	790	22	684	9	1,139	813	735
" 3,	-	1,276	826	19	730	7	1,430	859	768
Town,	-	3,543	2,592	53	2,178	23	3,857	2,622	2,313
PEPPERELL.									
Precinct A,	Mar. 21,	397	307	11	-	-	412	308	232
" B,	-	586	350	2	-	-	538	353	303
Town,	-	983	657	13	513	10	960	661	535
REVERE.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	866	652	132	594	36	850	656	532
" 2,	-	879	674	147	590	65	864	670	507
" 3,	-	820	563	207	474	105	815	553	450
" 4,	-	909	650	186	586	64	913	648	502
Town,	-	3,474	2,589	672	2,214	270	3,432	2,527	1,991
ROCKLAND.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 21,	864	779	252	-	-	880	819	677
" 2,	-	958	867	248	-	-	978	898	736
Town,	-	1,822	1,646	500	1,311	418	1,868	1,717	1,413
ROCKPORT.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	412	284	28	-	-	322	281	210
" 2,	-	798	696	105	-	-	783	709	522
Town,	-	1,205	980	133	702	28	1,105	990	732
ROYALSTON.									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	152	118	4	-	-	149	120	89
" 2,	-	149	83	-	-	-	153	86	59
Town,	-	301	201	4	91	-	302	206	148
SAUGUS.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	637	505	23	390	-	623	513	457
" 2,	-	696	493	10	324	-	709	497	431
" 3,	-	341	259	8	202	-	343	279	242
Town,	-	1,674	1,257	41	916	-	1,675	1,289	1,130

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
SOMERSET.									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	367	237	15	-	-	332	239	157
" 2, . . .	-	262	176	2	-	-	280	184	134
Town, . . .	-	629	413	17	147	-	662	423	301
SOUTH HADLEY.*									
Precinct A, . . .	Mar. 21,	816	549	65	-	-	845	620	575
" B, . . .	-	218	156	5	-	-	211	169	150
Town, . . .	-	1,034	705	70	559	39	1,056	789	725
SUTTON.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 21,	-	-	-	-	-	274	216	164
" 2, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	206	167
" 3, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	78	60
Town, . . .	-	780	491	41	396	1	789	500	391
TEMPLETON.									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	197	148	-	-	-	200	141	110
" 2, . . .	-	170	149	-	-	-	184	144	114
" 3, . . .	-	155	92	-	-	-	156	91	68
" 4, . . .	-	649	393	-	-	-	657	363	286
Town, . . .	-	1,171	782	-	677	-	1,197	739	578
TEWKSBURY.									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	389	265	34	-	-	416	262	219
" 2, . . .	-	339	193	33	-	-	301	196	172
Town, . . .	-	728	458	67	334	24	717	457	391
TRURO.									
Precinct A, . . .	Feb. 1,	76	60	2	-	-	80	61	54
" B, . . .	-	124	86	11	-	-	196	89	52
Town, . . .	-	200	146	13	87	-	206	150	106
WAKEFIELD.*									
Precinct 1, . . .	Mar. 7,	2,502	2,023	274	1,553	296	2,506	2,066	1,834
" 2, . . .	-	363	311	45	204	38	375	317	269
Town, . . .	-	2,865	2,334	319	1,757	246	2,881	2,403	2,103

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS AND VOTING PRE- CINCTS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
WARREN.*									
Precinct A,	Apr. 4,	740	590	60	-	-	672	501	449
" B,	-	683	235	7	-	-	531	200	176
Town,	-	1,373	755	67	651	14	1,203	701	625
WAYLAND.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 28,	258	179	38	-	-	243	194	173
" 2,	-	425	375	92	-	-	418	366	339
Town,	-	683	554	130	497	104	661	560	502
WEST SPRINGFIELD.*									
Precinct A,	Apr. 4,	1,030	696	22	-	-	998	690	516
" B,	-	504	349	9	-	-	520	369	320
" C,	-	488	378	12	-	-	498	390	352
Town,	-	2,022	1,423	43	1,144	2	2,011	1,449	1,188
WESTFORD.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 21,	256	204	10	-	-	256	204	184
" 2,	-	344	168	-	-	-	335	170	147
" 3,	-	102	59	2	-	-	115	62	56
Town,	-	702	431	12	362	1	706	436	387
WEYMOUTH.*									
Precinct 1,	Mar. 7,	507	371	28	217	12	521	379	324
" 2,	-	596	436	20	276	2	564	440	353
" 3,	-	702	591	59	442	41	706	585	489
" 4,	-	443	343	8	208	7	432	341	294
" 5,	-	563	457	15	225	8	570	481	397
" 6,	-	616	491	14	346	7	617	488	421
Town,	-	3,427	2,689	144	1,714	77	3,410	2,714	2,278
YARMOUTH.*									
Precinct 1,	Feb. 8,	119	110	30	-	-	118	106	95
" 2,	-	97	87	-	-	-	95	80	67
" 3,	-	199	178	2	-	-	192	172	126
" 4,	-	75	60	4	-	-	70	56	49
Town,	-	490	435	36	323	15	475	414	337
54 Towns,	-	77,192	56,922	4,899	42,508	1,563	77,742	57,259	48,131

* Official ballots used at town elections.

NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.

Towns.	Date of Election, 1904.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).					STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.		
		As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
			Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			
Acushnet,	Mar. 7,	301	228	42	112	-	296	229	144
Adams,*	Apr. 4,	2,928	1,580	-	1,436	-	3,109	1,838	1,368
Alford,	Mar. 21,	93	70	-	54	-	84	72	59
Amesbury,*	Mar. 7,	2,746	1,981	181	1,767	14	2,792	1,977	1,719
Amherst,*	Mar. 7,	1,388	945	32	349	2	1,331	984	785
Arlington,*	Mar. 7,	2,509	1,639	119	1,177	9	2,568	1,759	1,550
Ashburnham,*	Mar. 7,	466	364	10	214	4	464	378	300
Ashby,	Mar. 8,	275	244	15	146	-	264	237	166
Ashfield,*	Mar. 7,	280	242	17	100	2	280	245	172
Ashland,*	Mar. 7,	424	327	38	253	14	444	334	294
Auburn,	Mar. 21,	486	346	14	314	2	539	349	309
Avon,*	Mar. 1,	562	487	4	396	2	596	497	432
Ayer,*	Apr. 4,	804	634	19	558	4	776	574	498
Barre,	Mar. 7,	625	363	31	106	2	750	368	302
Becket,*	Mar. 22,	324	216	-	130	-	307	213	176
Bedford,	Mar. 7,	285	250	25	124	1	288	252	182
Belchertown,*	Mar. 7,	535	461	29	289	2	561	459	376
Bellingham,*	Mar. 7,	421	259	-	214	-	425	267	224
Berkley,	Mar. 7,	246	189	4	119	-	254	187	138
Berlin,	Mar. 7,	270	218	27	118	8	250	214	166
Bernardston,	Mar. 7,	220	174	-	100	-	216	178	158
Blandford,	Mar. 7,	304	183	1	105	-	196	181	157
Bolton,	Mar. 7,	240	156	28	100	11	223	157	119
Bourne,*	Mar. 7,	504	473	33	392	15	508	468	303
Boxborough,	Mar. 21,	88	72	7	54	-	91	72	55
Boyleston,	Mar. 7,	374	143	5	92	5	285	137	94
Brewster,	Mar. 7,	226	227	13	149	-	204	224	166
Bridgewater,*	Mar. 7,	1,342	923	11	670	1	1,329	872	843
Brimfield,	Mar. 21,	248	168	-	76	-	248	172	142
Brookline,*	Mar. 16,	6,194	3,949	463	2,043	189	6,462	4,257	3,555
Buckland,*	Mar. 7,	435	386	-	291	-	438	396	300
Burlington,	Mar. 14,	178	139	-	108	-	183	139	92
Canton,*	Mar. 7,	1,112	950	76	765	-	1,180	976	890
Carlisle,*	Mar. 21,	148	126	20	109	2	154	134	114

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**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

Towns.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
			Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			
Carver,	Mar. 7.	255	185	21	121	-	256	196	134
Charlemont,	Mar. 7.	306	248	45	132	4	302	249	200
Charlton,*	Apr. 4.	754	451	58	266	15	612	445	376
Chatham,	Feb. 1.	554	525	101	234	8	535	525	363
Cheshire,*	Mar. 28.	353	293	4	225	-	356	296	258
Chester,*	Mar. 28.	378	295	12	143	-	360	297	196
Chesterfield,	Mar. 7.	173	157	3	102	8	182	172	137
Chilmark,	Mar. 14.	109	99	3	63	1	110	105	56
Clarksburg,	Mar. 29.	299	150	-	48	-	248	166	128
Clinton,*	Mar. 7.	3,673	2,775	178	2,559	7	3,556	2,775	2,426
Cohasset,	Mar. 7.	682	632	-	542	-	720	688	487
Colrain,*	Apr. 4.	468	317	4	168	-	452	327	232
Conway,*	Mar. 7.	369	302	24	201	-	391	311	197
Cottage City,*	Mar. 7.	243	215	27	162	-	232	211	162
Cummington,*	Mar. 7.	217	192	60	137	13	220	200	153
Dalton,*	Mar. 28.	816	699	-	609	-	815	706	626
Dana,*	Mar. 7.	222	185	-	149	-	240	194	130
Danvers,*	Mar. 7.	2,268	1,730	30	1,416	8	2,298	1,775	1,511
Dedham,*	Mar. 7.	2,151	1,659	69	1,113	-	2,217	1,670	1,448
Dighton,	Mar. 7.	486	358	1	216	-	483	347	235
Douglas,*	Mar. 21.	601	408	51	341	11	572	411	344
Dover,*	Mar. 7.	179	144	35	116	6	174	140	99
Dracut,*	Mar. 7.	915	718	25	629	9	896	681	563
Dudley,*	Apr. 4.	817	535	-	418	-	907	546	421
Dunstable,*	Apr. 4.	110	92	18	50	1	111	95	81
Duxbury,*	Mar. 7.	574	454	5	310	-	574	454	342
East Bridgewater,*	Mar. 7.	921	672	10	508	-	963	737	622
East Longmeadow,	Mar. 14.	350	194	4	130	-	349	203	158
Eastham,	Feb. 1.	155	146	7	98	-	163	147	97
Easthampton,*	Mar. 14.	1,473	1,051	-	836	-	1,529	1,097	954
Edgartown,	Mar. 14.	384	319	-	248	-	394	324	251
Egremont,	Mar. 21.	228	198	28	120	-	233	204	169
Enfield,*	Mar. 21.	261	224	14	161	8	290	221	187
Essex,	Mar. 7.	499	421	2	158	-	522	459	369

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

Towns.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Election, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
Fairhaven,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,080	808	-	659	-	1,089	758	557
Falmouth,* . . .	Mar. 8,	954	796	28	635	5	943	781	635
Florida, . . .	Mar. 7,	181	82	20	67	2	180	81	61
Foxborough,* . . .	Mar. 7,	839	630	40	320	-	798	677	531
Franklin,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,277	907	14	722	3	1,354	986	825
Gay Head, . . .	Mar. 8,	44	34	-	24	-	48	45	35
Georgetown,* . . .	Mar. 7,	549	525	44	410	2	558	515	414
Goshen, . . .	Mar. 7,	78	63	-	33	-	73	69	51
Gosnold, . . .	Mar. 14,	40	32	-	10	-	38	34	16
Grafton,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,222	896	-	702	-	1,261	833	684
Granby,* . . .	Mar. 21,	206	146	-	105	-	207	148	112
Granville,* . . .	Mar. 7,	231	208	16	76	-	242	202	140
Greenfield,* . . .	Mar. 7,	2,687	1,952	53	1,413	-	2,760	1,973	1,633
Greenwich,* . . .	Mar. 28,	142	120	33	61	4	141	125	74
Groton,* . . .	Apr. 4,	538	421	37	325	-	547	459	339
Hadley, . . .	Mar. 7,	590	365	30	242	5	613	366	296
Halifax, . . .	Mar. 7,	163	115	28	70	14	154	116	84
Hamilton, . . .	Mar. 8,	379	278	19	186	-	384	296	235
Hampden, . . .	Apr. 4,	231	198	23	172	4	202	182	157
Hancock,* . . .	Mar. 7,	111	87	-	48	-	121	92	80
Hanover,* . . .	Mar. 7,	604	498	42	300	-	606	473	367
Hanson, . . .	Mar. 7,	407	313	29	114	5	431	310	215
Harvard, . . .	Mar. 7,	332	239	24	167	-	334	248	180
Harwich,* . . .	Feb. 1,	641	593	94	444	-	655	580	397
Hatfield, . . .	Mar. 21,	565	343	8	233	-	582	349	297
Hawley, . . .	Mar. 7,	118	108	-	70	-	126	104	66
Heath, . . .	Mar. 7,	128	114	1	77	-	119	110	74
Hingham, . . .	Mar. 7,	1,204	1,061	-	533	-	1,233	1,098	963
Hinsdale,* . . .	Apr. 4,	377	290	-	250	-	387	278	241
Holbrook,* . . .	Mar. 7,	720	590	1	308	1	753	638	508
Holden,* . . .	Mar. 21,	680	405	121	344	17	725	429	331
Holland, . . .	Apr. 4,	35	44	1	34	1	35	43	30
Holliston,* . . .	Mar. 7,	799	623	96	495	11	783	605	474
Hopedale, . . .	Mar. 7,	781	490	18	118	-	708	513	467

* Official ballots used at town elections.

NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.

TOWNS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
Hopkinton,* . . .	Mar. 7,	802	728	1	616	1	843	782	640
Hubbardston,* . .	Mar. 7,	364	254	24	118	-	367	260	187
Hudson,*	Mar. 7,	1,797	1,286	62	1,181	-	1,813	1,380	1,148
Hull,	Mar. 7,	883	328	30	149	-	367	316	233
Huntington,* . . .	Mar. 7,	384	307	74	261	26	379	308	237
Hyde Park,* . . .	Mar. 7,	3,522	2,694	146	1,942	9	3,548	2,387	2,369
Ipswich,*	Mar. 7,	1,184	964	88	777	4	1,165	944	796
Kingston,*	Mar. 7,	587	374	87	157	1	553	397	311
Lakeville,	Mar. 7,	276	184	12	116	4	290	198	126
Lancaster,	Mar. 21,	577	352	2	227	1	568	375	283
Lanesborough, . .	Apr. 4,	237	177	-	84	-	234	184	160
Lee,*	Apr. 4,	1,098	962	181	707	9	1,127	981	775
Lenox,*	Apr. 4,	1,108	642	-	590	-	905	651	508
Leominster,* . . .	Mar. 7,	3,972	2,587	334	1,760	25	4,098	2,677	2,401
Leverett,	Mar. 7,	204	142	5	72	-	195	142	68
Lexington,*	Mar. 7,	1,309	881	209	445	40	1,331	919	743
Leyden,	Mar. 7,	98	99	-	86	-	81	100	79
Lincoln,	Mar. 7,	320	220	3	166	-	334	225	155
Littleton,	Mar. 28,	368	251	25	184	17	352	280	203
Longmeadow, . . .	Apr. 4,	231	176	10	121	10	233	191	161
Ludlow,	Mar. 14,	304	336	-	178	-	377	370	310
Lunenburg,	Mar. 7,	323	249	32	160	2	335	257	183
Lynnfield,	Mar. 14,	271	223	7	160	3	247	209	155
Manchester,*	Mar. 7,	755	557	17	465	-	748	562	457
Mansfield,*	Mar. 21,	1,130	863	85	642	11	1,212	880	683
Marblehead,* . . .	Mar. 14,	2,245	1,963	83	1,669	28	2,275	2,015	1,801
Marion,	Mar. 7,	330	280	9	198	-	320	279	187
Marshfield,	Mar. 7,	507	457	31	259	5	496	465	261
Mashpee,*	Mar. 7,	90	94	19	79	2	90	90	67
Mattapoisett,* . .	Feb. 2,	312	296	85	242	-	310	300	253
Maynard,*	Mar. 14,	1,929	811	87	743	-	1,698	831	743
Medfield,*	Mar. 7,	494	374	38	196	3	498	366	301
Medway,*	Mar. 7,	766	605	10	509	-	761	654	514
Mendon,*	Mar. 7,	270	203	2	113	-	284	208	167

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION. NOV. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
Merrimac,* . . .	Mar. 7,	612	496	8	386	1	611	500	423
Middlefield,* . . .	Mar. 7,	99	71	11	55	2	100	72	57
Middleton,* . . .	Mar. 7,	249	196	-	171	-	235	193	146
Milford,* . . .	Mar. 7,	3,678	2,252	241	1,929	126	3,676	2,393	2,129
Millbury,* . . .	Mar. 21,	1,215	818	21	740	8	1,303	866	787
Millis,* . . .	Mar. 7,	276	195	4	128	-	278	221	123
Milton,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,866	1,507	245	1,021	35	1,816	1,567	1,190
Monroe, . . .	Mar. 14,	106	68	15	42	12	111	59	40
Monson,* . . .	Apr. 4,	1,112	800	-	661	-	1,103	818	709
Monterey, . . .	Mar. 28,	124	108	6	78	-	119	109	88
Montgomery, . . .	Apr. 4,	78	63	-	43	-	70	67	43
Mount Washington, .	Mar. 28,	22	21	1	10	-	20	20	16
Nahant,* . . .	Mar. 19,	327	289	60	253	22	317	300	248
Nantucket,* . . .	Feb. 8,	668	787	137	614	26	866	736	657
Needham,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,204	859	224	750	21	1,183	840	704
New Ashford, . . .	Apr. 4,	40	37	15	31	1	42	37	31
New Braintree, . . .	Mar. 7,	155	111	6	89	3	160	117	80
New Marlborough,* .	Mar. 21,	814	301	28	235	-	331	226	215
New Salem, . . .	Mar. 7,	204	156	32	60	4	188	163	93
Newbury, . . .	Mar. 1,	419	391	-	165	-	423	395	282
Norfolk, . . .	Mar. 7,	284	187	43	168	40	387	204	160
North Attleborough,*	Mar. 21,	2,302	1,685	5	1,425	5	2,363	1,672	1,574
North Brookfield,* .	Apr. 4,	765	648	300	473	240	752	612	463
North Reading,* . .	Mar. 7,	270	196	7	125	-	254	206	164
Northborough,* . .	Mar. 7,	536	346	14	261	-	538	339	301
Northbridge, . . .	Apr. 4,	2,517	978	24	256	-	2,269	1,117	1,033
Northfield,* . . .	Mar. 7,	446	383	-	219	-	470	388	291
Norton, . . .	Mar. 7,	489	406	30	191	11	526	407	296
Norwell, . . .	Mar. 7,	492	369	3	189	2	492	366	218
Norwood,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,925	1,316	411	1,047	291	1,952	1,223	1,136
Oakham,* . . .	Apr. 4,	169	145	12	97	-	166	145	88
Orange,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,707	1,324	82	944	4	1,707	1,353	1,140
Orleans, . . .	Feb. 1,	369	267	41	62	-	310	272	196
Otis, . . .	Mar. 7,	164	131	3	104	2	170	136	106

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
Oxford,*	Apr. 4,	874	608	3	412	-	886	561	462
Paxton,*	Mar. 7,	111	95	3	59	-	110	94	71
Pelham,	Mar. 14,	102	93	5	60	-	114	88	58
Pembroke,	Mar. 7,	370	311	28	155	5	367	303	178
Peru,	Mar. 7,	92	70	-	62	-	80	73	59
Petersham,*	Mar. 7,	234	202	55	162	18	232	194	153
Phillipston,	Mar. 7,	115	89	-	63	-	127	101	92
Plainfield,	Mar. 7,	126	110	11	88	-	123	111	87
Plymouth,*	Mar. 5,	2,901	2,019	168	1,398	5	3,044	2,096	1,778
Plympton,*	Mar. 7,	156	139	1	85	-	149	139	102
Prescott,	Mar. 14,	104	89	5	68	-	105	91	45
Princeton,	Mar. 7,	303	178	21	113	-	287	188	126
Provincetown,*	Feb. 8,	1,200	718	65	591	1	1,118	726	572
Randolph,*	Mar. 7,	1,138	1,028	1	885	-	1,174	1,016	871
Raynham,	Mar. 14,	440	287	13	131	1	407	292	217
Reading,*	Mar. 7,	1,570	1,225	99	1,017	28	1,563	1,246	1,097
Rehoboth,	Mar. 7,	451	327	-	81	-	485	327	203
Richmond,	Mar. 28,	178	128	-	57	-	155	129	104
Rochester,	Mar. 7,	246	183	1	47	-	257	198	157
Rowe,	Mar. 7,	148	113	14	66	8	182	111	78
Rowley,	Mar. 14,	395	337	26	188	-	416	343	236
Russell,*	Mar. 7,	173	171	-	154	-	172	170	131
Rutland,*	Mar. 28,	316	225	10	87	-	333	225	102
Salisbury,*	Mar. 8,	448	404	7	338	1	433	404	297
Sandisfield,*	Apr. 4,	188	169	35	93	-	173	177	124
Sandwich,*	Mar. 7,	351	367	51	313	-	350	354	284
Savoy,	Apr. 4,	151	130	-	70	-	156	135	109
Scituate,*	Mar. 7,	748	712	39	508	21	757	715	363
Seekonk,	Mar. 7,	445	290	-	127	-	463	304	205
Sharon,*	Mar. 7,	530	437	100	358	29	532	444	338
Sheffield,*	Mar. 28,	504	467	84	333	55	508	401	336
Shelburne,*	Mar. 7,	422	354	40	181	-	439	374	281
Sherborn,*	Mar. 7,	288	237	-	168	-	319	239	191
Shirley,*	Mar. 21,	469	310	8	253	-	438	304	227

* Official ballots used at town elections.

**NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Continued.**

TOWNS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, NOV. 2, 1904.		
	Date of Election, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
		Male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
Shrewsbury,* . . .	Mar. 7,	580	420	1	378	-	542	416	322
Shutesbury, . . .	Apr. 4,	94	88	8	62	-	99	82	52
Southampton, . . .	Mar. 21,	266	171	20	96	-	255	156	129
Southborough,* . . .	Mar. 7,	479	843	-	146	-	492	347	261
Southbridge,* . . .	Apr. 4,	2,840	1,788	8	1,686	-	2,833	1,763	1,562
Southwick,* . . .	Apr. 4,	262	239	-	203	-	275	236	173
Spencer,* . . .	Apr. 4,	1,838	1,541	5	1,332	5	1,910	1,524	1,311
Sterling,* . . .	Mar. 7,	398	286	28	177	2	410	287	204
Stockbridge,* . . .	Apr. 4,	525	504	11	380	3	520	495	378
Stoneham,* . . .	Mar. 7,	2,085	1,502	138	1,064	9	2,045	1,519	1,413
Stoughton,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,618	1,342	84	1,142	28	1,746	1,349	1,216
Stow, . . .	Mar. 21,	303	199	-	66	-	295	203	156
Sturbridge,* . . .	Mar. 4,	530	871	-	307	-	523	373	327
Sudbury, . . .	Mar. 28,	359	246	-	149	-	331	269	218
Sunderland, . . .	Mar. 7,	276	162	15	85	-	276	168	142
Swampscott,* . . .	Mar. 21,	1,302	1,165	52	967	34	1,330	1,165	951
Swansea,* . . .	Mar. 8,	524	403	13	346	10	528	386	278
Tisbury,* . . .	Mar. 29,	298	267	31	69	8	293	258	228
Tolland, . . .	Mar. 7,	75	47	-	38	-	70	48	40
Topsfield,* . . .	Mar. 7,	284	248	-	194	-	288	268	232
Townsend, . . .	Apr. 4,	550	488	-	95	-	564	440	325
Tyngsborough,* . . .	Apr. 4,	187	149	55	80	17	208	151	116
Tyringham, . . .	Apr. 4,	104	100	-	41	-	96	96	84
Upton,* . . .	Mar. 7,	594	463	-	356	-	591	479	436
Uxbridge,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,200	723	36	553	5	1,169	753	664
Wales, . . .	Apr. 4,	248	180	-	163	-	199	182	131
Walpole,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,068	759	12	616	12	1,155	764	591
Ware,* . . .	Mar. 28,	2,098	1,334	47	1,180	1	2,117	1,317	1,144
Wareham,* . . .	Mar. 7,	992	748	37	526	26	1,153	759	530
Warwick, . . .	Mar. 7,	139	103	14	71	5	145	104	81
Washington,* . . .	Apr. 11,	99	82	-	70	-	95	79	61
Watertown,* . . .	Mar. 7,	3,258	2,155	168	1,810	45	3,316	2,152	1,903
Webster,* . . .	Apr. 4,	2,425	1,679	7	1,353	-	2,569	1,735	1,590
Wellesley,* . . .	Mar. 28,	1,144	799	150	606	4	1,198	794	639

* Official ballots used at town elections.

NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS—Continued.

TOWNS.	TOWN ELECTIONS (FEBRUARY, MARCH OR APRIL, 1904).						STATE ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1904.		
	Date of Elec- tion, 1904.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.
			Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			
Wellfleet,	Feb. 1,	292	272	1	171	-	310	279	211
Wendell,	Mar. 7,	151	129	28	107	24	146	125	83
Wenham,*	Mar. 7,	268	217	13	192	-	255	222	170
West Boylston,* . .	Mar. 28,	532	256	71	220	56	589	258	181
West Bridgewater,* .	Mar. 7,	511	343	2	239	2	539	364	285
West Brookfield,* .	Apr. 4,	395	313	22	172	2	400	322	260
West Newbury,* . .	Mar. 7,	484	409	5	258	-	456	388	288
West Stockbridge,* .	Apr. 4,	294	239	20	169	-	298	254	221
West Tisbury, . . .	Mar. 21,	152	135	-	39	-	156	130	95
Westborough,* . . .	Mar. 7,	1,231	963	25	814	1	1,251	985	771
Westfield,*	Mar. 14,	3,791	2,768	71	2,299	24	3,637	2,763	2,391
Westhampton, . . .	Mar. 7,	117	102	-	61	-	100	99	80
Westminster,	Mar. 7,	402	324	29	233	10	421	336	264
Weston,	Mar. 28,	586	398	-	80	-	575	380	282
Westport,	Mar. 14,	735	490	89	152	1	793	499	241
Westwood,*	Mar. 7,	295	214	-	104	-	283	209	153
Whately,	Mar. 7,	284	210	21	161	11	278	202	168
Whitman,*	Mar. 12,	2,022	1,457	273	1,132	246	2,061	1,533	1,336
Wilbraham,*	Mar. 14,	401	291	1	106	-	401	306	201
Williamsburg,* . . .	Mar. 7,	515	429	27	321	-	550	441	339
Williamstown,* . . .	Mar. 28,	1,037	869	47	724	1	1,046	864	801
Wilmington,*	Mar. 7,	444	282	-	144	-	433	304	242
Winchendon,*	Mar. 7,	1,645	1,061	-	965	-	1,717	1,132	1,015
Winchester,*	Mar. 7,	2,062	1,494	71	895	7	2,189	1,577	1,351
Windsor,	Mar. 7,	141	127	6	77	-	147	130	101
Winthrop,*	Mar. 7,	1,339	1,480	382	1,005	282	2,051	1,505	1,239
Worthington,	Mar. 7,	183	173	24	113	2	178	174	113
Wrentham,*	Mar. 21,	779	544	-	268	-	796	581	437
266 Towns,	-	189,125	139,061	9,738	100,011	2,549	191,694	141,660	115,863

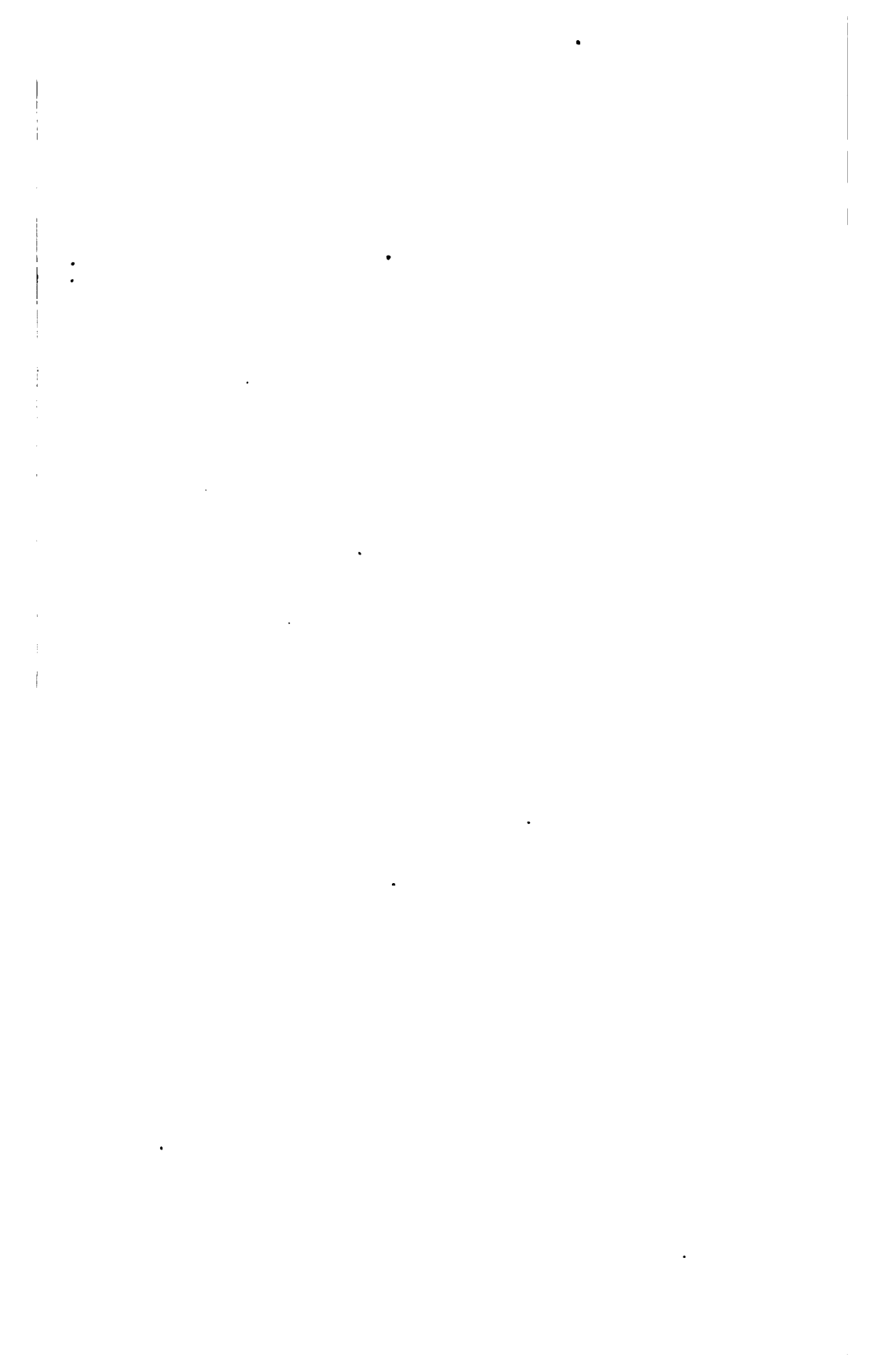
* Official ballots used at town elections.

NUMBER OF ASSESSED POLLS, REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERSONS WHO
VOTED AT ELECTIONS — Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

CITIES, TOWNS AND STATE.	STATE ELECTION, 1904.			CITY AND TOWN ELECTIONS, 1904.					
	As- sessed Polls.	Regis- tered Voters.	Persons who voted.	As- sessed Polls.	Registered Voters.		Persons who voted.		
	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
33 Cities,* . . .	571,457	365,314	312,094	573,359	372,117	33,757	276,796	13,791	
320 Towns, . . .	269,436	198,919	163,984	266,317	196,003	14,637	142,519	4,112	
State,	840,893	564,233	476,078	839,676	568,120	48,394	419,315	17,903	
State,	STATE ELECTION, 1903.			CITY AND TOWN ELECTIONS, 1903.					
	832,714	538,354	407,305	829,169	530,729	47,807	415,755	22,228	

* Total number of male residents of city of Boston as returned by Board of Police, May 1, 1904.
194,475.



NUMBER OF VOTES

RECEIVED BY EACH

CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE

AT THE

ANNUAL STATE ELECTION,

NOVEMBER 8, 1904.

ARRANGED BY CITIES, TOWNS, AND DISTRICTS.

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE AT
THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904.**

County of Barnstable.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Frederick A. Nagler of Springfield, No- cialist Labor.	Charles N. Went- worth of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	John Ellis of Haver- hill, Socialist.	Howard A. Gibbs of Ware, Socialist.	Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Henry W. Ely of Wetfield, Demo- cratic.	William W. Crapo of New Bedford, Re- publican.	Edwin U. Cortis of Boston, Republi- can.	Napoleon R. John- son of Milford, Prohibition.	William H. Part- ridge of Newton, Prohibition.	E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, Peoples Party.	(George E. McNeill of Cambridge, Peoples Party.	All others.
Barnstable,	4	4	2	2	212	212	650	650	2	3	5	5	-
Bourne,	1	1	1	1	50	50	200	200	12	12	1	1	-
Brewster,	1	1	-	-	23	23	132	132	4	4	-	-	-
Chatham,	1	1	-	-	45	45	272	272	5	5	-	-	-
Dennis,	2	2	2	2	52	52	287	287	6	6	-	-	-
Eastham,	1	1	2	2	16	16	65	65	4	4	-	-	-
Falmouth,	1	1	1	1	95	95	491	491	4	4	1	1	-
Harwich,	2	2	-	-	82	82	274	274	2	2	5	5	-
Mashpee,	-	-	-	-	2	2	59	59	2	2	-	-	-
Orleans,	1	1	1	1	36	36	145	145	1	1	-	-	-
Provincetown,	2	2	1	1	109	109	333	333	6	6	3	3	-
Sandwich,	1	1	21	21	73	73	158	158	9	9	-	-	-
Truro,	-	-	2	2	11	11	83	83	1	1	-	-	-
Wellfleet,	1	1	2	2	33	33	160	160	2	2	-	-	-
Yarmouth,	-	-	-	-	61	61	239	239	1	1	-	-	-
Totals,	16	16	35	35	900	900	3,638	3,638	77	77	15	15	-

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	25	25	121	121	462	462	829	829	6	6	1	1	-
Alford,	-	-	-	-	34	34	10	19	-	-	-	-	-
Becket,	-	-	1	1	58	58	103	103	7	7	-	-	-
Chehire,	-	-	-	-	109	109	131	131	1	1	-	-	-
Clarksburg,	-	-	4	4	21	21	90	99	1	1	1	1	-
Dalton,	2	2	34	34	200	200	339	339	11	11	2	2	-
Egremont,	-	-	-	-	51	51	106	106	2	2	-	-	-
Florida,	1	1	-	-	8	8	46	46	-	-	-	-	-
Great Barrington, . . .	7	7	17	17	485	485	606	606	12	12	5	5	-
Hancock,	-	-	-	-	18	18	54	54	4	4	1	1	-
Hinsdale,	1	1	1	1	110	110	104	104	7	7	-	-	-
Lanesborough,	1	1	-	-	37	37	106	106	-	-	-	-	-
Lee,	3	3	-	-	312	312	338	338	9	9	2	2	-
Lenox,	3	3	11	11	239	239	204	204	2	2	-	-	-
Monterey,	-	-	-	-	21	21	66	66	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Washington, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	3	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
New Ashford,	-	-	-	-	3	3	22	22	1	1	-	-	-
New Marlborough, . . .	-	-	1	1	68	68	124	124	7	7	-	-	-
NORTH ADAMS,	24	24	99	99	1,094	1,094	1,736	1,736	29	29	44	44	-
Otha,	1	1	-	-	21	21	75	75	1	1	-	-	-
Perru,	-	-	-	-	25	25	29	29	1	1	-	-	-
PITTSFIELD,	44	44	66	66	1,706	1,706	2,728	2,728	19	19	10	10	-
Richmond,	-	-	-	-	29	29	64	64	3	3	1	1	-
Sandisfield,	-	-	1	1	39	39	73	73	-	-	-	-	-
Savoy,	-	-	-	-	26	26	71	71	1	1	-	-	-
Sheffield,	-	-	2	2	118	118	183	183	3	3	1	1	-
Stockbridge,	4	4	1	1	130	130	223	223	4	4	2	2	-
Tyringham,	-	-	-	-	24	24	49	49	2	2	1	1	-
Washington,	-	-	-	-	17	17	40	40	-	-	-	-	-
West Stockbridge, . . .	1	1	-	-	85	85	121	121	1	1	-	-	-
Williamstown,	2	2	1	1	221	220	481	481	20	20	4	4	-
Windsor,	-	-	1	1	21	21	73	73	2	2	-	-	-
Totals,	119	119	361	361	5,900	5,799	9,310	9,310	156	156	75	75	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.												
	Frederick A. Nagler of Springfield, So- cialist Labor.	Charles N. Went- worth of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	John Ellis of Haver- hill, Socialist.	Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Social- ist.	Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Henry W. Ely of Westfield, Demo- cratic.	William W. Crapo of New Bedford, Re- publican.	Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Republi- can.	Napoleon B. John- son of Milford, Prohibition.	William H. Part- idge of Newton, Prohibition.	E. Gerry Brown of Brookton, Peoples Party.	George E. McNeill of Cambridge, Peoples Party.	All others.
Acushnet, . . .	-	-	1	1	16	16	122	122	1	1	-	-	-
Attleborough, . .	5	5	79	79	389	389	1,819	1,819	42	42	4	4	-
Berkley, . . .	-	-	-	-	7	7	120	120	1	1	-	-	-
Dartmouth, . . .	1	1	5	5	41	41	286	286	9	9	-	-	-
Dighton, . . .	-	-	2	2	33	33	173	173	4	4	-	-	-
Easton, . . .	2	2	89	30	270	270	510	510	7	7	3	3	-
Fairhaven, . . .	1	1	2	2	126	126	371	371	7	7	-	-	-
FALL RIVER, . . .	75	75	223	223	5,382	5,382	5,691	5,691	80	80	48	48	-
Free town, . . .	-	-	-	-	12	12	134	134	1	1	1	1	-
Manfield, . . .	-	-	6	6	144	144	463	463	80	80	2	2	-
NEW BEDFORD, . .	86	86	255	255	2,564	2,564	4,128	4,128	74	74	12	12	-
North Attleborough,	34	34	44	44	273	273	983	983	22	22	13	13	-
Norton, . . .	-	-	1	1	41	41	237	237	3	3	-	-	-
Raynham, . . .	-	-	-	-	20	20	182	182	5	5	-	-	-
Rehoboth, . . .	2	2	-	-	13	13	174	174	3	3	-	-	-
Seekonk, . . .	-	-	-	-	38	38	157	157	2	2	-	-	-
Somerset, . . .	2	2	1	1	67	67	216	216	6	6	1	1	-
Swansea, . . .	-	-	8	8	40	40	211	211	6	6	1	1	-
TAUNTON, . . .	22	22	58	58	1,600	1,600	3,083	3,083	33	33	7	7	-
Westport, . . .	-	-	-	-	27	27	188	188	8	8	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	230	230	724	724	11,103	11,103	18,743	18,742	344	344	92	92	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark, . . .	-	-	1	1	11	11	31	31	3	3	-	-	-
Cottage City, . .	1	1	-	-	25	25	117	117	2	2	1	1	-
Edgartown, . . .	1	1	1	1	33	33	188	188	-	-	-	-	-
Gay Head, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
Gosnold, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	13	13	1	1	-	-	-
Tisbury, . . .	3	3	7	7	31	31	149	149	4	4	1	1	-
West Tisbury, . .	-	-	-	-	18	18	70	70	3	3	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	5	5	9	9	120	120	602	602	13	13	2	2	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury, . . .	4	4	85	85	469	469	1,065	1,065	13	13	-	-	-
Andover, . . .	3	3	17	17	271	271	770	770	14	14	7	7	-
BEVERLY, . . .	13	13	46	46	572	572	1,622	1,622	63	63	7	7	-
Boxford, . . .	-	-	-	-	25	25	101	101	3	3	-	-	-
Danvers, . . .	10	10	57	57	378	378	943	943	14	14	5	5	-
Ease, . . .	2	2	5	5	88	88	237	237	3	3	2	2	-
Georgetown, . . .	1	1	17	17	109	109	245	245	3	3	1	1	-
GLOUCESTER, . . .	19	19	73	73	828	828	2,484	2,484	23	23	15	14	-
Groveland, . . .	5	5	20	20	143	143	229	229	6	6	3	3	-
Hamilton, . . .	-	-	3	3	43	43	174	174	5	5	-	-	-
Haverhill, . . .	22	22	764	764	1,341	1,341	3,667	3,667	65	65	15	15	-
Ipswich, . . .	2	2	1	1	308	308	486	486	25	25	2	2	-
LAWRENCE, . . .	70	70	337	337	4,288	4,288	4,502	4,502	84	84	19	19	-
LYNN, . . .	121	121	399	399	3,905	3,905	7,367	7,367	259	259	72	72	-
Lynnfield, . . .	-	-	-	-	27	27	107	107	6	6	1	1	-
Manchester, . . .	3	3	4	4	134	134	295	295	11	11	1	1	-
Marblehead, . . .	13	13	45	45	602	602	968	968	10	10	8	8	-
Merrimac, . . .	-	-	13	13	89	89	287	287	10	10	-	-	-
Methuen, . . .	9	9	59	59	212	212	955	955	35	35	7	7	-
Middleton, . . .	1	1	-	-	25	25	110	110	-	-	-	-	-
Nahant, . . .	-	-	-	-	97	97	183	183	1	1	-	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE AT
THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Essex—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.											
	Frederick A. Nagler of Salem, So- cialist Labor.	Charles N. Went- worth of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	John Ellis of Haver- hill, Socialist.	Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Social- ist.	Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Henry W. Ely of Westfield, Demo- cratic.	William W. Crapo of New Bedford, Re- publican.	Edwin U. Curtis of Lawson, Republi- can.	Napoleon B. John- son of Milford, Prohibition.	William H. East- ridge of Newton, Prohibition.	E. Gerry Brown of Brookton, Peoples Party.	George E. McNeill of Cambridge, Peoples Party.
Newbury,	1	1	12	12	35	35	215	215	1	1	1	1
NEWBURYPORT,	5	5	103	103	817	817	1,543	1,543	12	12	11	11
North Andover,	6	6	11	11	158	158	535	535	7	7	2	2
Peabody,	24	24	35	35	837	837	1,198	1,198	23	23	5	5
Rockport,	19	19	59	59	136	136	439	439	35	35	5	5
Rowley,	-	-	4	4	64	64	204	204	1	1	1	1
SALEM,	47	47	100	100	2,115	2,115	4,000	4,000	34	34	9	9
Salisbury,	1	1	4	4	82	82	196	196	5	5	1	1
Saugus,	5	5	61	61	182	182	771	771	38	38	2	2
Swampscott,	2	2	18	18	168	168	704	704	24	24	9	9
Topsfield,	1	1	1	1	41	41	164	164	6	6	3	3
Wenham,	-	-	-	-	34	34	127	127	3	3	-	-
West Newbury,	-	-	13	13	41	41	192	192	19	19	1	1
Totals,	409	409	2,366	2,366	18,562	18,560	36,980	36,980	860	860	215	214

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	-	-	-	-	26	26	141	141	2	2	-	-
Barnardston,	-	-	2	2	35	35	110	110	1	1	1	1
Buckland,	1	1	1	1	89	89	195	195	2	2	3	3
Charlemont,	-	-	1	1	25	25	161	161	-	-	-	-
Colrain,	-	-	1	1	27	27	188	188	4	4	-	-
Conway,	-	-	1	1	42	42	144	144	4	4	-	-
Deerfield,	-	-	1	1	75	75	244	244	6	6	2	2
Erving,	-	-	17	17	38	38	120	120	-	-	1	1
Gill,	-	-	2	2	24	24	104	104	-	-	1	1
Greenfield,	1	1	51	51	461	461	1,002	1,002	20	20	-	-
Hawley,	-	-	-	-	3	3	58	58	-	-	-	-
Heath,	-	-	-	-	12	12	61	61	-	-	-	-
Leverett,	-	-	1	1	9	9	56	56	1	1	-	-
Leyden,	-	-	-	-	20	20	55	55	-	-	-	-
Monroe,	-	-	-	-	10	10	30	30	-	-	-	-
Montague,	7	7	85	85	348	348	572	572	10	10	10	10
New Salem,	-	-	1	1	16	16	66	66	4	4	-	-
Northfield,	1	1	1	1	66	66	205	205	6	6	3	3
Orange,	-	-	48	48	176	176	862	862	12	12	-	-
Rowe,	-	-	-	-	10	10	62	62	4	4	-	-
Shelburne,	-	-	1	1	38	38	232	232	2	2	1	1
Shutesbury,	-	-	-	-	8	8	40	40	-	-	-	-
Sunderland,	-	-	-	-	21	21	113	113	4	4	-	-
Warwick,	2	2	1	1	19	19	59	59	-	-	1	1
Wendell,	1	1	-	-	27	27	49	49	1	1	-	-
Whately,	-	-	2	2	49	49	105	105	1	1	-	-
Totals,	13	13	217	217	1,672	1,672	5,084	5,084	84	84	30	30

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	1	1	10	10	163	163	257	258	2	2	3	3
Blandford,	1	1	-	-	34	34	87	87	2	2	-	-
Brimfield,	-	-	3	3	35	35	91	91	1	1	-	-
Chester,	-	-	4	4	50	50	123	123	2	2	-	-
CHICOPEE,	10	10	124	124	950	950	1,249	1,249	12	12	21	21
East Longmeadow,	-	-	4	4	32	32	103	103	4	4	3	3
Granville,	-	-	-	-	44	44	81	81	2	2	-	-
Hampden,	1	1	1	1	49	49	96	96	2	2	-	-
Holland,	-	-	-	-	8	8	23	23	-	-	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Hampden—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.										
	Frederick A. Nagler of Springfield, Socialist Labor.	Charles N. Wentworth of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	John Ellis of Haverhill, Socialist.	Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Socialist.	Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Democratic.	Henry W. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	William W. Grapo of New Bedford, Republican.	Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Republican.	Napoleon B. Johnson of Milford, Prohibition.	William H. Partridge of Newton, Prohibition.	E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, Peoples Party.
HOLYOKE.	100	99	211	211	2,540	2,539	2,902	2,902	42	42	53
Longmeadow.	-	-	5	5	51	51	92	92	1	1	1
Ludlow.	2	2	4	4	74	74	214	214	4	4	1
Monson.	-	-	7	7	196	196	447	447	8	9	-
Montgomery.	-	-	-	-	8	8	35	35	-	-	-
Palmer.	5	5	29	29	349	349	591	591	13	13	-
Russell.	-	-	-	-	32	32	84	84	-	-	1
Southwick.	-	-	-	-	52	52	107	107	2	2	-
SPRINGFIELD.	45	45	635	635	3,378	3,373	6,182	6,184	79	79	54
Tolland.	-	-	-	-	10	10	26	26	-	-	-
Wales.	2	2	2	2	34	34	85	85	-	-	-
West Springfield.	4	4	34	34	365	365	704	704	5	5	2
Westfield.	2	8	42	42	878	888	1,245	1,245	12	13	14
Wilbraham.	1	1	-	-	47	47	135	135	2	2	-
Totals.	180	179	1,115	1,115	9,369	9,378	14,959	14,962	196	197	150

County of Hampshire.

Amherst.	-	-	2	2	163	163	566	566	13	13	4	4
Belchertown.	1	1	1	1	69	69	183	182	6	6	-	-
Chesterfield.	-	-	-	-	16	16	115	115	1	1	-	-
Cummington.	-	-	-	-	21	21	113	113	7	7	1	1
Easthampton.	3	3	18	18	269	269	632	632	14	14	4	4
Enfield.	-	-	2	2	17	17	155	155	2	2	-	-
Goshen.	-	-	-	-	1	1	44	44	4	4	-	-
Granby.	-	-	1	1	96	96	80	80	3	3	1	1
Greenwich.	1	1	-	-	12	12	56	56	-	-	-	-
Hadley.	-	-	3	3	42	42	230	230	2	2	1	1
Hatfield.	-	-	1	1	96	96	154	154	3	3	-	-
Huntington.	-	-	3	3	95	95	125	125	1	1	2	2
Middlefield.	-	-	1	1	11	11	40	40	2	2	-	-
NORTHAMPTON.	2	2	60	60	788	788	1,712	1,712	27	27	14	14
Pelham.	-	-	-	-	11	11	41	41	3	3	1	1
Plainfield.	-	-	1	1	6	6	76	76	2	2	-	-
Prescott.	-	-	-	-	10	10	35	35	-	-	-	-
South Hadley.	2	2	8	8	107	107	551	551	6	6	1	1
Southampton.	1	1	1	1	22	22	90	90	7	7	-	-
Ware.	13	13	140	140	338	338	592	592	9	9	3	3
Westhampton.	-	-	-	-	7	7	59	59	8	8	-	-
Williamsburg.	-	6	6	-	132	132	220	220	19	19	-	-
Worthington.	-	-	-	-	13	13	94	94	1	1	-	-
Totals.	29	35	248	242	2,292	2,292	5,892	5,892	140	140	32	32

County of Middlesex.

Acton.	-	-	-	-	76	76	282	282	5	5	-	-
Arlington.	1	1	22	22	453	453	944	944	17	17	5	5
Ashby.	1	1	1	1	34	34	119	119	2	2	-	-
Ashland.	-	-	2	2	75	75	182	182	2	2	5	5
Ayer.	-	-	5	5	166	166	291	291	1	1	-	-
Bedford.	2	2	1	1	46	46	128	128	1	1	2	2
Belmont.	-	-	6	6	179	179	386	386	4	4	-	-
Billerica.	3	3	5	5	134	134	384	384	2	2	-	-
Boxborough.	-	-	1	1	21	21	29	29	-	-	-	-
Burlington.	-	-	-	-	19	19	68	68	1	1	-	-
CAMBRIDGE.	56	56	209	209	6,769	6,767	6,706	6,706	115	115	31	32

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE AT
THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Middlesex—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.												
	Frederick A. Nagler of Springfield, So- cialist Labor.	Charles N. Went- worth of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	John Ellis of Haver- hill, Socialist.	Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Social- ist.	Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Henry W. Ely of Westfield, Demo- cratic.	William W. Grapo of New Bedford, Re- publican.	Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Republi- can.	Napoleon B. John- son of Milford, Prohibition.	William H. Part- ridge of Newton, Prohibition.	E. Gerry Brown of Brookton, Peoples Party.	George E. McNeill of Cambridge, Peoples Party.	All others.
Carlisle,	1	1	-	-	37	37	65	65	2	2	-	-	-
Chelmsford,	4	4	14	14	183	183	473	473	2	2	1	1	-
Concord,	-	-	3	3	291	291	554	554	6	6	-	-	-
Dracut,	3	3	3	3	172	172	321	321	4	4	-	-	-
Dunstable,	-	-	1	1	19	19	54	54	2	2	-	-	-
EVERETT,	47	47	123	123	1,053	1,053	2,807	2,807	61	61	13	13	-
Frammingham,	6	6	19	19	720	720	1,259	1,259	12	12	-	-	-
Groton,	-	-	12	12	106	106	246	246	3	3	-	-	-
Holliston,	2	2	22	22	123	123	282	282	9	9	1	1	-
Hopkinton,	1	1	10	10	240	240	324	324	5	5	1	1	-
Hudson,	1	6	22	22	451	449	568	568	5	5	1	1	-
Lexington,	1	1	2	2	180	179	514	514	6	6	-	-	-
Lincoln,	-	-	1	1	52	52	93	93	3	3	-	-	-
Littleton,	-	-	-	-	40	40	149	149	-	-	-	-	-
LOWELL,	69	69	164	164	5,661	5,661	7,086	7,086	105	105	27	27	-
MALDEN,	33	33	159	159	1,737	1,737	3,492	3,492	26	26	13	13	-
MARLBOROUGH,	25	25	42	42	1,002	1,002	1,486	1,486	17	17	6	6	-
Maynard,	4	4	10	10	257	257	405	405	3	3	1	1	-
MEDFORD,	14	14	60	60	913	913	2,187	2,187	39	39	9	9	-
MELROSE,	3	3	31	31	595	595	1,804	1,802	25	24	6	6	-
Natick,	3	3	110	110	843	843	950	950	19	19	5	5	-
NEWTON,	4	4	68	68	1,658	1,658	3,613	3,613	43	43	7	7	-
North Reading,	-	-	-	-	28	23	128	128	2	2	-	-	-
Pepperell,	-	-	8	8	190	190	317	317	4	4	-	-	-
Reading,	6	6	10	10	221	221	786	786	14	14	7	7	-
Sherborn,	-	-	4	4	42	42	126	126	5	5	-	-	-
Shirley,	-	-	13	13	60	60	134	134	2	2	-	-	-
SOMERVILLE,	32	32	215	215	2,884	2,885	6,329	6,330	137	138	23	23	-
Stonoham,	18	18	13	13	338	338	853	853	44	44	2	2	-
Stow,	-	-	-	-	33	33	115	115	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury,	1	1	3	3	47	47	156	156	2	2	1	1	-
Tewksbury,	4	4	21	21	67	67	267	267	5	5	-	-	-
Townsend,	1	1	1	1	54	54	235	235	14	14	1	1	-
Tyngsborough,	-	-	-	-	20	20	84	84	-	-	-	-	-
Wakfield,	4	4	47	47	612	612	1,260	1,260	18	18	9	9	-
WALTHAM,	6	6	105	105	1,278	1,278	2,711	2,711	19	19	4	4	-
Watertown,	3	3	37	37	760	760	958	958	11	11	3	3	-
Wayland,	11	11	12	12	159	159	269	269	1	1	2	2	-
Westford,	1	1	2	2	86	86	264	265	9	9	1	1	-
Weston,	-	-	1	1	51	51	210	210	13	13	-	-	-
Wilimington,	-	-	1	1	44	44	180	180	4	4	-	-	-
Winchester,	12	12	23	23	324	324	885	885	11	11	1	1	-
WOBURN,	30	30	21	21	1,236	1,236	1,189	1,189	13	13	9	9	-
Totals,	424	423	1,665	1,665	32,889	32,885	55,705	55,704	951	951	233	234	2

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	4	5	1	1	170	169	379	378	7	7	2	2	-
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	1	1	48	48	145	145	187	187	-	-	5	5	-
Bellingham,	-	-	3	3	63	63	140	140	2	2	-	-	-
Braintree,	3	3	112	112	296	296	673	673	15	15	2	2	-
Brookline,	6	6	26	26	1,088	1,068	2,321	2,321	17	17	3	3	-
Canton,	-	-	5	5	352	352	385	385	2	2	-	-	-
Cohasset,	1	1	2	2	115	115	326	326	4	4	-	-	-
Dedham,	5	3	54	54	466	464	817	817	7	6	1	1	-
Dover,	1	1	1	1	25	25	63	63	3	3	-	-	-
Foxborough,	-	-	9	9	143	143	335	335	9	9	2	2	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Norfolk—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.												
	Frederick A. Nagler of Springfield, So- cialist Labor.	Charles N. Went- worth of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	John Ellis of Haver- hill, Socialist.	Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Social- ist.	Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Henry W. Ely of Westfield, Demo- cratic.	William W. Crapo of New Bedford, Re- publican.	Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Republi- can.	Napoleon R. John- son of Milford, Prohibition.	William H. Part- ridge of Newton, Prohibition.	E. Gerry Brown of Brockton, Peoples Party.	George E. McNeill of Bridgewater, Peoples Party.	All others.
Franklin, . . .	4	4	15	15	230	230	515	515	15	15	1	1	-
Holbrook, . . .	2	2	66	66	180	180	335	335	7	7	1	1	-
Hyde Park, . . .	20	20	105	105	710	704	1,397	1,398	30	30	3	3	-
Medfield, . . .	-	-	-	-	70	70	217	217	1	1	1	1	-
Medway, . . .	4	4	1	1	155	155	322	322	9	9	2	2	-
Milms, . . .	-	-	2	2	42	42	132	132	3	3	4	4	-
Milton, . . .	2	2	27	27	346	346	745	745	11	11	3	3	-
Needham, . . .	2	2	21	21	167	166	452	452	7	7	3	3	-
Norfolk, . . .	3	3	1	1	49	49	98	98	2	2	1	1	-
Norwood, . . .	3	3	32	32	396	396	610	610	9	9	3	3	-
QUINCY, . . .	22	22	206	206	1,340	1,340	2,453	2,458	53	53	8	8	-
Randolph, . . .	2	2	24	24	404	404	349	349	4	4	1	1	-
Sharon, . . .	1	1	5	5	81	81	222	222	3	3	2	2	-
Stoughton, . . .	4	4	97	97	406	406	623	623	6	6	2	2	-
Walpole, . . .	3	3	27	27	188	188	318	318	5	5	1	1	-
Wellesley, . . .	3	3	13	13	168	168	416	416	2	2	1	1	-
Westwood, . . .	-	-	9	9	30	30	98	98	1	1	1	1	-
Weymouth, . . .	4	4	121	121	745	745	1,190	1,190	26	26	3	3	-
Wrentham, . . .	-	-	4	4	44	44	366	366	1	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	98	91	1,086	1,086	8,372	8,361	16,103	16,104	253	252	50	51	2

County of Plymouth.

Abington, . . .	4	4	98	93	256	256	540	540	10	10	-	-	-
Bridgewater, . . .	1	1	22	22	248	248	514	514	4	4	1	1	-
BROCKTON, . . .	17	18	1,329	1,329	2,411	2,409	4,521	4,521	43	43	19	19	-
Carver, . . .	1	1	6	6	27	27	96	96	2	2	1	1	-
Duxbury, . . .	-	-	9	9	102	102	205	205	2	2	1	1	-
East Bridgewater, . . .	1	1	55	55	143	143	370	370	9	9	3	3	-
Hallfax, . . .	-	-	-	-	12	12	66	66	-	-	-	-	-
Hanover, . . .	3	3	28	28	48	48	254	254	4	4	2	2	-
Hanson, . . .	-	-	21	21	35	35	134	134	3	2	1	1	-
Hingham, . . .	2	2	8	8	284	284	541	541	15	15	2	2	-
Hull, . . .	-	-	-	-	94	94	117	117	5	5	-	-	-
Kingston, . . .	-	-	2	2	73	73	219	219	-	-	7	7	-
Lakeville, . . .	1	1	2	2	20	20	92	92	2	2	-	-	-
Marion, . . .	-	-	1	1	34	34	141	141	-	-	-	-	-
Marshfield, . . .	-	-	-	-	43	43	207	207	1	1	-	-	-
Mattapoisett, . . .	1	1	-	-	27	27	205	205	5	5	1	1	-
Middleborough, . . .	8	8	10	9	281	279	745	746	30	30	7	7	-
Norwell, . . .	-	-	1	1	46	46	151	151	1	1	-	-	-
Pembroke, . . .	1	1	3	3	27	27	131	131	2	2	-	-	-
Plymouth, . . .	10	10	73	73	470	470	1,086	1,086	9	9	2	2	-
Plympton, . . .	-	-	3	3	25	25	70	70	1	1	-	-	-
Rochester, . . .	-	-	-	-	26	26	123	123	3	3	-	-	-
Rockland, . . .	2	2	198	198	342	342	733	733	3	3	48	48	-
Seltuate, . . .	1	1	-	-	106	105	222	222	7	7	3	3	-
Wareham, . . .	2	2	13	13	171	171	289	289	9	9	1	1	-
West Bridgewater, . . .	-	-	28	28	49	49	181	181	3	3	-	-	-
Whitman, . . .	1	1	143	144	346	346	723	727	22	22	5	5	-
Totals, . . .	51	52	2,043	2,043	5,746	5,741	12,671	12,671	194	194	104	104	-

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON, . . .	453	450	2,121	2,113	49,032	49,019	38,416	38,423	411	409	173	173	-
CHELSEA, . . .	25	25	216	216	1,757	1,757	3,242	3,242	45	45	8	8	-
Revere, . . .	24	24	42	42	667	666	1,128	1,129	17	17	5	4	-
Winthrop, . . .	5	5	8	8	258	258	887	887	14	14	2	2	-
Totals, . . .	507	504	2,387	2,379	51,714	51,700	43,673	43,681	487	485	188	187	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE AT
THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.											
	Frederick A. Nagler of Springfield, So- cialist Labor.	Charles N. Went- worth of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	John Ellis of Haver- hill, Socialist.	Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Social- ist.	Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Henry W. Ely of Westfield, Demo- cratic.	William W. Cropper of New Bedford, Re- publican.	Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Republi- can.	Napoleon W. John- son of Milford, Prohibition.	William H. Pea- ridge of Newton, Prohibition.	George F. McKell of Cambridge, People's Party.	All others.
Ashburnham, . . .	-	-	-	-	70	70	206	206	3	3	-	-
Athol, . . .	3	3	51	51	233	233	978	978	14	14	-	-
Auburn, . . .	-	-	4	4	85	85	191	191	4	4	-	-
Barre, . . .	-	-	1	1	49	49	237	237	3	3	-	-
Berlin, . . .	1	1	1	1	17	17	127	127	5	5	-	-
Blackstone, . . .	4	4	4	4	532	532	421	421	5	5	5	-
Bolton, . . .	1	1	2	2	13	13	91	91	9	9	1	1
Boylston, . . .	-	-	-	-	10	10	20	20	-	-	-	-
Brookfield, . . .	-	-	-	1	136	136	239	239	1	1	-	-
Charlton, . . .	1	1	5	5	70	70	251	251	4	4	-	-
Clinton, . . .	6	6	170	170	822	822	1,213	1,213	13	13	4	4
Dana, . . .	-	-	-	-	24	24	101	101	3	3	1	1
Douglas, . . .	-	-	-	-	121	121	182	182	2	2	-	-
Dudley, . . .	2	2	19	19	149	149	204	204	1	1	-	-
FITCHBURG, . . .	33	33	379	379	1,480	1,480	2,603	2,603	32	32	5	5
Gardner, . . .	17	17	15	15	474	474	1,307	1,307	25	25	12	12
Grafton, . . .	3	3	28	28	135	135	407	407	11	11	1	1
Hardwick, . . .	3	3	7	7	87	87	208	208	-	-	-	-
Harvard, . . .	1	1	5	5	56	56	112	112	1	1	-	-
Holden, . . .	1	1	2	2	65	65	241	241	4	4	-	-
Hopedale, . . .	1	1	10	10	46	46	406	406	3	3	-	-
Hubbardston, . . .	1	1	1	1	24	24	150	150	4	4	-	-
Lancaster, . . .	-	-	4	4	40	40	226	226	2	2	-	-
Leicester, . . .	2	2	4	4	233	233	334	334	6	6	5	5
Leominster, . . .	12	12	102	102	536	536	1,638	1,638	14	14	2	2
Lunenburg, . . .	1	1	7	7	21	21	145	145	1	1	-	-
Mendon, . . .	2	2	8	8	29	29	109	109	4	4	-	-
Milford, . . .	18	18	63	64	961	960	925	926	16	16	7	7
Milbury, . . .	1	1	4	4	249	249	472	472	3	3	5	5
New Braintree, . . .	-	-	-	-	21	21	52	52	1	1	-	-
North Brookfield, . . .	3	3	1	1	130	130	293	293	3	3	2	2
Northborough, . . .	1	1	16	16	52	52	214	214	4	4	-	-
Northbridge, . . .	3	3	7	7	302	301	682	683	20	20	-	-
Oakham, . . .	-	-	-	-	20	20	84	84	3	3	-	-
Oxford, . . .	2	2	12	12	107	107	317	317	3	3	-	-
Paxton, . . .	-	-	-	-	9	9	56	56	1	1	-	-
Petersham, . . .	-	-	-	-	43	43	107	107	3	3	-	-
Phillipston, . . .	-	-	2	2	9	9	74	74	1	1	-	-
Princeton, . . .	-	-	-	-	7	7	110	110	-	-	1	1
Royalston, . . .	-	-	1	1	20	20	117	110	-	-	-	-
Rutland, . . .	-	-	-	-	39	39	116	117	4	4	1	1
Shrewsbury, . . .	1	1	3	3	45	45	253	115	8	8	-	-
Southborough, . . .	-	-	2	2	98	98	133	253	5	5	1	1
Southbridge, . . .	9	9	28	28	635	635	782	183	5	5	2	2
Spencer, . . .	-	-	-	-	429	429	713	782	4	4	5	5
Stirling, . . .	-	-	1	1	27	27	169	713	11	11	-	-
Sturbridge, . . .	-	-	-	-	94	94	197	169	2	2	-	-
Sutton, . . .	3	3	2	2	126	126	213	197	4	4	3	3
Templeton, . . .	-	-	8	8	131	131	383	213	9	9	-	-
Upton, . . .	-	-	4	4	84	84	300	398	16	16	-	-
Uxbridge, . . .	4	4	2	2	220	220	373	300	3	3	1	1
Warren, . . .	4	4	33	33	195	195	357	378	13	13	-	-
Webster, . . .	5	5	62	62	424	424	753	357	5	5	6	6
West Boylston, . . .	-	-	-	-	29	29	141	756	2	2	1	1
West Brookfield, . . .	-	-	18	18	83	83	145	141	3	3	-	-
Westborough, . . .	5	5	5	5	227	227	489	145	-	-	2	2
Westminster, . . .	-	-	3	3	42	42	204	489	9	9	1	1
Winchendon, . . .	3	3	4	4	268	268	683	204	7	7	2	2
WORCESTER, . . .	122	121	286	286	6,306	6,296	11,829	683	11	11	48	48
Totals, . . .	279	278	1,397	1,398	17,037	17,032	34,124	34,124	174	174	106	106

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.												
	Frederick A. Nagler of Springfield, Socialist Labor.	Charles N. Wentworth of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	John Ellis of Haverhill, Socialist.	Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Socialist.	Patrick A. Collins of Boston, Democratic.	Henry W. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	William W. Crapo of New Bedford, Republican.	Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Republican.	Napoleon B. Johnson of Milford, Prohibition.	William H. Partridge of Newton, Prohibition.	E. Garry Brown of Brockton, Peoples Party.	George E. McNeill of Cambridge, Peoples Party.	All others.
BARNSTABLE, .	16	16	35	35	900	900	3,638	3,638	77	77	15	15	-
BERKSHIRE, .	119	119	361	361	5,800	5,799	9,310	9,310	156	156	75	75	-
BRISTOL, .	230	230	724	724	11,103	11,103	18,743	18,742	344	344	92	92	-
DUKES, .	5	5	9	9	120	120	602	602	13	13	2	2	-
ESSEX, .	409	409	2,366	2,366	18,562	18,560	36,980	36,980	860	860	215	214	-
FRANKLIN, .	13	13	217	217	1,672	1,672	5,034	5,034	84	84	30	30	-
HAMPDEN, .	180	179	1,115	1,115	9,369	9,378	14,959	14,962	195	197	150	149	1
HAMPSHIRE, .	29	35	248	242	2,292	2,292	5,892	5,892	140	140	32	32	-
MIDDLESEX, .	424	423	1,665	1,665	32,889	32,885	55,705	55,704	951	951	233	234	2
NANTUCKET, .	4	5	1	1	170	169	379	378	7	7	2	2	-
NORFOLK, .	93	91	1,036	1,036	8,372	8,361	16,103	16,104	253	252	50	51	2
PLYMOUTH, .	51	52	2,043	2,043	5,746	5,741	12,671	12,671	194	194	104	104	-
SUFFOLK, .	507	504	2,387	2,379	51,714	51,700	43,673	43,681	487	485	188	187	-
WORCESTER, .	279	278	1,397	1,398	17,037	17,032	34,124	34,124	518	518	106	105	-
TOTALS, .	2,359	2,359	13,604	13,591	165,746	165,712	257,813	257,822	4,279	4,278	1,294	1,292	5

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 1.				
	Herman Kneipe of Pittsfield, Social- ist Labor.	Edgar N. Whitaker of Holyoke, So- cialist.	Robert Abercrombie of Greenfield, Democratic.	Robert M. Woods of Hatfield, Republi- can.	William M. Pershing, son of William burg, Prohibition.
Barnstable,	4	2	212	650	2
Bourne,	-	1	50	200	12
Brewster,	-	-	23	122	-
Chatham,	1	-	45	272	4
Dennis,	2	2	62	327	5
Eastham,	-	2	16	65	6
Falmouth,	1	1	95	491	4
Harwich,	2	-	82	274	9
Mashpee,	-	-	2	59	2
Orleans,	1	1	36	145	1
Provincetown,	2	1	109	323	6
Sandwich,	1	21	73	158	9
Truro,	-	2	11	88	1
Wellfleet,	1	2	33	160	2
Yarmouth,	-	-	61	229	1
Totals,	15	35	900	3,638	77

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	25	121	462	829	6
Alford,	-	-	34	19	-
Becket,	-	1	58	108	-
Cheshire,	-	-	109	181	1
Chalksboro,	-	4	21	98	1
Dalton,	2	34	200	339	11
Ekremont,	-	-	61	106	2
Florida,	1	-	8	46	-
Great Barrington,	7	17	465	606	12
Hancock,	-	-	110	54	4
Hinsdale,	1	1	18	104	7
Lanesborough,	1	-	87	165	1
Lee,	3	4	312	588	9
Lenox,	3	11	239	204	2
Monterey,	-	-	21	66	-
Mount Washington,	-	-	3	13	-
New Ashford,	-	-	8	22	-
New Marlborough,	-	1	68	124	7
NORTH ADAMS,	24	90	1,094	1,736	29
Otis,	1	-	21	75	1
Peru,	-	-	25	39	1
PITTSFIELD,	44	66	1,706	2,722	19
Richmond,	-	-	29	64	3
Sandisfield,	-	1	39	71	-
Savoy,	-	-	16	71	1
Sheffield,	-	2	118	168	3
Stockbridge,	4	1	130	223	4
Tyringham,	-	-	24	49	2
Washington,	-	-	17	40	-
West Stockbridge,	1	-	85	121	1
Williamstown,	2	1	220	481	20
Windsor,	-	1	21	78	2
Totals,	119	365	5,799	9,309	155

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 1.					
	Herman Kepple of Pittsfield, Social- ist Labor.	Edgar N. Whitaker of Holyoke, So- cialist.	Robert Abercrombie of Greenfield, Democratic.	Robert M. Woods of Hatfield, Republi- can.	Wilbur M. Purting- ton of William- sburg, Prohibition.	All others.
Acushnet,	-	1	16	122	1	-
Attleborough,	5	79	389	1,319	49	-
Berkley,	-	-	7	190	1	-
Dartmouth,	1	5	41	286	9	-
Dighton,	-	2	33	178	4	-
Easton,	2	39	270	510	7	-
Fairhaven,	1	2	196	371	7	-
FALL RIVER,	75	222	5,382	5,691	80	-
Freelown,	-	-	12	134	1	-
Mansfield,	-	6	144	468	20	-
NEW BEDFORD,	96	255	2,564	4,122	74	-
North Attleborough,	84	44	273	963	29	-
Norton,	-	1	41	237	3	-
Raynham,	-	-	20	152	5	-
Rehoboth,	2	-	13	174	3	-
Seekonk,	-	-	38	157	2	-
Somerset,	2	1	67	216	6	-
Swansea,	-	8	40	211	6	-
TAUNTON,	22	58	1,600	3,063	33	-
Westport,	-	-	27	183	8	-
Totals,	230	724	11,103	18,743	344	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	-	1	11	81	8	-
Cottage City,	1	-	25	117	2	-
Edgartown,	1	1	83	188	-	-
Gay Head,	-	-	-	84	-	-
Goosold,	-	-	2	13	1	-
Tisbury,	3	7	31	149	4	-
West Tisbury,	-	-	18	70	3	-
Totals,	5	9	120	602	18	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	4	85	469	1,065	12	-
Andover,	3	17	271	770	14	-
BEVERLY,	13	46	572	1,622	63	-
Boxford,	-	-	25	101	3	-
Danvers,	10	57	378	943	14	-
Essex,	2	5	88	237	3	-
Georgetown,	1	17	109	245	3	-
GLOUCESTER,	19	73	826	2,434	23	-
Groveland,	5	20	141	229	6	-
Hamilton,	-	3	43	174	5	-
HAVERHILL,	22	764	1,341	3,667	65	-
Ipswich,	2	1	208	486	25	-
LAWRENCE,	70	337	4,288	4,502	84	-
LYNN,	121	399	3,905	7,367	259	-
Lynnfield,	-	-	27	107	6	-
Manchester,	3	4	134	295	11	-
Marblehead,	13	45	602	966	10	-
Merrimac,	-	13	89	237	10	-
Methuen,	9	59	212	955	35	-
Middleton,	1	-	25	110	-	-
Nahant,	-	-	97	135	1	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Essex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 1.				
	Herman Keopke of Pittsfield, Social- ist Labor.	Edgar N. Whitaker of Holyoke, So- cialist.	Robert Abercrombie of Greenfield, Democratic.	Robert M. Woods of Hatfield, Republi- can.	Wilbur M. Puring- ton of Williams- burg, Prohibition. All others.
Newbury,	1	12	35	215	1
NEWBURYPORT,	5	103	817	1,543	12
North Andover,	6	11	158	535	—
Peabody,	24	35	835	1,193	26
Rockport,	19	59	136	439	33
Rowley,	—	4	64	204	1
SALEM,	47	94	2,130	4,001	34
Salisbury,	1	4	82	196	5
Saugus,	5	61	182	771	22
Swampscott,	2	18	168	704	12
Topsfield,	1	1	41	164	6
Wenham,	—	—	34	127	3
West Newbury,	—	13	41	192	19
Totals,	409	2,360	18,563	36,981	262

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	—	—	26	141	2
Barnardston,	—	2	35	110	1
Buckland,	1	—	89	195	2
Charlemont,	—	1	25	161	—
Colrain,	—	1	27	188	4
Conway,	—	1	42	144	4
Deerfield,	—	1	75	244	6
Erving,	—	17	86	120	—
Gill,	—	2	24	104	—
Greenfield,	1	51	461	1,002	20
Hawley,	—	—	3	58	—
Heath,	—	—	12	61	—
Leverett,	—	1	9	56	1
Leyden,	—	—	20	35	—
Monroe,	—	—	10	30	—
Montague,	7	85	348	572	10
New Salem,	—	1	16	66	4
Northfield,	1	1	66	205	6
Orange,	—	48	176	862	12
Rowe,	—	—	10	62	4
Shelburne,	—	1	37	232	2
Shutesbury,	—	—	8	40	—
Sunderland,	—	—	21	113	4
Warwick,	2	1	19	59	—
Wendell,	1	—	27	49	1
Whately,	—	2	49	105	1
Totals,	13	216	1,671	5,084	84

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	1	10	163	257	2
Blandford,	1	—	34	87	2
Brimfield,	—	3	35	91	1
Chester,	—	4	50	123	2
CHICOPEE,	10	125	950	1,249	12
East Longmeadow,	—	4	32	103	4
Granville,	—	—	44	81	2
Hampden,	1	1	49	96	2
Holland,	—	—	3	23	—

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.**

County of Hampden—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 1.					
	Herman Keenle of Hatfield, Socialist Labor.	Edgar N. Whitaker of Holyoke, Socialist.	Robert Abercrombie of Greenfield, Democratic.	Robert M. Woods of Hatfield, Republican.	Wilbur M. Furrington of Williamsburg, Prohibition.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	99	211	2,540	2,902	42	-
Longmeadow,	1	5	51	52	1	1
Ludlow,	2	4	74	214	4	-
Monson,	-	7	196	447	3	-
Montgomery,	-	-	8	35	-	-
Palmer,	5	29	349	501	13	-
Russell,	-	-	32	84	-	-
Southwick,	-	-	52	107	2	-
SPRINGFIELD,	45	684	3,372	6,181	85	-
Tolland,	-	-	10	26	-	-
Wales,	2	2	34	28	-	-
West Springfield,	4	34	364	704	5	-
Westfield,	8	41	875	1,246	12	-
Wilbraham,	1	-	47	135	2	-
Totals,	179	1,114	9,364	14,959	201	1

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	-	2	163	566	13	-
Belchertown,	1	1	69	182	6	-
Chesterfield,	-	-	16	115	1	-
Cummington,	-	-	21	113	7	-
Easthampton,	3	18	969	652	14	-
Enfield,	-	2	17	155	2	-
Goshen,	-	-	1	44	4	-
Granby,	-	1	26	80	3	-
Greenwich,	1	-	12	58	-	-
Hadley,	-	3	42	230	2	-
Hatfield,	-	2	96	154	2	-
Huntington,	-	3	96	125	1	-
Middlefield,	-	1	11	40	2	-
NORTHAMPTON,	8	60	738	1,712	28	-
Pelham,	-	-	11	41	3	-
Plainfield,	-	1	6	76	2	-
Prescott,	-	-	10	35	-	-
South Hadley,	2	3	107	551	6	-
Southampton,	1	1	22	90	7	-
Ware,	13	140	358	522	9	-
Westhampton,	-	-	7	59	8	-
Williamsburg,	-	6	132	220	19	-
Worthington,	-	-	13	94	1	-
Totals,	20	249	2,292	5,892	140	-

County of Middlesex.

Acton,	-	-	76	282	5	-
Arlington,	1	22	453	944	17	-
Ashby,	1	1	34	119	2	-
Ashland,	-	2	75	182	2	-
Ayer,	-	5	166	291	1	-
Bedford,	2	1	46	128	1	-
Belmont,	-	6	179	386	4	-
Billerica,	3	5	134	384	2	-
Boxborough,	-	1	21	29	-	-
Burlington,	-	-	19	66	1	-
CAMBRIDGE,	56	209	6,767	6,704	115	-

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

County of Middlesex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 1.					
	Herman Keopke of Pittsfield, Social- ist Labor.	Edgar N. Whitaker of Holyoke, So- cialist.	Robert Abernethy of Uxbridge, Demo- cratic.	Robert M. Woods of Hartford, Republi- can.	Wilbur M. Puring- ton of Williams- burg, Prohibition.	All others.
Carlisle,	1	-	87	65	3	-
Chelmsford,	4	14	188	472	1	-
Concord,	-	3	291	554	-	-
Dracut,	3	8	172	321	4	-
Dunstable,	-	1	19	54	2	-
EVERETT,	47	123	1,038	2,807	27	-
Frammingham,	6	19	720	1,259	22	-
Groton,	-	12	106	246	3	-
Holliston,	2	22	128	282	3	-
Hopkinton,	1	10	240	324	5	-
Hudson,	6	22	449	567	5	-
Lexington,	1	2	179	514	1	-
Lincoln,	-	-	52	93	3	-
Littleton,	-	-	40	149	-	-
LOWELL,	69	164	5,061	7,086	105	-
MALDEN,	33	159	1,736	3,498	26	-
MARLBOROUGH,	25	42	1,002	1,496	17	-
Maynard,	4	10	237	405	3	-
MEDFORD,	14	60	913	2,157	39	-
MELROSE,	3	31	595	1,801	24	-
Natick,	8	110	843	960	19	-
NEWTON,	4	68	1,658	3,613	43	-
North Reading,	-	-	38	128	2	-
Pepperell,	-	8	190	317	4	-
Reading,	6	10	221	786	14	-
Sherborn,	-	4	42	126	5	-
Shirley,	-	13	60	134	2	-
SOMERVILLE,	32	215	2,886	6,523	127	1
Stoneham,	18	13	388	853	44	-
Stow,	-	-	38	115	-	-
Sudbury,	1	3	47	156	2	-
Tewksbury,	4	21	67	267	5	-
Townsend,	1	1	54	235	14	-
Tyngsborough,	-	-	20	84	-	-
Wakefield,	4	47	612	1,260	18	-
WALTHAM,	6	105	1,278	2,711	19	-
Watertown,	3	87	760	958	11	-
Wayland,	11	12	158	269	1	-
Westford,	1	2	86	265	9	-
Weston,	-	1	51	210	13	-
Wilmington,	-	-	44	180	4	-
Winchester,	12	23	324	585	11	-
WOBURN,	30	21	1,236	1,189	13	-
Totals,	423	1,665	32,884	55,699	960	1

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	3	1	169	378	7	-
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	1	48	145	187	-	-
Bellingham,	-	3	58	140	2	-
Braintree,	3	112	296	673	15	-
Brookline,	6	26	1,098	2,321	17	-
Canton,	-	5	352	385	2	-
Cohasset,	1	2	115	326	4	-
Dedham,	3	55	468	817	6	-
Dover,	1	1	25	63	3	-
Foxborough,	-	9	143	335	9	-

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.**

County of Norfolk—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 1.					
	Herman Keefe of Medfield, Social- ist Labor.	Edgar N. Whitaker of Hoxeac, So- cialist.	Robert Abercrombie of Greenfield, Democratic.	Robert M. Woods of Hanfield, Republi- can.	Wilbur M. Farring- ton of Williams- burg, Prohibition.	All others.
Franklin,	4	15	230	515	15	-
Holbrook,	2	68	130	335	7	-
Hyde Park,	20	105	708	1,894	30	-
Medfield,	-	-	70	217	1	-
Melway,	4	1	155	333	9	-
Mills,	-	2	42	182	3	-
Milton,	2	27	346	743	11	-
Needham,	2	21	166	452	7	-
Norfolk,	-	1	49	98	2	-
Norwood,	3	32	398	610	9	-
QUINCY,	22	306	1,340	2,453	53	-
Randolph,	2	24	404	349	4	-
Sharon,	3	3	81	222	3	-
Stoughton,	4	97	406	623	5	-
Walpole,	3	27	188	318	5	-
Wellesley,	3	13	168	416	2	-
Westwood,	-	9	30	96	1	-
Weymouth,	4	121	743	1,190	26	-
Wrentham,	-	4	44	366	1	-
Totals,	98	1,085	8,356	16,100	252	-

County of Plymouth.

Abington,	4	98	256	540	10	-
Bridgewater,	1	22	248	514	4	-
BROCKTON,	17	1,329	2,409	4,504	48	-
Carver,	1	9	27	96	2	-
Duxbury,	-	6	102	205	2	-
East Bridgewater,	1	55	143	370	11	-
Halifax,	-	-	12	66	-	-
Hanover,	3	28	48	254	4	2
Hanson,	-	21	35	134	2	-
Hingham,	2	8	284	541	15	-
Hull,	-	-	94	117	5	-
Kingston,	-	2	73	219	-	-
Lakeville,	1	2	20	92	2	-
Marion,	-	1	34	141	-	-
Marshfield,	-	-	43	207	1	-
Mattapoisett,	1	-	27	205	5	-
Middleborough,	3	8	279	745	29	-
Norwell,	-	1	46	151	1	-
Pembroke,	1	3	27	131	2	-
Plymouth,	10	73	470	1,086	9	-
Plympton,	-	3	25	70	1	-
Rochester,	-	-	26	123	3	-
Rockland,	2	168	342	733	3	-
Scituate,	1	-	106	222	7	-
Wareham,	2	13	171	289	9	-
West Bridgewater,	-	28	49	181	3	-
Whitman,	1	143	346	728	22	-
Totals,	51	2,041	5,742	12,654	200	2

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	451	2,110	49,006	38,418	408	-
CHELSEA,	25	216	1,757	3,242	45	-
Revere,	24	42	666	1,128	17	-
Winthrop,	5	8	258	887	14	-
Totals,	505	2,376	51,686	43,675	484	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 1.				
	Herman Knepple of Fitchburg, Social- ist Labor.	Edgar N. Whitaker of Holyoke, So- cialist.	Robert Abercrombie of Greenfield, Democratic.	Robert M. Woods of Hatfield, Republi- can.	Wilbur M. Farring- ton of Williams- burg, Prohibition.
Ashburnham,	-	-	70	205	3
Athol,	3	51	298	978	14
Anburn,	-	4	85	191	4
Barre,	-	1	49	237	8
Berlin,	1	1	17	127	3
Blackstone,	4	4	532	421	5
Bolton,	1	2	13	91	9
Boylston,	-	-	10	80	-
Brookfield,	-	1	136	239	1
Charlton,	1	5	70	251	4
Clinton,	6	170	922	1,214	13
Dana,	-	-	24	101	2
Douglas,	-	-	121	182	3
Dudley,	2	19	149	204	1
FITCHBURG,	33	379	1,480	2,603	32
Gardner,	17	15	474	1,307	25
Grafton,	3	28	135	407	11
Hardwick,	3	7	87	208	-
Harvard,	1	5	56	112	1
Holden,	1	2	65	241	4
Hopedale,	1	10	46	406	3
Hubbardston,	1	1	24	150	4
Lancaster,	-	4	40	226	9
Leicester,	2	4	233	334	6
Leominster,	12	102	534	1,637	14
Lunenburg,	1	7	21	145	1
Mendon,	2	8	29	109	4
Millford,	18	68	960	923	16
Millbury,	1	4	249	472	3
New Braintree,	-	-	21	52	1
North Brookfield,	3	1	130	298	3
Northborough,	1	16	52	214	4
Northbridge,	3	7	301	663	30
Oakham,	-	-	20	64	1
Oxford,	2	12	107	317	3
Paxton,	-	-	9	56	3
Petersham,	-	-	43	107	-
Phillipston,	-	2	9	74	1
Princeton,	-	-	7	110	-
Royalston,	-	1	20	117	4
Rutland,	-	-	39	115	3
Shrewsbury,	1	3	45	253	5
Southborough,	-	2	98	133	5
Southbridge,	9	28	635	789	4
Spencer,	-	-	429	713	11
Sterling,	-	1	27	169	2
Sturbridge,	-	-	94	197	4
Sutton,	3	2	126	213	8
Templeton,	-	8	131	398	16
Upton,	-	4	84	300	3
Uxbridge,	4	2	220	378	13
Warren,	4	33	195	356	5
Webster,	5	62	424	756	2
West Boylston,	-	-	29	141	3
West Brookfield,	-	18	83	145	-
Westborough,	5	5	237	489	9
Westminster,	-	3	42	204	7
Winchendon,	3	4	266	688	11
WORCESTER,	121	286	6,396	11,829	174
Totals,	278	1,397	17,033	34,124	517

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.**

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 1.					
	Herman Keopke of Pittsfield, Social- ist Labor.	Edgar N. Whitaker of Holyoke, So- cialist.	Robert Abercrombie of Greenfield, Democratic.	Robert M. Woods of Hartford, Republi- can.	Wilbur M. Partridge of Williamsburg, Prohibition.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	15	35	900	3,638	77	-
BERKSHIRE,	119	365	5,799	9,309	155	1
BRISTOL,	230	724	11,108	18,743	344	-
DUKES,	5	9	120	602	13	-
ESSEX,	409	2,360	18,568	36,981	862	-
FRANKLIN,	13	216	1,671	5,034	84	11
HAMPDEN,	179	1,114	9,364	14,969	201	1
HAMPSHIRE,	29	249	2,292	5,892	140	-
MIDDLESEX,	423	1,666	32,384	55,899	950	1
NANTUCKET,	3	1	169	373	7	-
NORFOLK,	93	1,085	8,356	16,100	252	-
PLYMOUTH,	51	2,041	5,742	12,654	200	2
SUFFOLK,	505	2,376	51,686	43,675	484	-
WORCESTER,	278	1,397	17,083	34,124	517	-
TOTALS,	2,852	13,587	165,683	257,788	4,286	16

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.					
	Henry Nottle of Holyoke, Social- ist Labor.	Alva E. Benton of Springfield, So- cialist.	William F. Hayes of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Norman P. Wood of Northfield, Re- publican.	Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Prohibition.	Alvin M. Shaw of East Long- meadow, People's Party. All others.
Barnstable,	4	2	212	650	8	5
Bourne,	-	1	50	200	12	1
Brewster,	1	-	23	123	4	-
Chatham,	1	-	45	272	7	-
Dennis,	2	2	52	327	5	-
Eastham,	-	2	16	65	6	-
Falmouth,	1	1	95	491	4	1
Harwich,	2	-	82	274	9	5
Mashpee,	-	-	2	59	2	-
Orleans,	1	1	86	145	1	-
Provincetown,	2	1	109	393	6	3
Sandwich,	1	21	73	158	9	-
Truro,	-	2	11	83	1	-
Wellfleet,	1	2	33	160	2	-
Yarmouth,	-	-	61	239	1	-
Totals,	16	35	900	3,638	77	15

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	25	121	462	829	6	1
Alford,	-	-	34	19	-	-
Becket,	-	1	58	103	7	-
Cheshire,	-	-	109	131	1	-
Clarksburg,	-	4	21	99	1	1
Dalton,	2	34	200	339	11	2
Egremont,	-	-	51	106	2	-
Florida,	1	-	8	46	-	-
Great Barrington,	7	17	485	606	12	5
Hancock,	-	-	18	54	4	1
Hinsdale,	1	1	110	104	7	-
Lanesborough,	1	-	37	106	-	-
Lee,	3	4	312	388	9	2
Lenox,	3	11	239	204	2	-
Monterey,	-	-	21	66	-	-
Mount Washington,	-	-	3	13	-	-
New Ashford,	-	-	8	22	-	-
New Marlborough,	-	1	65	124	7	-
NORTH ADAMS,	24	99	1,094	1,736	29	44
Otis,	1	-	21	75	1	-
Peru,	-	-	25	29	1	-
PITTSFIELD,	44	66	1,706	2,728	19	10
Richmond,	-	-	29	64	3	1
Sandisfield,	-	1	39	73	-	-
Savoy,	-	-	26	71	1	-
Sheffield,	-	2	118	188	3	1
Stockbridge,	4	1	130	223	4	2
Tyringham,	-	-	24	49	2	1
Washington,	-	-	17	40	-	-
West Stockbridge,	1	-	85	121	1	-
Williamstown,	2	1	220	481	20	4
Windsor,	-	1	21	73	2	-
Totals,	119	365	5,799	9,310	155	75

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.						
	Henry Noffke of Holyoke, Social- ist Labor.	Alva E. Fenton of Springfield, So- cialist.	William P. Hayes of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Norman P. Wood of Northfield, Re- publican.	Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Prohibition.	Alvin M. Shaw of East Long- meadow, Peoples Party.	All others.
Acnahnet,	-	1	16	123	1	-	-
Attleborough,	5	79	389	1,319	42	4	-
Berkley,	-	-	7	120	1	-	-
Dartmouth,	1	5	41	286	9	-	-
Dighton,	-	2	33	173	4	-	-
Easton,	2	39	270	510	7	8	-
Fairhaven,	1	2	136	371	7	-	-
FALL RIVER,	75	223	5,382	5,691	80	48	-
Freetown,	-	-	12	134	1	-	-
Mansfield,	-	6	144	463	30	2	-
NEW BEDFORD,	86	255	2,564	4,128	74	12	-
North Attleborough,	34	44	273	983	22	13	-
Norton,	-	1	41	237	3	-	-
Raynham,	-	-	30	182	5	-	-
Rehoboth,	2	-	13	174	3	-	-
Seekonk,	2	-	38	157	3	-	-
Somerset,	-	1	67	216	6	1	-
Swansea,	-	8	40	211	6	1	-
TAUNTON,	22	58	1,600	3,083	33	7	-
Westport,	-	-	27	183	8	-	-
Totals,	230	724	11,103	18,743	344	92	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	-	1	11	31	3	-	-
Cottage City,	1	-	25	115	1	1	-
Edgartown,	1	1	83	188	-	-	-
Gay Head,	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Gosnold,	-	-	2	13	1	-	-
Tisbury,	3	7	31	149	4	1	-
West Tisbury,	-	-	18	70	3	-	-
Totals,	5	9	120	600	12	2	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	4	85	469	1,065	12	-	-
Andover,	3	17	271	770	14	7	-
BEVERLY,	13	47	573	1,620	63	7	-
Boxford,	-	-	25	101	3	-	-
Danvers,	10	57	378	943	14	5	-
Essex,	3	5	88	237	3	2	-
Georgetown,	1	17	109	245	3	1	-
GLOUCESTER,	19	78	826	2,434	23	14	-
Groveland,	5	20	141	329	6	3	-
Hamilton,	-	3	43	174	5	-	-
HAVENHILL,	22	764	1,341	3,667	65	15	-
Ipawich,	2	1	208	486	25	2	-
LAWRENCE,	70	337	4,283	4,502	84	19	-
LYNN,	121	390	3,905	7,367	259	72	-
Lynnfield,	-	-	27	107	6	1	-
Manchester,	3	4	134	295	11	1	-
Marblehead,	13	45	602	966	10	8	-
Merrimac,	-	13	89	287	10	-	-
Methuen,	9	59	212	955	35	7	-
Middleton,	1	-	25	110	-	-	-
Nahant,	-	-	97	185	1	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Essex—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.						
	Henry Nofke of Holyoke, Social- ist Labor.	Alva E. Fenton of Springfield, So- cialist.	William P. Hayes of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Norman P. Wood of Northfield, Re- publican.	Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Prohibition.	Alvin M. Shaw of East Long- meadow, Peoples Party.	All others.
Newbury,	1	12	35	215	1	1	-
NEWBURYPORT,	5	103	817	1,543	12	11	-
North Andover,	6	11	158	535	7	2	-
Peabody,	24	35	835	1,188	24	4	-
Rockport,	19	69	136	439	35	5	-
Rowley,	-	4	64	204	1	1	-
SALEM,	46	95	2,120	3,999	35	8	-
Salisbury,	1	4	82	196	5	1	-
Saugus,	5	61	182	771	38	2	-
Swampscott,	2	18	168	704	24	9	-
Topsfield,	1	1	41	164	6	3	-
Wenham,	-	-	34	127	3	-	-
West Newbury,	-	13	41	192	19	1	-
Totals,	408	2,362	18,564	36,977	862	212	-

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	-	-	26	141	2	-	-
Bernardston,	-	2	35	110	1	1	-
Buckland,	1	1	89	195	2	3	-
Charlemont,	-	1	25	161	-	-	-
Colrain,	-	1	27	188	4	-	-
Conway,	-	1	42	144	4	-	-
Deerfield,	-	1	75	244	6	2	-
Erving,	-	17	36	120	-	1	-
Gill,	-	2	24	104	-	1	-
Greenfield,	1	51	461	1,002	20	7	-
Hawley,	-	-	8	58	-	-	-
Heath,	-	-	12	61	-	-	-
Leverett,	-	1	9	56	1	-	-
Leyden,	-	-	20	55	-	-	-
Monroe,	-	-	10	30	-	-	-
Montague,	7	85	348	572	10	10	-
New Salem,	-	1	16	66	4	-	-
Northfield,	1	1	66	205	6	3	-
Orange,	-	48	176	862	12	-	-
Rowe,	-	-	10	62	4	-	-
Shelburne,	-	1	37	232	2	1	-
Shutesbury,	-	-	8	40	-	-	-
Sunderland,	-	-	21	113	4	-	-
Warwick,	2	1	19	59	-	1	-
Wendell,	1	-	27	49	1	-	-
Whately,	-	2	49	105	1	-	-
Totals,	13	217	1,671	5,084	84	30	-

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	1	10	163	257	2	3	-
Blandford,	1	-	34	87	2	-	-
Brimfield,	-	3	35	91	1	-	-
Chester,	-	4	50	123	2	-	-
CHICOPEE,	10	125	950	1,249	15	18	-
East Longmeadow,	-	4	32	103	4	3	-
Granville,	-	-	44	81	3	-	-
Hampden,	1	1	49	96	3	-	-
Holland,	-	-	3	23	-	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Hampden — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.						
	Henry Norfolk of Holyoke, Social- ist Labor.	Alva E. Fenton of Springfield, So- cialist.	William P. Hayes of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Norman P. Wood of Northfield, Re- publican.	Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Prohibition.	Alvin M. Shaw of East Long- meadow, Peoples Party.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	99	210	2,540	2,902	41	50	-
Longmeadow,	-	5	51	92	1	1	-
Ludlow,	2	4	74	214	4	-	-
Monson,	-	7	196	447	8	-	-
Montgomery,	-	-	8	35	-	-	-
Palmer,	5	29	349	591	13	-	-
Russell,	-	-	32	54	-	-	-
Southwick,	-	-	62	107	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD,	51	647	3,377	6,159	78	53	-
Tolland,	-	-	10	26	-	-	-
Wales,	2	2	34	85	-	-	-
West Springfield,	4	34	364	704	5	2	-
Westfield,	8	41	876	1,247	12	14	-
Wilbraham,	1	-	47	135	2	-	-
Totals,	185	1,126	9,370	14,988	196	144	-

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	-	2	163	566	13	4	-
Belchertown,	1	1	69	182	6	-	-
Chesterfield,	-	-	16	115	1	-	-
Cummington,	-	-	21	113	7	1	-
Easthampton,	3	18	269	632	14	4	-
Enfield,	-	2	17	155	2	-	-
Goshen,	-	-	1	44	4	-	-
Granby,	-	1	26	80	3	1	-
Greenwich,	1	-	12	56	-	-	-
Hadley,	-	8	42	230	2	1	-
Hatfield,	-	1	96	154	3	-	-
Huntington,	-	3	95	125	1	2	-
Middlefield,	-	1	11	40	2	-	-
NORTHAMPTON,	8	60	788	1,712	28	14	-
Pelham,	-	-	11	41	3	1	-
Plainfield,	-	1	6	76	2	-	-
Prescott,	-	-	10	35	-	-	-
South Hadley,	2	8	107	551	6	1	-
Southampton,	1	1	22	89	7	-	-
Ware,	13	140	358	522	9	3	-
Westhampton,	-	-	7	59	8	-	-
Williamsburg,	-	6	132	220	19	-	-
Worthington,	-	-	13	94	1	-	-
Totals,	29	248	2,292	5,891	141	32	-

County of Middlesex.

Action,	-	-	76	282	5	-	-
Arlington,	1	22	453	944	17	5	-
Ashby,	1	1	34	119	2	-	-
Ashland,	-	2	75	182	2	5	-
Ayer,	-	5	166	291	1	-	-
Bedford,	2	1	46	128	1	2	-
Belmont,	-	6	179	386	4	-	-
Billerica,	3	5	134	384	2	-	-
Boxborough,	-	1	21	29	-	-	-
Burlington,	-	-	19	66	1	-	-
CAMBRIDGE,	56	209	6,767	6,704	115	31	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Middlesex—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.					
	Henry Norris of Holyoke, Social- ist Labor.	Alva E. Fenton of Springfield, So- cialist.	William P. Hayes of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Norman P. Wood of Northfield, Re- publican.	Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Prohibition.	Alvin M. Shaw of East Long- meadow, Peoples Party. All others.
Carlisle,	1	-	87	65	2	-
Chelmsford,	4	14	188	472	2	-
Concord,	-	3	291	554	2	-
Dracut,	3	3	172	321	4	-
Dunstable,	-	1	19	54	2	-
EVERETT,	47	123	1,053	2,807	61	-
Framlingham,	6	19	720	1,259	23	-
Groton,	-	12	106	246	3	-
Holliston,	2	22	128	282	9	-
Hopkinton,	1	10	240	324	5	-
Hudson,	6	22	449	567	5	-
Lexington,	-	2	179	514	3	-
Lincoln,	1	1	52	93	3	-
Littleton,	-	-	40	149	-	-
LOWELL,	69	164	5,661	7,086	105	-
MALDEN,	33	159	1,737	5,492	86	-
MARLBOROUGH,	25	42	1,002	1,486	17	-
Maynard,	4	10	237	405	3	-
MELFORD,	14	60	913	2,187	39	-
MELROSE,	3	31	595	1,902	24	-
Natick,	3	110	843	950	19	-
NEWTON,	4	68	1,658	3,613	43	-
North Reading,	-	-	23	128	2	-
Pepperell,	-	8	190	317	4	-
Reading,	6	10	221	786	14	-
Sherborn,	-	4	42	126	5	-
Shirley,	-	18	60	134	2	-
SOMERVILLE,	32	215	2,865	6,328	137	-
Stonham,	18	13	388	853	44	-
Stow,	-	-	33	115	-	-
Sudbury,	1	3	47	156	2	-
Tewksbury,	4	21	67	267	5	-
Townsend,	1	1	54	235	14	-
Tyngsborough,	-	-	20	84	-	-
Wakefield,	4	47	612	1,290	18	-
WALTHAM,	6	105	1,278	2,711	19	-
Watertown,	3	37	760	952	11	-
Wayland,	11	12	159	269	1	-
Westford,	-	2	86	205	9	-
Weston,	-	1	51	210	13	-
Wilmington,	-	1	44	180	4	-
Winchester,	12	23	324	885	11	-
WOBURN,	30	21	1,236	1,189	13	-
Totals,	423	1,665	32,885	55,699	950	236

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	3	2	170	378	7	2
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	1	48	145	187	-	3
Bellingham,	-	3	61	140	2	-
Braintree,	3	112	296	678	15	2
Brookline,	6	26	1,068	2,321	17	3
Canton,	-	5	352	385	2	-
Cohasset,	1	9	115	328	4	-
Dedham,	3	54	463	817	6	1
Dover,	1	1	25	63	3	-
Foxborough,	-	9	143	335	9	2

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Norfolk — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.						
	Henry Norfolk of Holyoke, Socialist Labor.	Alva E. Fenton of Springfield, Socialist.	William P. Hayes of Springfield, Democratic.	Norman P. Wood of Springfield, Republican.	Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Prohibition.	Alvin M. Shaw of East Longmeadow, People's Party.	All others.
Franklin,	4	15	230	515	15	1	-
Holbrook,	2	66	130	335	7	1	-
Hyde Park,	20	105	703	1,393	30	3	-
Medfield,	-	-	70	217	1	1	-
Medway,	4	1	155	322	9	2	-
Mills,	-	2	42	132	3	-	-
Milton,	2	27	346	743	11	4	-
Needham,	2	21	166	452	7	3	-
Norfolk,	-	1	49	98	2	1	-
Norwood,	3	32	396	610	9	3	-
QUINCY,	22	206	1,340	2,453	53	8	-
Randolph,	2	24	404	349	4	-	-
Sharon,	1	5	81	222	3	1	-
Stoughton,	4	97	406	623	5	2	-
Walpole,	3	27	188	318	5	2	-
Wellesley,	3	13	168	416	2	1	-
Westwood,	-	9	30	98	1	1	-
Weymouth,	4	121	743	1,190	26	3	-
Wrentham,	-	4	44	366	1	-	-
Totals,	91	1,036	8,358	16,099	252	50	-

County of Plymouth.

Abington,	4	93	256	540	10	-	-
Bridgewater,	1	22	248	514	4	1	-
BROCKTON,	17	1,329	2,409	4,499	48	19	-
Carver,	1	9	27	86	2	1	-
Duxbury,	-	6	102	205	2	1	-
East Bridgewater,	1	55	143	370	9	3	-
Hallifax,	-	-	12	66	-	-	-
Hanover,	3	28	48	254	4	2	2
Hanson,	-	21	35	134	2	1	-
Hingham,	2	8	244	541	15	2	-
Hull,	-	-	94	117	5	-	-
Kingston,	-	2	73	219	-	7	-
Lakeville,	1	2	20	92	2	-	-
Marion,	-	1	34	141	-	-	-
Marshfield,	-	-	43	207	1	-	-
Mattapoli-sett,	1	-	27	205	5	1	-
Middleborough,	3	8	279	745	29	7	-
Norwell,	-	1	46	151	1	-	-
Pembroke,	1	3	27	131	2	-	-
Plymouth,	10	73	470	1,086	9	2	-
Plympton,	-	3	25	70	1	-	-
Rochester,	-	-	26	123	3	-	-
Rockland,	2	193	342	733	3	48	-
Scituate,	1	-	105	222	7	3	-
Wareham,	2	13	171	289	9	1	-
West Bridgewater,	-	28	49	181	3	-	-
Whitman,	1	143	346	728	22	5	-
Totals,	51	2,041	5,741	12,649	198	104	2

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	450	2,109	49,005	38,418	409	174	-
CHELSEA,	25	216	1,757	3,242	45	8	-
Revere,	24	42	686	1,128	17	4	-
Winthrop,	5	8	258	887	14	2	-
Totals,	504	2,375	51,696	43,675	485	188	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.						
	Henry Nofke of Holyoke, Social- ist Labor.	Alva E. Fenton of Springfield, So- cialist.	William P. Hayes of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Norman P. Wood of Northfield, Re- publican.	Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Prohibition.	Alvin M. Shaw of East Long- meadow, Peoples Party.	All others.
Ashburnham,	-	-	70	905	3	-	-
Athol,	3	51	293	978	14	-	-
Auburn,	-	4	85	191	4	-	-
Barre,	-	1	49	237	3	-	-
Berlin,	1	1	17	127	5	-	-
Blackstone,	4	4	532	421	5	4	-
Bolton,	1	2	13	91	9	1	-
Boyleston,	-	-	10	80	-	-	-
Brookfield,	-	1	136	239	1	-	-
Charlton,	1	5	70	251	4	-	-
Clinton,	6	170	822	1,214	13	4	-
Dana,	-	-	24	101	2	1	-
Douglas,	-	-	121	182	2	-	-
Dudley,	2	19	149	304	1	-	-
FITCHBURG,	83	379	1,480	2,603	32	5	-
Gardner,	17	15	474	1,307	25	2	-
Grafton,	3	23	135	407	11	1	-
Hardwick,	3	7	87	208	-	-	-
Harvard,	1	5	56	112	1	-	-
Holden,	1	2	65	241	4	-	-
Hopedale,	1	10	46	406	3	-	-
Hubbardston,	1	1	24	150	4	-	-
Lancaster,	-	4	40	226	2	-	-
Leicester,	2	4	233	334	6	3	-
Leominster,	12	102	534	1,637	14	2	-
Lunenburg,	1	21	145	1	1	-	-
Mendon,	2	8	29	109	4	-	-
Milford,	18	63	961	925	16	1	-
Millbury,	1	4	249	472	3	5	-
New Braintree,	-	-	21	52	1	-	-
North Brookfield,	3	1	130	293	3	2	-
Northborough,	1	16	52	214	4	-	-
Northbridge,	3	7	302	662	20	-	-
Oakham,	-	-	20	64	1	-	-
Oxford,	2	12	107	317	8	-	-
Paxton,	-	-	9	56	3	-	-
Petersham,	-	-	43	107	-	-	-
Phillipston,	-	2	9	74	1	-	-
Princeton,	-	-	7	110	-	1	-
Royalston,	-	1	20	117	4	-	-
Rutland,	-	-	39	115	3	1	-
Shrewsbury,	1	3	45	253	5	-	-
Southborough,	-	2	98	138	5	1	-
Southbridge,	9	28	635	782	4	2	-
Spencer,	-	-	429	713	11	5	-
Sterling,	-	1	27	169	2	-	-
Sturbridge,	-	-	94	197	4	-	-
Sutton,	3	2	128	213	8	3	-
Templeton,	-	8	131	398	16	-	-
Upton,	-	4	84	300	3	-	-
Uxbridge,	4	2	220	373	13	1	-
Warren,	4	33	195	356	5	-	-
Webster,	5	62	424	756	2	6	-
West Boylston,	-	-	29	141	3	1	-
West Brookfield,	-	18	83	145	-	-	-
Westborough,	5	5	227	489	9	2	-
Westminster,	-	3	42	204	7	1	-
Winchendon,	3	4	266	683	11	2	-
WORCESTER,	121	286	6,296	11,829	174	46	-
Totals,	278	1,307	17,035	34,123	517	105	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.						
	Henry Keffe of Holyoke, Social- ist Labor.	Alva E. Fenton of Springfield, So- cialist.	William P. Hayes of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Norman P. Wood of Northfield, Re- publican.	Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, Prohibition.	Alvin M. Shaw of East Long- meadow, Peoples Party.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	16	35	900	8,638	77	15	-
BERKSHIRE,	119	365	5,799	9,310	155	75	-
BRISTOL,	230	734	11,103	18,743	344	92	-
DUKES,	5	9	130	600	12	2	-
ESSEX,	408	2,362	18,564	36,977	862	212	-
FRANKLIN,	13	217	1,671	5,084	84	30	-
HAMPDEN,	185	1,126	9,370	14,388	196	144	-
HAMPSHIRE,	29	248	2,222	5,391	141	32	-
MIDDLESEX,	423	1,665	32,885	55,699	960	236	-
NANTUCKET,	3	2	170	378	7	2	-
NORFOLK,	91	1,036	5,358	16,099	252	50	-
PLYMOUTH,	51	2,041	5,741	12,649	198	104	2
SUFFOLK,	504	2,375	51,686	43,675	455	188	-
WORCESTER,	278	1,397	17,085	34,123	517	106	-
TOTALS,	2,355	13,602	165,694	257,754	4,230	1,237	2

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 3.						
	John A. Fredrickson of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Louis F. Weiss of Worcester, Social- ist.	James E. Estabrook of Worcester, Democratic.	Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Re- publican.	Richard D. Murphy of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Francis Leander King of Worcester, Peoples Party.	All others.
Barnstable,	4	2	212	650	8	5	-
Bourne,	-	1	50	200	12	1	-
Brewster,	1	-	23	122	4	-	-
Chatham,	1	-	45	272	7	-	-
Dennis,	2	2	52	327	5	-	-
Eastham,	-	2	16	65	6	-	-
Falmouth,	1	1	95	491	4	1	-
Harwich,	2	-	82	274	9	5	-
Mashpee,	-	-	2	59	2	-	-
Orleans,	1	1	36	145	1	-	-
Provincetown,	2	1	109	393	6	3	-
Sandwich,	1	21	78	158	9	-	-
Truro,	-	2	11	83	1	-	-
Wellfleet,	1	2	33	160	2	-	-
Yarmouth,	-	-	61	239	1	-	-
Totals,	16	35	900	3,638	77	15	-

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	25	121	462	829	6	1	-
Alford,	-	-	34	19	-	-	-
Becket,	-	1	58	103	7	-	-
Cheshire,	-	-	109	131	1	-	-
Clarksburg,	-	4	21	99	1	1	-
Dalton,	2	34	200	339	11	2	-
Egremont,	-	-	51	106	2	-	-
Florida,	1	-	8	46	-	-	-
Great Barrington,	7	17	485	606	13	5	-
Hancock,	-	-	18	54	4	1	-
Hinsdale,	1	1	110	104	7	-	-
Lanesborough,	1	-	37	106	-	-	-
Lee,	3	4	312	388	9	2	-
Lenox,	3	11	239	204	2	-	-
Monterey,	-	-	21	66	-	-	-
Mount Washington,	-	-	3	13	-	-	-
New Ashford,	-	-	8	22	-	-	-
New Marlborough,	-	1	68	124	7	-	-
NORTH ADAMS,	24	99	1,094	1,736	29	44	-
Otis,	1	-	21	75	1	-	-
Peru,	-	-	25	29	1	-	-
PITTSFIELD,	44	66	1,706	2,723	19	10	-
Richmond,	-	-	29	64	3	1	-
Sandisfield,	-	1	39	73	-	-	-
Savoy,	-	-	28	71	1	-	-
Sheffield,	-	2	118	183	3	1	-
Stockbridge,	4	1	180	223	4	2	-
Tyringham,	-	-	24	49	2	1	-
Washington,	-	-	17	40	-	-	-
West Stockbridge,	1	-	85	121	1	-	-
Williamstown,	2	1	220	481	20	4	-
Windsor,	-	1	21	73	2	-	-
Totals,	119	365	5,799	9,310	155	75	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 3.						
	John A. Fredrickson of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Louis F. Weiss of Worcester, Social- ist.	James E. Estabrook of Worcester, Democratic.	Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Re- publican.	Richard D. Murphy of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Francis Leander Knight of Waver- sham, Peoples Party.	All others.
Acushnet,	-	1	16	133	1	-	-
Attleborough,	5	79	389	1,319	43	4	-
Berkley,	-	-	7	130	1	-	-
Dartmouth,	1	5	41	286	9	-	-
Dighton,	-	2	33	173	4	-	-
Easton,	2	39	270	510	7	3	-
Fairhaven,	1	2	126	871	7	-	-
FALL RIVER,	75	223	5,333	5,691	80	48	-
Freetown,	-	-	12	134	1	1	-
Mansfield,	-	6	144	463	30	9	-
NEW BEDFORD,	86	255	2,564	4,128	74	12	-
North Attleborough,	34	44	273	983	22	13	-
Norton,	-	1	41	237	3	-	-
Raynham,	-	-	20	183	5	-	-
Rehoboth,	2	-	13	174	3	-	-
Seekonk,	-	-	33	167	2	-	-
Somerset,	2	1	67	216	6	1	-
Swansea,	-	8	40	211	6	1	-
TAUNTON,	23	58	1,600	3,083	33	7	-
Westport,	-	-	27	183	8	-	-
Totals,	230	724	11,108	18,743	344	92	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	-	1	11	31	3	-	-
Cottage City,	1	-	25	117	2	1	-
Edgartown,	1	1	33	188	-	-	-
Gay Head,	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Gosnold,	-	-	2	13	1	-	-
Tisbury,	3	7	31	149	4	1	-
West Tisbury,	-	-	18	70	3	-	-
Totals,	5	9	120	602	13	2	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	4	85	469	1,065	12	-	-
Andover,	3	17	271	770	14	7	-
BEVERLY,	13	46	572	1,622	63	7	-
Boxford,	-	-	25	101	3	-	-
Danvers,	10	57	378	943	14	5	-
Essex,	2	5	88	237	3	2	-
Georgetown,	1	17	109	245	3	1	-
GLOUCESTER,	19	73	826	2,434	23	14	-
Groveland,	5	20	141	229	6	3	-
Hamilton,	-	3	43	174	5	-	-
HAVERHILL,	22	764	1,341	3,667	65	15	-
Ipswich,	2	1	208	486	25	2	-
LAWRENCE,	70	337	4,288	4,502	84	19	-
LYNN,	121	399	3,906	7,367	250	72	-
Lynnfield,	-	-	27	107	6	1	-
Manchester,	3	4	134	295	11	1	-
Marblehead,	13	45	602	966	10	8	-
Merrimac,	-	13	89	287	10	-	-
Methuen,	9	59	212	955	35	7	-
Middleton,	1	-	25	110	-	-	-
Nahant,	-	-	97	135	1	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Essex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 3.					
	John A. Fredrickson of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Louis F. Weiss of Worcester, Social- ist.	James E. Estabrook of Worcester, De- mocratic.	Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Re- publican.	Richard D. Murphy of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Francis Leander King of Worcester, Peoples Party.
Newbury,	1	12	35	215	1	1
NEWBURYPORT,	5	103	817	1,543	12	11
North Andover,	6	11	158	535	7	2
Peabody,	24	35	835	1,138	24	4
Rockport,	19	59	138	439	35	5
Rowley,	-	4	64	204	1	1
SALEM,	46	95	2,120	3,999	35	8
Salisbury,	1	4	82	196	5	1
Saugus,	5	61	182	771	38	2
Swampscott,	2	18	168	704	24	9
Topsfield,	1	1	41	164	6	3
Wenham,	-	-	34	127	3	-
West Newbury,	-	13	41	192	19	1
Totals,	408	2,361	18,563	36,979	862	212

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	-	-	26	141	2	-
Bernardston,	-	2	35	110	1	1
Buckland,	1	1	89	195	2	3
Charlemont,	-	1	25	161	-	-
Colrain,	-	1	27	188	4	-
Conway,	-	1	42	144	4	-
Deerfield,	-	1	75	244	6	2
Erving,	-	17	36	120	-	1
Gill,	-	2	24	104	-	1
Greenfield,	1	51	461	1,002	20	7
Hawley,	-	-	3	58	-	-
Heath,	-	-	12	61	-	-
Leverett,	-	1	9	56	1	-
Leyden,	-	-	20	55	-	-
Monroe,	-	-	10	30	-	-
Montague,	7	85	348	572	10	10
New Salem,	-	1	16	66	4	-
Northfield,	1	1	66	205	6	3
Orange,	-	48	176	862	12	-
Rowe,	-	-	10	63	4	-
Shelburne,	-	1	37	232	2	1
Shutesbury,	-	-	8	40	-	-
Sunderland,	-	-	21	113	4	-
Warwick,	2	1	19	59	-	1
Wendell,	1	-	27	49	1	-
Whately,	-	2	49	105	1	-
Totals,	13	217	1,671	5,034	84	30

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	1	10	163	357	2	3
Blandford,	1	-	34	87	2	-
Brimfield,	-	3	35	91	1	-
Chester,	-	4	50	123	2	-
CHICOPPE,	10	125	950	1,249	12	30
East Longmeadow,	-	4	32	103	4	3
Granville,	-	-	44	81	2	-
Hampden,	1	1	49	96	2	-
Holland,	-	-	3	23	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Hampden — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 3.						
	John A. Fredrickson of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Louis F. Welles of Worcester, Social- ist.	James E. Estabrook of Worcester, Democratic.	Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Re- publican.	Richard D. Murphy of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Francis Leander King of Worcester, Peoples Party.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	99	310	2,540	2,902	48	48	-
Longmeadow,	-	5	51	92	1	1	-
Ludlow,	2	4	74	214	4	-	-
Monson,	-	7	196	447	8	-	-
Montgomery,	-	-	8	35	-	-	-
Palmer,	5	29	849	591	13	-	-
Russell,	-	-	32	84	-	-	-
Southwick,	-	-	53	107	2	-	-
SPRINGFIELD,	45	634	3,372	6,181	78	56	-
Tolland,	-	-	10	26	-	-	-
Wales,	2	2	34	85	-	-	-
West Springfield,	4	34	364	704	5	2	-
Westfield,	8	42	875	1,245	12	14	-
Wilbraham,	1	-	47	135	2	-	-
Totals,	179	1,114	9,364	14,958	195	147	-

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	-	2	163	566	13	4	-
Belchertown,	1	1	69	182	6	-	-
Chesterfield,	-	-	16	115	1	-	-
Cummington,	-	-	21	113	7	1	-
Easthampton,	3	18	269	632	14	4	-
Enfield,	-	2	17	156	2	-	-
Goshen,	-	-	1	44	4	-	-
Granby,	-	1	26	80	8	1	-
Greenwich,	1	-	12	56	-	-	-
Hadley,	-	3	42	230	2	1	-
Hatfield,	-	1	96	154	3	-	-
Huntington,	-	3	96	128	1	2	-
Middlefield,	-	1	11	40	2	-	-
NORTHAMPTON,	8	60	788	1,712	28	14	-
Pelham,	-	-	11	41	3	1	-
Plainfield,	-	1	6	76	2	-	-
Prescott,	-	-	10	35	-	-	-
South Hadley,	2	8	107	551	6	1	-
Southampton,	1	1	32	89	7	-	-
Ware,	13	140	333	522	9	3	-
Westhampton,	-	-	7	59	8	-	-
Williamsburg,	-	6	132	220	19	-	-
Worthington,	-	-	13	94	1	-	-
Totals,	29	248	2,292	5,801	141	32	-

County of Middlesex.

Acton,	-	-	76	282	5	-	-
Arlington,	-	22	453	944	17	5	-
Ashby,	1	1	34	119	2	-	-
Ashland,	-	2	75	182	2	5	-
Ayer,	-	5	166	291	1	-	-
Bedford,	2	1	46	123	1	2	-
Belmont,	-	6	179	386	4	-	-
Billerica,	3	5	134	334	2	-	-
Boxborough,	-	1	21	29	-	-	-
Burlington,	-	-	19	66	1	-	-
CAMBRIDGE,	56	209	6,767	6,704	116	31	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Middlesex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 3.						
	John A. Fredrickson of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Louis F. Weiss of Worcester, Social- ist.	James F. Estabrook of Worcester, Democrat.	Calvin D. Paige of Bedford, Re- publican.	Richard D. Murphy of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Francis Leander King of Worces- ter, Peoples Party.	All others.
Carlisle	1	-	37	65	2	-	-
Chelmsford	4	14	183	472	3	1	-
Concord	-	3	291	554	4	2	-
Dracut	3	3	172	321	1	1	-
Dunstable	-	1	19	54	2	-	-
EVERETT	47	123	1,053	2,867	61	23	-
Frammingham	6	19	720	1,259	22	13	-
Groton	-	12	106	246	3	-	-
Holliston	2	22	128	282	9	1	-
Hopkinton	1	10	240	324	5	1	-
Hudson	6	22	449	567	6	2	-
Lexington	1	2	179	514	3	-	-
Lincoln	-	1	52	93	-	-	-
Littleton	-	-	40	149	-	-	-
LOWELL	69	164	5,661	7,086	105	27	-
MALDEN	33	159	1,737	3,492	86	13	-
MARLBOROUGH	25	42	1,002	1,486	17	4	-
Maynard	4	10	257	406	3	1	-
MEDFORD	14	60	913	2,187	39	9	-
MELROSE	3	31	595	1,801	24	4	-
Natick	8	110	843	950	19	5	-
NEWTON	4	68	1,653	3,613	43	7	-
North Reading	-	-	23	128	2	-	-
Pepperell	-	8	190	317	4	-	-
Reading	6	10	221	786	14	7	-
Sherborn	-	4	42	126	5	-	-
Shirley	-	13	60	134	2	-	-
SOMERVILLE	32	215	2,885	6,328	137	23	-
Stoneham	18	13	388	853	44	2	-
Stow	-	-	33	116	-	-	-
Sudbury	1	3	47	156	-	1	-
Tewksbury	4	21	67	267	5	-	-
Townsend	1	1	54	235	14	-	-
Tyngsborough	-	-	20	84	-	1	-
Wakefield	4	47	612	1,260	18	9	-
WALTHAM	6	106	1,378	2,711	19	4	-
Watertown	3	37	760	858	11	3	-
Wayland	11	12	159	269	1	-	-
Westford	1	2	66	265	9	1	-
Weston	-	1	51	210	13	-	-
Wilmington	-	-	44	180	4	-	-
Winchester	12	23	324	885	11	1	-
WOBURN	30	21	1,236	1,189	18	9	-
Totals	423	1,665	32,885	55,698	951	229	-

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket	3	2	170	378	8	2	-
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County of Norfolk.

Avon	1	48	145	187	-	5	-
Bellingham	-	3	61	140	2	-	-
Braintree	3	112	298	673	15	2	-
Brookline	6	26	1,068	2,321	17	3	-
Canton	-	6	352	385	2	-	-
Cohasset	1	2	115	326	4	-	-
Dedham	3	54	462	817	7	1	-
Dover	1	1	25	63	3	-	-
Foxborough	-	9	143	335	9	2	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Norfolk — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.						
	John A. Fredrickson of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Louis F. Weiss of Worcester, Social- ist.	James E. Estabrook of Worcester, Democratic.	Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Re- publican.	Richard D. Murphy of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Francis Leander King of Worcester, Peoples Party.	All others.
Franklin,	4	15	280	515	15	1	-
Holbrook,	2	68	130	335	7	3	-
Hyde Park,	20	105	703	1,394	30	8	-
Medfield,	-	-	70	217	1	1	-
Medway,	4	1	155	322	9	2	-
Millis,	-	2	42	132	3	-	-
Milton,	2	27	346	743	11	4	-
Needham,	2	21	168	452	7	3	-
Norfolk,	-	1	49	98	2	1	-
Norwood,	3	32	396	610	9	3	-
QUINCY,	22	206	1,340	2,453	53	8	-
Randolph,	2	24	404	349	4	-	-
Sharon,	1	5	81	222	3	1	-
Stoughton,	4	37	406	623	5	2	-
Walpole,	3	27	188	318	5	2	-
Wellesley,	-	13	168	416	2	1	-
Westwood,	-	9	30	98	1	1	-
Weymouth,	4	121	743	1,190	26	3	-
Wrentham,	-	4	44	366	1	-	-
Totals,	91	1,036	8,358	16,100	253	50	-

County of Plymouth.

Ablington,	4	33	256	540	10	-	-
Bridgewater,	1	32	248	514	4	1	-
BROCKTON,	17	1,529	2,409	4,504	48	19	-
Carrer,	1	9	27	86	2	1	-
Duxbury,	-	6	102	305	2	3	-
East Bridgewater,	1	55	143	370	9	8	-
Halifax,	-	-	12	66	-	-	-
Hanover,	3	28	48	254	4	2	1
Hanson,	-	21	35	134	2	1	-
Hingham,	2	8	284	841	15	2	-
Hull,	-	-	94	117	5	-	-
Kingston,	-	2	73	219	-	7	-
Lakeville,	1	2	20	92	2	-	-
Marion,	-	1	34	141	-	-	-
Marshfield,	-	-	43	207	1	-	-
Mattapoisett,	1	-	27	205	5	1	-
Middleborough,	3	8	279	745	29	7	-
Norwell,	-	1	46	151	1	-	-
Pembroke,	1	3	27	131	2	-	-
Plymouth,	10	73	470	1,086	9	2	-
Plympton,	-	3	25	70	1	-	-
Rochester,	-	-	36	123	3	-	-
Rockland,	2	193	342	733	3	48	-
Scituate,	1	-	105	222	7	3	-
Wareham,	2	13	171	289	9	1	-
West Bridgewater,	-	28	49	181	3	-	-
Whitman,	1	143	346	728	23	5	-
Totals,	51	2,041	5,741	12,654	199	104	1

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	450	2,109	49,007	38,419	408	173	-
CHELSEA,	25	216	1,757	3,242	45	8	-
Revere,	24	42	666	1,128	18	4	-
Winthrop,	5	8	258	387	14	2	-
Totals,	504	2,375	51,688	43,676	485	187	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 2.					
	John A. Fredrickson of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Louis F. Welas of Worcester, Social- ist.	James E. Estabrook of Worcester, Democratic.	Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Re- publican.	Richard D. Murphy of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Francis Leander King of Wores- ter, Peoples Party.
Ashburnham,	-	-	70	205	3	-
Athol,	3	51	293	978	14	-
Auburn,	-	4	86	191	4	-
Barre,	-	1	49	227	3	-
Berlin,	1	1	17	127	-	-
Blackstone,	4	4	582	421	5	4
Bolton,	1	2	13	91	9	1
Boylston,	-	-	10	80	-	-
Brookfield,	-	1	136	239	1	-
Charlton,	1	5	70	251	4	-
Clinton,	6	170	822	1,214	13	4
Dana,	-	-	24	101	2	1
Douglas,	-	-	121	182	2	-
Dudley,	2	19	149	204	1	-
FITCHBURG,	33	379	1,480	2,603	32	5
Gardner,	17	15	474	1,307	25	2
Grafton,	3	28	135	407	11	1
Hardwick,	3	7	87	203	-	-
Harvard,	1	5	56	112	1	-
Holden,	1	2	65	241	4	-
Hopedale,	1	10	46	406	3	-
Hubbardston,	1	1	24	150	4	-
Lancaster,	-	4	40	226	2	-
Leicester,	2	4	233	334	6	3
Leominster,	12	102	534	1,637	14	2
Lunenburg,	1	7	21	145	1	-
Mendon,	2	8	29	109	4	-
Millford,	18	63	960	925	16	1
Milbury,	1	4	249	472	3	5
New Braintree,	-	-	21	52	1	-
North Brookfield,	3	1	130	298	3	2
Northborough,	1	16	52	214	4	-
Northbridge,	3	7	301	663	20	-
Oakham,	-	-	20	64	1	-
Oxford,	2	12	107	317	3	-
Paxton,	-	-	9	56	3	-
Petersham,	-	-	43	107	-	-
Phillipston,	-	2	9	74	1	-
Princeton,	-	-	7	110	-	1
Royalston,	-	1	20	117	4	-
Rutland,	-	-	39	115	3	1
Shrewsbury,	1	3	45	233	5	-
Southborough,	-	2	98	138	5	1
Southbridge,	9	28	685	782	4	2
Spencer,	-	-	429	713	11	5
Sterling,	-	1	27	169	2	-
Sturbridge,	-	-	94	197	4	-
Sutton,	3	2	126	213	8	3
Templeton,	-	8	131	398	16	-
Upton,	-	4	84	300	3	-
Uxbridge,	4	2	220	378	13	1
Warren,	4	33	195	356	5	-
Webster,	5	62	424	756	2	6
West Boylston,	-	-	29	141	3	1
West Brookfield,	-	18	83	145	-	-
Westborough,	5	5	227	439	9	2
Westminster,	-	3	42	204	7	1
Winchendon,	3	4	266	633	11	2
WORCESTER,	121	296	6,296	11,829	173	43
Totals,	278	1,397	17,083	34,124	518	105

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 3.						
	John A. Fredrickson of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Louis F. Weiss of Worcester, Social- ist.	James E. Estabrook of Worcester, Democratic.	Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, Re- publican.	Richard D. Murphy of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Francis Leander King of Worces- ter, Peoples Party.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	16	35	900	3,638	77	15	-
BERKSHIRE,	119	365	5,799	9,310	155	75	-
BRISTOL,	230	724	11,108	18,743	344	92	-
DUKES,	5	9	120	602	13	2	-
ESSEX,	408	2,361	18,563	36,979	862	212	-
FRANKLIN,	13	217	1,671	5,034	84	30	-
HAMPDEN,	179	1,114	9,364	14,968	195	147	-
HAMPSHIRE,	29	248	2,292	5,891	141	32	-
MIDDLESEX,	423	1,665	32,885	55,698	961	229	-
NANTUCKET,	3	3	170	378	8	2	-
NORFOLK,	91	1,086	8,358	16,100	253	50	-
PLYMOUTH,	51	2,041	5,741	12,654	199	104	1
SUFFOLK,	504	2,375	51,688	43,676	485	187	-
WORCESTER,	278	1,397	17,033	34,124	518	105	-
TOTALS,	2,849	13,589	165,687	257,785	4,285	1,232	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 4.					
	John A. Anderson of Denver, So- cialist Labor.	Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Social- ist.	Herbert H. Lyons of Fitchburg, Demo- cratic.	Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, Re- publican.	Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Barnstable,	4	2	212	650	8	-
Bourne,	-	1	50	200	12	-
Brewster,	1	-	23	122	4	-
Chatham,	1	-	45	273	7	-
Dennis,	2	2	52	327	5	-
Eastham,	-	2	16	65	6	-
Falmouth,	1	1	95	491	4	-
Harwich,	2	-	82	274	9	-
Mashpee,	-	-	2	59	2	-
Orleans,	1	1	38	145	1	-
Provincetown,	2	1	109	333	6	-
Sandwich,	1	21	73	158	9	-
Truro,	-	2	11	33	1	-
Wellfleet,	1	2	33	160	2	-
Yarmouth,	-	-	61	239	1	-
Totals,	16	35	900	3,638	77	-

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	25	121	462	829	6	-
Alford,	-	-	84	19	-	-
Becket,	-	1	58	103	7	-
Cheshire,	-	-	109	181	1	-
Clarksburg,	-	4	21	59	1	-
Dalton,	2	34	200	339	11	-
Egremont,	-	-	51	106	2	-
Florida,	1	-	8	46	-	-
Great Barrington,	7	17	485	606	12	-
Hancock,	-	-	18	54	4	-
Hinsdale,	1	1	110	104	7	-
Lanesborough,	1	-	37	106	-	-
Lee,	3	4	312	338	9	-
Lenox,	8	11	289	294	2	-
Monterey,	-	-	21	66	-	-
Mount Washington,	-	-	8	13	-	-
New Ashford,	-	-	68	22	-	-
New Marlborough,	-	1	68	124	7	-
NORTH ADAMS,	24	99	1,094	1,736	29	-
Otis,	1	-	21	75	1	-
Peru,	-	-	25	29	1	-
PITTSFIELD,	44	66	1,706	2,728	19	-
Richmond,	-	-	29	64	3	-
Sandisfield,	-	1	39	78	1	-
Savoy,	-	-	26	71	1	-
Sheffield,	-	2	118	168	3	-
Stockbridge,	4	1	130	223	4	-
Tyringham,	-	-	24	49	2	-
Washington,	-	-	17	40	-	-
West Stockbridge,	1	-	85	131	1	-
Williamstown,	2	1	230	431	20	-
Windsor,	-	1	21	73	2	-
Totals,	119	365	5,799	9,310	135	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 4.					
	John A. Anderson of Gardner, So- cialist Labor.	Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Social- ist.	Herbert H. Lyons of Fitchburg, Demo- cratic.	Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, Re- publican.	Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Acushnet,	-	1	16	122	1	-
Attleborough,	5	79	389	1,319	42	-
Berkley,	-	-	7	120	1	-
Dartmouth,	1	5	41	286	9	-
Dighton,	-	2	38	173	4	-
Easton,	2	39	270	510	7	-
Fairhaven,	1	2	196	371	7	-
FALL RIVER,	75	223	5,392	5,691	80	-
Freetown,	-	-	12	134	1	-
Mansfield,	-	6	144	468	30	-
NEW BEDFORD,	86	255	2,564	4,128	74	-
North Attleborough,	34	44	273	988	22	-
Norton,	-	1	41	237	3	-
Raynham,	-	-	20	182	5	-
Rehoboth,	2	-	13	174	8	-
Seekonk,	-	-	38	157	2	-
Somerset,	2	1	67	216	6	-
Swansea,	-	8	40	211	6	-
TAUNTON,	22	58	1,600	3,088	33	-
Westport,	-	-	27	188	8	-
Totals,	280	724	11,103	18,748	344	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	-	1	11	81	8	-
Cottage City,	1	-	25	117	2	-
Edgartown,	1	1	33	188	-	-
Gay Head,	-	-	-	84	-	-
Gosnold,	-	-	2	13	1	-
Tisbury,	8	7	31	149	4	-
West Tisbury,	-	-	18	70	3	-
Totals,	5	9	120	602	18	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	4	85	469	1,065	12	-
Andover,	3	17	271	770	14	-
BEVERLY,	13	46	573	1,622	63	-
Boxford,	-	-	25	101	3	-
Danvers,	10	57	378	943	14	-
Essex,	2	5	88	237	3	-
Georgetown,	1	17	109	245	3	-
GLOUCESTER,	19	73	826	2,434	23	-
Groveland,	5	20	141	229	6	-
Hamilton,	-	8	43	174	5	-
HAVERHILL,	22	764	1,341	3,667	66	-
Ipswich,	2	1	208	496	25	-
LAWRENCE,	70	387	4,288	4,502	84	-
LYNN,	121	399	3,905	7,367	269	-
Lynnfield,	-	-	27	107	6	-
Manchester,	8	4	184	296	11	-
Marblehead,	13	45	602	968	10	-
Merrimac,	-	13	89	287	10	-
Methuen,	9	59	212	965	35	-
Middleton,	-	-	25	110	-	-
Nahant,	1	-	97	135	1	-

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

County of Essex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 4.					
	John A. Anderson of Gardner, So- cialist Labor.	Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Social- ist.	Herbert E. Lyons of Fitchburg, Demo- cratic.	Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, Re- publican.	Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Newbury,	1	12	35	215	1	-
NEWBURYPORT,	5	108	817	1,543	12	-
North Andover,	6	11	158	535	7	-
Peabody,	24	35	835	1,133	25	-
Rockport,	19	59	136	459	35	-
Rowley,	-	4	64	204	1	-
SALEM,	48	95	2,120	3,989	34	-
Salisbury,	1	4	82	196	5	-
Saugus,	5	61	182	771	38	-
Swampscott,	2	18	168	704	24	-
Topsfield,	1	1	34	164	8	-
Wenham,	-	-	34	127	8	-
West Newbury,	-	18	41	192	19	-
Totals,	406	2,361	18,568	36,979	862	-

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	-	-	26	141	2	-
Bernardston,	-	2	35	110	1	-
Buckland,	1	1	89	195	2	-
Charlemont,	-	1	25	161	-	-
Colrain,	-	1	27	188	4	-
Conway,	-	1	42	144	4	-
Deerfield,	-	1	75	244	6	-
Erving,	-	17	86	120	-	-
Gill,	-	2	24	104	-	-
Greenfield,	1	51	461	1,002	20	-
Hawley,	-	-	8	58	-	-
Heath,	-	-	12	61	-	-
Leverett,	-	1	9	56	1	-
Leyden,	-	-	20	55	-	-
Monroe,	-	-	10	30	-	-
Montague,	7	85	348	572	10	10
New Salem,	-	1	16	66	4	-
Northfield,	1	1	66	205	6	-
Orange,	-	48	176	862	12	-
Rowe,	-	-	10	62	4	-
Shelburne,	-	1	87	232	2	-
Shutesbury,	-	-	8	40	-	-
Sunderland,	-	-	21	113	4	-
Warwick,	2	1	19	59	-	-
Wendell,	1	-	27	49	1	-
Whately,	-	2	49	105	1	-
Totals,	13	217	1,671	5,084	84	10

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	1	10	168	257	2	-
Blandford,	1	-	34	87	2	-
Brimfield,	-	3	35	91	1	-
Chester,	-	4	50	123	2	-
CHICOFEE,	10	125	950	1,249	12	-
East Longmeadow,	-	4	32	108	4	-
Granville,	-	-	44	81	2	-
Hampden,	1	1	49	96	2	-
Holland,	-	-	8	23	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Hampden — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 4.					
	John A. Anderson Carter, So- cialist Labor.	Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Social- ist.	Herbert H. Lyons of Fitchburg, Demo- cratic.	Walter Parley Hall of Fitchburg, Re- publican.	Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	99	211	2,540	2,901	49	-
Longmeadow,	-	5	51	92	1	1
Ludlow,	2	4	74	214	4	-
Monson,	-	7	196	447	8	-
Montgomery,	-	-	8	35	-	-
Palmer,	5	29	349	591	18	-
Russell,	-	-	32	84	-	-
Southwick,	-	-	52	107	9	-
SPRINGFIELD,	45	684	8,373	6,181	79	-
Tolland,	-	-	10	26	-	-
Wales,	2	2	34	85	-	-
West Springfield,	4	34	364	704	5	-
Westfield,	8	41	875	1,244	12	-
Wilbraham,	1	-	47	185	2	-
Totals,	179	1,114	9,364	14,956	195	1

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	-	2	168	566	18	-
Belchertown,	1	1	69	182	6	-
Chesterfield,	-	-	16	115	1	-
Cummington,	-	-	21	113	7	-
Easthampton,	8	18	269	689	14	-
Enfield,	-	2	17	155	2	-
Goshen,	-	-	1	44	4	-
Granby,	-	1	26	80	8	-
Greenwich,	1	-	12	56	-	-
Hadley,	-	8	42	230	2	-
Hatfield,	-	1	96	164	8	-
Huntington,	-	8	95	125	1	-
Middlefield,	-	1	11	40	2	-
NORTHAMPTON,	8	60	788	1,712	28	-
Pelham,	-	-	11	41	3	-
Plainfield,	-	1	6	76	2	-
Prescott,	-	-	10	55	-	-
South Hadley,	2	8	107	551	6	-
Southampton,	1	1	22	89	7	-
Ware,	13	140	358	522	9	-
Westhampton,	-	-	7	59	8	-
Williamsburg,	-	6	132	220	19	-
Worthington,	-	-	18	94	1	-
Totals,	29	248	2,299	5,891	141	-

County of Middlesex.

Acton,	-	-	76	282	5	-
Arlington,	1	22	453	944	17	-
Ashby,	1	1	84	119	2	-
Ashland,	-	2	75	182	2	-
Ayer,	-	5	166	291	1	-
Bedford,	2	1	46	123	1	-
Belmont,	-	6	179	386	4	-
Billerica,	3	5	134	384	2	-
Boxborough,	-	1	21	29	-	-
Burlington,	-	-	19	66	1	-
CAMBRIDGE,	56	209	6,766	6,704	115	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Middlesex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 4.					
	John A. Anderson of Gardner, So- cialist Labor.	Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Social- ist.	Herbert H. Lyons of Fitchburg, Demo- cratic.	Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, Re- publican.	Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Carlisle,	1	-	37	65	2	-
Chelmsford,	4	14	188	472	8	-
Concord,	-	3	291	554	6	-
Dracut,	3	3	172	321	4	-
Dunstable,	-	1	19	54	2	-
EVERETT,	47	123	1,053	2,807	61	-
Framlingham,	6	19	720	1,259	22	-
Groton,	-	12	106	246	3	-
Holliston,	2	22	128	282	9	-
Hopkinton,	1	10	240	324	5	-
Hudson,	7	22	449	568	5	-
Lexington,	1	2	179	514	6	-
Lincoln,	-	1	52	93	3	-
Littleton,	-	-	40	149	-	-
LOWELL,	69	164	5,961	7,086	105	-
MALDEN,	33	159	1,737	3,492	87	-
MARLBOROUGH,	25	37	1,007	1,486	17	-
Maynard,	4	10	267	406	3	-
MEDFORD,	14	60	913	2,187	39	-
MELROSE,	3	31	595	1,801	24	-
Natick,	8	110	843	950	19	-
NEWTON,	4	68	1,658	3,613	43	-
North Reading,	-	-	23	123	2	-
Pepperell,	-	8	190	317	4	-
Reading,	6	10	221	786	14	-
Sherborn,	-	4	42	126	5	-
Shirley,	-	13	60	134	2	-
SOMERVILLE,	33	215	2,885	6,328	137	-
Stoneham,	18	13	388	853	44	-
Stow,	-	-	33	115	-	-
Sudbury,	1	3	47	156	2	-
Tewksbury,	4	21	67	267	5	-
Townsend,	1	1	54	235	14	-
Tyngsborough,	-	-	20	84	-	-
Wakefield,	4	47	612	1,260	18	-
WALTHAM,	6	105	1,278	2,711	19	-
Watertown,	3	57	760	958	11	-
Wayland,	11	12	159	269	1	-
Westford,	1	9	86	265	9	-
Weston,	-	1	51	210	13	-
Wilmington,	-	1	44	180	4	-
Winchester,	12	23	324	885	11	-
WOBURN,	30	21	1,236	1,189	13	-
Totals,	424	1,660	32,889	55,699	951	-

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	4	2	169	579	7	-
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	1	48	145	187	-	-
Bellingham,	-	3	61	140	2	-
Brantree,	3	112	296	473	15	-
Brookline,	6	26	1,068	2,321	17	-
Canton,	-	5	352	355	2	-
Cohasset,	1	2	115	328	4	-
Dedham,	4	55	462	617	6	-
Dover,	1	1	25	63	3	-
Foxborough,	-	9	143	335	9	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Norfolk — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 4.					
	John A. Anderson of Gardner, So- cialist Labor.	Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Social- ist.	Herbert E. Lyons of Fitchburg, Demo- cratic.	Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, Re- publican.	Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Franklin,	4	15	230	515	15	-
Holbrook,	2	66	130	335	7	-
Hyde Park,	20	106	703	1,303	30	-
Medfield,	-	-	70	217	1	-
Medway,	4	1	155	322	9	-
Millis,	-	2	42	182	3	-
Milton,	2	27	346	743	11	-
Needham,	2	21	167	452	7	-
Norfolk,	-	1	49	98	2	-
Norwood,	3	32	396	610	9	-
QUINCY,	22	206	1,340	2,463	53	-
Randolph,	2	24	404	349	4	-
Sharon,	1	3	81	222	5	-
Stoughton,	4	97	406	623	5	-
Walpole,	3	27	188	318	5	-
Wellesley,	3	13	168	416	2	-
Westwood,	-	9	30	98	1	-
Weymouth,	4	121	743	1,190	26	-
Wrentham,	-	4	44	366	1	-
Totals,	92	1,036	8,359	16,099	254	-

County of Plymouth.

Abington,	4	98	256	540	10	-
Bridgewater,	1	22	248	514	4	-
BROCKTON,	18	1,327	2,409	4,512	47	-
Carver,	1	9	27	86	2	-
Duxbury,	-	6	102	205	2	-
East Bridgewater,	1	55	143	370	11	-
Hallfax,	-	-	12	66	-	-
Hanover,	3	28	48	254	4	-
Hanson,	-	21	35	134	2	-
Hingham,	2	8	284	541	15	-
Hull,	-	-	94	117	5	-
Kingston,	-	2	73	219	-	-
Lakeville,	1	2	20	92	2	-
Marion,	-	1	34	141	-	-
Marshfield,	-	-	43	207	1	-
Mattapoisett,	1	-	27	205	5	-
Middleborough,	3	8	279	745	29	-
Norwell,	-	1	46	151	1	-
Pembroke,	1	3	27	131	2	-
Plymouth,	10	73	470	1,086	9	-
Plympton,	-	3	25	70	1	-
Rochester,	-	-	26	123	3	-
Rockland,	2	198	342	733	3	-
Scituate,	1	-	105	222	7	-
Wareham,	2	13	171	289	9	-
West Bridgewater,	-	28	49	181	3	-
Whitman,	1	143	346	728	22	-
Totals,	52	2,039	5,741	12,662	199	-

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	450	2,109	49,006	38,418	409	-
CHELSEA,	25	216	1,757	3,242	45	-
Revere,	24	42	866	1,128	17	-
Winthrop,	5	8	258	887	14	-
Totals,	504	2,375	51,887	43,675	485	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 4.					
	John A. Anderson of Gardner, So- cialist Labor.	Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Social- ist.	Herbert H. Lyons of Fitchburg, Demo- cratic.	Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, Re- publican.	Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Ashburnham,	-	-	70	905	8	-
Athol,	3	51	298	978	14	-
Auburn,	-	4	85	191	4	-
Barre,	-	1	49	237	3	-
Berlin,	-	1	17	127	5	-
Blackstone,	4	4	582	421	5	-
Bolton,	1	2	13	91	9	-
Boylston,	-	-	10	80	-	-
Brookfield,	-	1	138	239	1	-
Charlton,	1	5	70	251	4	-
Clinton,	6	170	822	1,215	13	-
Dana,	-	-	24	101	2	-
Douglas,	-	-	121	182	2	-
Dudley,	2	19	149	204	1	-
FITCHBURG,	38	379	1,480	2,603	32	-
Gardner,	17	15	474	1,307	25	-
Grafton,	3	28	135	407	11	-
Hardwick,	3	7	87	208	-	-
Harvard,	1	5	55	112	1	1
Holden,	1	2	65	241	4	-
Hopedale,	1	10	46	406	3	-
Hubbardston,	1	1	24	150	4	-
Lancaster,	-	4	40	226	2	-
Leicester,	2	4	233	334	6	-
Leominster,	12	102	534	1,641	14	-
Lunenburg,	1	7	21	145	1	-
Mendon,	2	8	29	109	4	-
Millford,	18	63	959	925	16	-
Millbury,	1	4	249	472	8	-
New Braintree,	-	-	21	52	1	-
North Brookfield,	3	1	130	293	3	-
Northborough,	1	16	53	214	4	-
Northbridge,	3	7	302	682	30	-
Oakham,	-	-	20	64	1	-
Oxford,	2	12	107	317	3	-
Paxton,	-	-	9	56	3	-
Petersham,	-	-	43	107	-	-
Phillipston,	-	2	9	74	1	-
Princeton,	-	-	7	110	-	-
Royalston,	-	1	20	117	4	-
Rutland,	-	-	39	115	3	-
Shrewsbury,	1	3	45	253	5	-
Southborough,	-	2	98	138	5	-
Southbridge,	9	28	635	782	4	-
Spencer,	-	-	429	718	11	-
Sterling,	-	1	27	169	2	-
Sturbridge,	-	-	94	197	4	-
Sutton,	3	2	126	213	8	-
Templeton,	-	8	131	398	16	-
Upton,	-	4	34	300	3	-
Uxbridge,	4	2	290	378	13	-
Warren,	4	33	195	356	5	-
Webster,	5	62	424	756	2	-
West Boylston,	-	-	29	141	3	-
West Brookfield,	-	18	68	145	-	-
Westborough,	5	5	227	489	9	-
Westminster,	-	3	42	208	7	-
Winchendon,	3	4	266	683	11	-
WORCESTER,	121	286	6,206	11,829	174	-
Totals,	278	1,397	17,082	34,127	517	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 4.					
	John A. Anderson of Gardner, So- cialist Labor.	Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Social- ist.	Herbert H. Lyons of Fitchburg, Demo- cratic.	Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, Re- publican.	Alfred L. Cutting of Waltham, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	16	35	900	3,638	77	-
BERKSHIRE,	119	365	5,799	9,310	155	-
BRISTOL,	230	724	11,108	18,743	344	-
DUKES,	5	9	120	602	13	-
ESSEX,	408	2,361	18,563	36,979	862	-
FRANKLIN,	13	217	1,671	5,084	84	10
HAMPDEN,	179	1,114	9,384	14,956	196	1
HAMPSHIRE,	29	248	2,292	5,891	141	-
MIDDLESEX,	424	1,660	32,889	55,699	951	-
NANTUCKET,	4	2	169	379	7	-
NORFOLK,	92	1,086	8,359	16,099	254	-
PLYMOUTH,	52	2,039	5,741	12,662	199	-
SUFFOLK,	504	2,375	51,687	43,675	485	-
WORCESTER,	278	1,397	17,032	34,127	517	1
TOTALS,	2,353	13,562	165,689	257,794	4,284	12

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 6.					
	James F. Dalley of Haverhill, Social- ist Labor.	Parkman B. Fland- ers of Haverhill, Socialist.	William B. Sullivan of Danvers, Dem- ocratic.	George H. Dole of Haverhill, Republi- can.	James F. Fense of Haverhill, Prohi- bition.	Benjamin Potter of Haverhill, Prohi- bition, Peoples Party. All others.
Barnstable,	4	2	212	650	8	5
Bourne,	1	1	50	300	12	1
Brewster,	1	-	23	122	4	-
Chatham,	1	-	45	272	7	-
Dennis,	2	2	52	337	5	-
Eastham,	-	2	16	65	6	-
Falmouth,	1	1	95	491	4	1
Harwich,	2	-	82	274	9	5
Mashpee,	-	-	2	59	2	-
Orleans,	1	1	36	145	1	-
Provincetown,	2	1	109	338	6	3
Sandwich,	1	21	73	156	9	-
Truro,	-	2	11	83	1	-
Wellfleet,	1	2	33	160	2	-
Yarmouth,	-	-	61	239	1	-
Totals,	16	35	900	3,638	77	15

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	25	121	463	329	6	1
Alford,	-	-	34	19	-	-
Becket,	-	1	58	103	7	-
Cheshire,	-	-	109	131	1	-
Clarksburg,	-	4	21	99	1	1
Dalton,	2	34	200	339	11	2
Egremont,	-	-	51	106	2	-
Florida,	1	-	8	46	-	-
Great Barrington,	7	17	485	606	12	5
Hancock,	-	-	18	54	4	1
Hinsdale,	1	1	110	104	7	-
Laurensborough,	1	-	37	106	-	-
Lee,	3	4	312	388	9	2
Lenox,	3	11	239	204	2	-
Monterey,	-	-	21	66	-	-
Mount Washington,	-	-	3	13	-	-
New Ashford,	-	-	8	23	-	-
New Marlborough,	-	1	68	124	7	-
NORTH ADAMS,	24	99	1,094	1,736	29	44
Otis,	1	-	21	75	1	-
Peru,	-	-	25	29	1	-
PITTSFIELD,	44	66	1,706	2,728	19	10
Richmond,	-	-	29	64	3	1
Sandisfield,	-	1	39	73	-	-
Savoy,	-	-	26	71	1	-
Sheffield,	-	2	118	183	3	1
Stockbridge,	4	1	130	223	4	2
Tyringham,	-	-	24	49	2	1
Washington,	-	-	17	40	-	-
West Stockbridge,	1	-	85	121	1	-
Williamstown,	2	1	220	461	20	4
Windsor,	-	1	21	73	2	-
Totals,	119	365	5,799	9,310	155	75

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 5.						
	John Kenny of Lawrence, Social- ist Labor.	John B. Cameron of Lawrence, Social- ist.	Peter J. Brady of Lowell, Demo- cratic.	Newton P. Frye of North Andover, Republican.	George E. Batch- elder of Lynnfield, Prohibition.	Horace B. Foster of North Andover, Peoples Party.	All others.
Acushnet,	-	1	16	192	1	-	-
Attleborough,	5	79	389	1,319	42	4	-
Berkley,	-	-	7	120	1	-	-
Dartmouth,	1	5	41	286	9	-	-
Dighton,	-	2	33	173	4	-	-
Easton,	2	39	270	510	7	3	-
Fairhaven,	1	2	128	371	7	-	-
FALL RIVER,	75	223	5,382	5,691	80	48	-
Freetown,	-	-	12	134	1	-	-
Manassfield,	-	6	144	463	30	2	-
NEW BEDFORD,	86	255	2,564	4,128	74	12	-
North Attleborough,	34	44	273	983	22	22	-
Norton,	-	1	41	237	3	-	-
Raynham,	-	-	90	182	5	-	-
Rehoboth,	2	-	13	174	3	-	-
Seekonk,	-	-	38	157	2	-	-
Somerset,	2	1	67	216	6	1	-
Swansea,	-	8	40	211	6	1	-
TAUNTON,	22	58	1,600	3,083	33	7	-
Westport,	-	-	27	183	8	-	-
Totals,	230	724	11,108	18,743	344	101	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	-	1	11	31	3	-	-
Cottage City,	1	-	25	117	2	1	-
Edgartown,	1	1	33	188	-	-	-
Gay Head,	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Gosnold,	-	-	2	13	1	-	-
Tisbury,	3	7	31	149	4	1	-
West Tisbury,	-	-	18	70	3	-	-
Totals,	5	9	120	602	13	2	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	4	85	469	1,085	12	-	-
Andover,	3	17	271	770	14	-	-
BEVERLY,	13	46	572	1,622	63	7	-
Boxford,	-	-	25	101	3	-	-
Danvers,	10	57	378	943	14	5	-
Essex,	2	5	24	237	3	2	-
Georgetown,	1	17	109	245	3	1	-
GLOUCESTER,	19	73	826	2,434	23	14	-
Groveland,	5	20	141	229	6	3	-
Hamilton,	-	3	43	174	5	-	-
HAVENHILL,	22	764	1,341	3,667	65	15	-
Ipswich,	2	1	208	486	25	2	-
LAWRENCE,	70	337	4,288	4,502	84	19	-
LYNN,	121	399	3,905	7,367	259	72	-
Lynnfield,	-	-	27	107	6	1	-
Manchester,	3	4	134	295	11	1	-
Marblehead,	13	45	602	966	10	8	-
Merrimac,	-	13	80	287	10	-	-
Methuen,	9	59	212	955	35	7	-
Middleton,	1	-	25	110	-	-	-
Nahant,	-	-	97	135	1	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Essex—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 11.					
	George Nelson of Boston, Socialist Labor.	Jacob Haertl of Boston, Socialist.	John H. Lee of Bos- ton, Democratic.	Thomas Sherwin of Boston, Republi- can.	Hiram B. Cross of Boston, Prohibi- tion.	Phineas F. Field of Boston, Peoples Party. All others.
Newbury,	1	12	35	215	1	1
NEWBURYPORT,	5	103	817	1,543	12	11
North Andover,	6	11	158	535	7	2
Peabody,	24	35	835	1,198	24	4
Rockport,	19	59	138	439	35	5
Rowley,	-	4	64	204	1	1
SALEM,	46	95	2,121	3,969	25	8
Salisbury,	1	4	82	196	5	1
Saugus,	5	61	182	771	38	2
Swampscott,	2	18	168	704	24	9
Topshfield,	1	1	41	164	6	3
Wenham,	-	-	34	127	3	-
West Newbury,	-	13	41	192	19	1
Totals,	408	2,361	18,564	36,979	861	213

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	-	-	26	141	2	-
Bernardston,	-	2	35	110	1	1
Buckland,	1	1	89	126	2	3
Charlemont,	-	1	25	151	-	-
Colrain,	-	1	27	188	4	-
Conway,	-	1	42	144	4	-
Deerfield,	-	1	75	244	6	2
Erving,	-	17	36	120	-	1
Gill,	-	2	24	104	-	1
Greenfield,	1	51	461	1,002	20	7
Hawley,	-	-	8	58	-	-
Heath,	-	-	12	61	-	-
Leverett,	-	1	9	56	1	-
Leyden,	-	-	20	55	-	-
Monroe,	-	-	10	30	-	-
Montague,	7	85	348	572	10	19
New Salem,	-	1	16	66	4	-
Northfield,	1	1	66	206	6	3
Orange,	-	48	176	362	12	-
Rowe,	-	-	10	62	4	-
Shelburne,	-	1	87	222	2	1
Shutesbury,	-	-	8	40	-	-
Sunderland,	-	-	21	112	4	-
Warwick,	2	1	19	59	-	1
Wendell,	1	-	27	49	1	-
Whately,	-	2	49	105	1	-
Totals,	13	217	1,671	5,084	84	20

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	1	10	168	257	2	3
Blandford,	1	-	34	87	2	-
Brimfield,	-	3	35	91	1	-
Chester,	-	4	50	123	2	-
CHICOPEE,	10	125	950	1,249	12	21
East Longmeadow,	-	4	32	108	4	3
Granville,	-	-	44	81	2	-
Hampden,	1	1	49	96	2	-
Holland,	-	-	8	23	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Hampden — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 9.						
	James F. Stevens of Boston, Socialist Labor.	George W. Galvin of Boston, Socialist.	Emory D. Leighton of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Francis L. Auld of Boston, Republi- can.	William H. Park of Boston, Prohibi- tion.	Harry Lemon of Boston, Peoples Party.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	99	210	2,540	2,902	41	50	-
Longmeadow,	-	5	51	92	1	1	-
Ludlow,	2	4	74	214	4	-	-
Monson,	-	7	198	447	8	-	-
Montgomery,	-	-	8	35	-	-	-
Palmer,	5	29	349	591	13	-	-
Russell,	-	-	32	84	-	-	-
Southwick,	-	-	52	107	2	-	-
SPRINGFIELD,	45	634	3,372	6,181	77	56	-
Tolland,	-	-	10	26	-	-	-
Wales,	2	2	34	85	-	-	-
West Springfield,	4	34	363	704	5	2	-
Westfield,	8	41	875	1,244	12	14	-
Wilbraham,	1	-	47	135	2	-	-
Totals,	179	1,113	9,363	14,967	192	150	-

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	-	2	163	566	13	4	-
Belchertown,	1	1	69	182	6	-	-
Chesterfield,	-	-	21	115	1	-	-
Cummington,	-	-	21	113	7	1	-
Easthampton,	3	18	269	632	14	4	-
Enfield,	-	2	17	155	2	-	-
Goshen,	-	-	1	44	4	-	-
Granby,	-	1	26	80	3	1	-
Greenwich,	1	-	12	56	-	-	-
Hadley,	-	3	42	230	2	1	-
Hatfield,	-	1	96	154	3	-	-
Huntington,	-	3	95	125	1	2	-
Middlefield,	-	1	11	40	2	-	-
NORTHAMPTON,	8	60	788	1,712	28	17	-
Pelham,	-	-	11	41	3	1	-
Plainfield,	-	1	6	76	2	-	-
Prescott,	-	-	10	35	-	-	-
South Hadley,	2	8	107	551	6	1	-
Southampton,	1	1	22	89	7	-	-
Ware,	13	140	353	522	9	3	-
Westhampton,	-	7	59	59	9	-	-
Williamsburg,	-	6	132	220	19	-	-
Worthington,	-	-	13	94	1	-	-
Totals,	29	248	2,292	5,891	141	35	-

County of Middlesex.

Acton,	-	-	76	282	5	-	-
Arlington,	1	22	453	944	17	5	-
Ashby,	1	1	34	119	2	-	-
Ashland,	-	2	75	182	2	5	-
Ayer,	-	5	166	291	1	-	-
Bedford,	2	1	46	123	1	2	-
Belmont,	-	6	179	386	4	-	-
Billerica,	3	5	134	384	2	-	-
Boxborough,	-	1	21	29	-	-	-
Burlington,	-	-	19	66	1	-	-
CAMBRIDGE,	56	209	3,765	6,704	116	31	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Middlesex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 5.						
	John Kenny of Lawrence, Social- ist Labor.	John B. Cameron of Lawrence, Social- ist.	Peter J. Brady of Lowell, Demo- cratic.	Newton P. Frye of North Andover, Republican.	George E. Batch- elder of Lynnfield, Prohibition.	Horace B. Foster of North Andover, Peoples Party.	All others.
Carlisle,	1	-	37	65	2	-	-
Chelmsford,	4	14	183	472	8	1	-
Concord,	-	3	291	554	6	2	-
Dracut,	3	3	172	321	4	1	-
Dunstable,	-	1	19	54	2	-	-
EVERETT,	47	123	1,053	2,807	61	22	-
Frammingham,	6	19	720	1,259	22	13	-
Groton,	-	12	106	246	3	-	-
Holliston,	2	22	128	282	9	1	-
Hopkinton,	1	10	240	324	5	1	-
Hudson,	6	23	449	567	5	7	-
Lexington,	1	2	179	514	6	2	-
Lincoln,	-	1	52	98	3	-	-
Littleton,	-	-	40	149	-	-	-
LOWELL,	69	164	5,661	7,086	105	27	-
MALDEN,	33	159	1,737	3,492	96	12	-
MARLBOROUGH,	25	42	1,092	1,486	17	4	-
Maynard,	4	10	257	406	3	1	-
MEDFORD,	14	60	913	2,187	39	9	-
MELROSE,	3	31	595	1,801	24	4	-
Natick,	8	110	848	950	19	5	-
NEWTON,	4	68	1,658	3,613	43	7	-
North Reading,	-	-	23	128	2	-	-
Pepperell,	-	8	190	817	4	-	-
Reading,	6	10	221	786	14	7	-
Sherborn,	-	4	42	126	5	-	-
Shirley,	-	13	60	134	2	-	-
SOMERVILLE,	32	215	2,385	6,328	137	23	-
Stoneham,	18	13	388	853	44	2	-
Stow,	-	-	33	115	-	-	-
Sudbury,	1	3	47	156	2	1	-
Tewksbury,	4	21	67	267	5	-	-
Townsend,	1	1	54	235	14	1	-
Tyngsborough,	-	-	20	84	-	1	-
Wakefield,	4	47	612	1,260	18	9	-
WALTHAM,	6	105	1,278	2,711	19	4	-
Watertown,	3	37	760	953	11	3	-
Wayland,	11	12	159	269	1	2	-
Westford,	1	2	86	265	9	1	-
Weston,	-	1	51	210	13	-	-
Wilmington,	-	1	44	180	4	-	-
Winchester,	12	23	324	885	11	1	-
WOBBURN,	30	21	1,236	1,189	13	9	-
Totals,	423	1,666	32,885	55,696	960	228	-

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	4	1	169	378	7	2	-
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	1	48	145	187	-	5	-
Bellingham,	-	3	61	140	2	-	-
Braintree,	3	112	296	673	15	2	-
Brookline,	6	26	1,068	2,321	17	3	-
Canton,	-	5	352	885	2	-	-
Cohasset,	1	2	115	326	4	-	-
Dedham,	4	55	462	817	6	2	-
Dover,	1	1	25	63	3	-	-
Foxborough,	-	9	143	335	9	2	-

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.**

County of Norfolk—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 11.					
	George Nelson of Boston, Socialist Labor.	Jacob Haertl of Boston, Socialist.	John H. Lee of Boston, Democratic.	Thomas Sherwin of Boston, Republican.	Hiram B. Cross of Boston, Prohibition.	Phineas P. Field of Boston, Peoples Party.
Franklin,	4	15	230	515	15	1
Holbrook,	3	66	180	835	7	1
Hyde Park,	20	105	705	1,393	30	3
Medfield,	-	-	70	217	1	1
Medway,	4	1	155	322	9	2
Millis,	-	2	42	182	3	-
Milton,	3	27	346	743	11	4
Needham,	2	21	167	452	7	3
Norfolk,	-	1	49	98	2	1
Norwood,	3	82	396	610	9	8
QUINCY,	22	206	1,340	2,453	53	8
Randolph,	2	24	404	349	4	-
Sharon,	1	5	81	222	3	1
Stoughton,	4	97	406	623	5	2
Walpole,	3	27	188	318	5	2
Wellesley,	3	18	168	416	2	1
Westwood,	-	9	30	98	1	1
Weymouth,	4	121	743	1,190	26	3
Wrentham,	-	4	44	366	1	-
Totals,	92	1,037	8,861	16,098	252	50

County of Plymouth.

Abington,	4	98	256	540	10	-
Bridgewater,	1	22	248	514	4	1
BROOKTON,	18	1,329	2,408	4,504	43	19
Carver,	1	9	27	86	2	1
Duxbury,	-	6	102	205	2	1
East Bridgewater,	1	55	143	870	9	3
Halifax,	-	-	12	66	-	-
Hanover,	3	28	48	254	4	2
Hanson,	-	21	35	134	2	1
Hingham,	2	8	284	541	15	2
Hull,	-	-	94	117	5	-
Kingston,	-	2	73	219	-	7
Lakeville,	1	2	20	92	2	-
Marion,	-	1	34	141	-	-
Marshfield,	-	-	43	207	1	-
Mattapoisett,	1	-	27	205	5	1
Middleborough,	4	8	279	745	29	7
Norwell,	-	1	46	151	1	-
Pembroke,	1	3	27	131	2	-
Plymouth,	10	73	470	1,086	9	2
Plympton,	-	3	25	70	1	-
Rochester,	-	-	28	128	8	-
Rockland,	2	193	342	733	3	48
Scituate,	1	-	107	222	7	8
Wareham,	2	13	171	289	9	1
West Bridgewater,	-	28	49	181	3	-
Whitman,	1	148	346	728	22	5
Totals,	53	2,041	5,742	12,654	193	104

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	451	2,109	49,006	38,419	409	173
CHELSEA,	25	216	1,757	3,242	45	8
Revere,	24	42	666	1,128	17	4
Winthrop,	5	8	258	837	14	2
Totals,	505	2,375	51,687	43,676	485	187

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 11.						
	George Nelson of Boston, Socialist Labor.	Jacob Haertl of Boston, Socialist.	John H. Lee of Bos- ton, Democratic.	Thomas Sherwin of Boston, Republi- can.	Hiram B. Cross of Boston, Prohibi- tion.	Phineas F. Field of Boston, Peoples Party.	All others.
Ashburnham,	-	-	70	905	3	-	-
Athol,	3	51	268	978	14	-	-
Auburn,	-	4	85	191	4	-	-
Barre,	-	1	49	237	3	-	-
Berlin,	1	1	17	127	5	-	-
Blackstone,	4	4	582	431	5	4	-
Bolton,	1	2	13	91	9	1	-
Boylston,	-	-	10	80	-	-	-
Brookfield,	-	1	136	239	1	-	-
Charlton,	1	5	70	251	4	-	-
Clinton,	6	170	824	1,213	14	4	-
Dana,	-	-	24	101	2	1	-
Douglas,	-	-	131	182	2	-	-
Dudley,	2	19	149	204	1	-	-
FITCHBURG,	23	379	1,480	2,608	32	5	-
Gardner,	17	15	474	1,807	25	2	-
Grafton,	8	28	135	407	11	1	-
Hardwick,	3	7	87	203	-	-	-
Harvard,	1	5	56	113	1	-	-
Holden,	1	2	65	241	4	-	-
Hopedale,	1	10	46	406	3	-	-
Hubbardston,	1	1	24	150	4	-	-
Lancaster,	-	4	40	225	2	-	-
Leicester,	2	4	233	334	6	3	-
Leominster,	12	102	584	1,638	14	2	-
Lunenburg,	1	7	21	145	1	-	-
Mendon,	2	8	39	109	4	-	-
Milford,	18	63	960	925	16	1	-
Millbury,	1	4	249	473	3	5	-
New Braintree,	-	-	21	52	1	-	-
North Brookfield,	3	1	130	263	3	2	-
Northborough,	1	16	53	214	4	-	-
Northbridge,	3	7	302	663	20	-	-
Oakham,	-	-	20	64	1	-	-
Oxford,	2	12	107	317	3	-	-
Paxton,	-	-	9	56	3	-	-
Petersham,	-	-	43	107	-	-	-
Phillipston,	-	2	9	74	1	-	-
Princeton,	-	-	7	110	-	1	-
Royalston,	-	1	20	117	4	-	-
Rutland,	-	-	39	115	3	1	-
Shrewsbury,	1	3	45	253	5	-	-
Southborough,	-	2	98	138	5	1	-
Southbridge,	9	23	635	782	4	3	-
Spencer,	-	-	439	712	11	5	-
Sterling,	-	1	27	169	2	-	-
Sturbridge,	-	-	94	197	4	-	-
Sutton,	3	2	126	213	8	3	-
Templeton,	-	3	131	398	16	-	-
Upton,	-	4	84	300	3	-	-
Uxbridge,	3	2	219	378	13	1	-
Warren,	4	33	195	357	5	-	-
Webster,	5	62	424	756	2	6	-
West Boylston,	-	-	29	141	3	1	-
West Brookfield,	-	18	83	145	-	-	-
Westborough,	5	5	227	489	9	2	-
Westminster,	-	3	42	204	7	1	-
Winchendon,	3	4	266	683	11	2	-
WORCESTER,	121	236	6,304	11,829	175	43	-
Totals,	278	1,597	17,033	34,123	519	105	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, DISTRICT 5.						
	John Kenny of Lawrence, Social- ist Labor.	John E. Cameron of Lawrence, Social- ist.	Peter J. Brady of Lowell, Demo- cratic.	Newton F. Frye of North Andover, Republican.	George E. Batch- elder of Lynnfield, Prohibition.	Horace B. Foster of North Andover, Peoples Party.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	16	35	900	8,688	77	15	-
BERKSHIRE,	119	365	5,799	9,310	155	75	-
BRISTOL,	230	724	11,108	18,743	344	101	-
DUKES,	5	9	120	602	13	2	-
ESSEX,	409	2,380	18,563	36,977	861	213	2
FRANKLIN,	13	217	1,671	5,034	84	30	-
HAMPDEN,	179	1,113	9,367	14,967	193	150	-
HAMPSHIRE,	29	248	2,292	5,891	141	35	-
MIDDLESEX,	423	1,666	32,885	55,698	950	228	-
NANTUCKET,	4	1	169	878	7	2	-
NORFOLK,	92	1,085	8,358	16,099	262	51	-
PLYMOUTH,	51	2,040	5,741	12,663	196	104	-
SUFFOLK,	504	2,375	51,687	43,675	484	187	-
WORCESTER,	278	1,397	17,033	34,123	517	106	-
TOTALS,	2,352	13,585	165,688	257,787	4,276	1,299	2

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR GOVERNOR.					
	John Quincy Adams of Amesbury, So- cialist.	John L. Bates of Boston, Republi- can.	Michael T. Berry of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	Oliver W. Cobb of Easthampton, Prohibition.	William L. Douglas of Brockton, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
Barnstable,	6	498	4	3	384	-
Bourne,	1	170	-	6	117	-
Brewster,	1	110	-	4	89	-
Chatham,	1	216	1	6	74	-
Dennis,	2	260	1	5	90	1
Eastham,	2	61	-	2	28	-
Falmouth,	5	407	1	4	181	-
Harwich,	3	233	1	9	123	-
Mashpee,	-	58	1	-	7	-
Orleans,	2	123	1	-	60	-
Provincetown,	-	259	3	1	205	-
Sandwich,	16	136	1	9	103	-
Truro,	-	64	-	1	35	-
Wellfleet,	-	123	-	1	59	-
Yarmouth,	1	220	1	-	87	-
Totals,	40	2,928	15	51	1,592	1

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	100	502	36	6	751	-
Alford,	-	13	-	-	34	-
Becket,	2	99	-	6	59	-
Cheshire,	1	104	1	2	131	-
Clarksburg,	4	75	1	1	46	-
Dalton,	18	270	5	8	272	-
Egremont,	-	100	-	2	53	-
Florida,	-	47	-	-	9	-
Great Barrington,	12	522	8	17	556	-
Hancock,	-	51	-	4	20	-
Hinsdale,	2	89	-	7	137	-
Lanesborough,	-	96	1	2	49	-
Lee,	8	336	2	13	350	-
Lenox,	14	187	4	2	262	-
Monterey,	-	68	-	-	21	-
Mount Washington,	-	13	-	-	3	-
New Ashford,	-	18	-	-	8	-
New Marlborough,	1	107	-	4	83	-
NORTH ADAMS,	93	1,302	23	18	1,645	-
Otis,	-	67	-	1	26	-
Peru,	-	25	-	1	30	-
PITTSFIELD,	62	2,273	35	41	2,133	-
Richmond,	-	57	-	1	31	-
Sandisfield,	1	57	-	-	47	-
Savoy,	-	61	-	1	23	-
Sheffield,	2	171	1	7	119	-
Stockbridge,	-	187	3	4	153	-
Tyringham,	1	42	-	2	26	-
Washington,	1	31	1	-	23	-
West Stockbridge,	-	98	1	1	95	-
Williamstown,	10	425	7	15	274	-
Windsor,	3	64	-	-	22	-
Totals,	337	7,637	129	166	7,494	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR GOVERNOR.					
	John Quincy Adams of Amesbury, So- cialist.	John L. Bates, of Boston, Republi- can.	Michael T. Berry of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	Oliver W. Cobb of Southampton, Prohibition.	William L. Douglas of Brockton, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
Acushnet,	1	109	-	1	26	-
Attleborough,	64	1,073	8	32	661	-
Berkley,	-	113	-	1	15	-
Dartmouth,	2	258	2	8	82	-
Dighton,	4	159	1	5	56	-
Easton,	25	419	-	3	417	-
Fairhaven,	3	305	-	9	210	-
FALL RIVER,	135	4,351	64	64	7,357	-
Freetown,	-	127	-	2	17	-
Mansfield,	7	350	1	19	268	-
NEW BEDFORD,	150	2,754	63	58	4,427	-
North Attleborough,	28	692	5	7	548	-
Norton,	3	187	-	1	90	-
Raynham,	-	156	-	6	45	-
Rehoboth,	1	150	1	6	18	-
Seekonk,	5	133	-	-	57	-
Somerset,	-	192	1	13	86	-
Swansea,	2	171	1	3	81	-
TAUNTON,	43	2,395	16	17	2,368	-
Westport,	2	168	3	9	42	-
Totals,	475	14,262	166	264	16,871	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	1	27	-	8	11	-
Cottage City,	3	110	-	1	36	-
Edgartown,	-	155	-	1	44	-
Gay Head,	1	28	-	1	1	-
Gosnold,	-	9	-	2	3	-
Tisbury,	3	149	4	-	49	-
West Tisbury,	-	66	-	3	25	-
Totals,	8	544	4	11	169	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	79	809	4	9	737	-
Andover,	20	593	5	8	433	-
BEVERLY,	47	1,148	10	33	1,090	-
Boxford,	2	86	-	3	36	-
Danvers,	57	724	6	11	637	-
Essex,	3	174	2	4	157	-
Georgetown,	10	191	1	2	188	-
GLOUCESTER,	65	1,892	9	19	1,505	-
Groveland,	16	176	2	4	212	-
Hamilton,	2	145	-	2	73	-
HAVERHILL,	642	2,627	15	55	2,571	-
Ipswich,	6	347	1	15	367	-
LAWRENCE,	362	3,249	70	49	5,669	-
LYNN,	324	5,439	135	222	5,937	-
Lynnfield,	1	98	-	3	51	-
Manchester,	5	216	-	6	206	-
Marblehead,	34	744	13	6	934	-
Merrimac,	12	222	-	5	164	-
Methuen,	63	767	10	24	445	-
Middleton,	-	88	-	-	49	-
Nahant,	-	122	-	-	116	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Essex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR GOVERNOR.					
	John Quincy Adams of Amesbury, So- cialist.	John L. Bates of Boston, Republi- can.	Michael T. Barry of Lyons, Socialist Labor.	Oliver W. Cobb of Easthampton, Prohibition.	William L. Douglas of Brockton, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
Newbury,	8	189	1	-	71	-
NEWBURYPORT,	61	1,065	3	41	1,345	-
North Andover,	9	409	7	6	299	-
Peabody,	34	831	11	14	1,248	-
Rockport,	43	343	15	12	250	-
Rowley,	3	154	1	4	107	-
SALEM,	80	2,821	51	32	3,331	-
Salisbury,	2	129	-	4	136	-
Saugus,	46	620	6	14	374	-
Swampscott,	22	573	3	10	306	-
Topsfield,	2	115	-	8	92	-
Wenham,	1	104	1	2	53	-
West Newbury,	12	147	1	5	102	-
Totals,	2,092	27,352	383	617	29,393	-

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	2	122	-	2	34	-
Barnardston,	1	105	-	1	37	-
Buckland,	1	138	1	3	123	-
Charlemont,	5	132	-	2	33	-
Colrain,	-	172	-	1	38	-
Conway,	1	126	-	4	56	-
Deerfield,	2	210	1	6	107	-
Erving,	2	93	-	-	85	-
Gill,	3	88	-	1	39	-
Greenfield,	29	780	8	18	722	-
Hawley,	1	57	-	3	4	-
Heath,	-	53	-	-	16	-
Leverett,	1	46	1	1	14	-
Leyden,	1	47	-	1	22	-
Monroe,	1	28	-	-	10	-
Montague,	45	432	4	9	570	-
New Salem,	-	66	-	3	19	-
Northfield,	1	173	-	6	90	-
Orange,	43	729	1	10	310	-
Rowe,	-	55	-	2	12	-
Shelburne,	3	189	1	3	75	-
Shutesbury,	2	39	-	-	9	-
Sunderland,	-	107	1	3	28	-
Warwick,	2	50	1	-	24	-
Wendell,	-	43	-	1	33	-
Whately,	1	83	-	1	57	-
Totals,	147	4,181	19	79	2,567	-

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	8	230	2	4	198	-
Blandford,	-	84	-	1	39	-
Brimfield,	5	89	-	2	38	-
Chester,	4	112	-	1	61	-
CHICOPEE,	161	929	11	14	1,258	-
East Longmeadow,	3	96	1	5	37	-
Granville,	2	81	-	2	41	-
Hampden,	3	76	-	-	63	-
Holland,	-	21	-	1	6	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Hampden — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR GOVERNOR.					
	John Quincy Adams of Amesbury, So- cialist.	John L. Bates of Boston, Republi- can.	Michael T. Barry of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	Oliver W. Cobb of Easthampton, Prohibition.	William L. Douglas of Brockton, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	197	2,158	88	53	3,331	-
Longmeadow,	4	79	-	2	63	-
Ludlow,	4	184	1	2	96	-
Monson,	10	379	1	6	270	-
Montgomery,	-	80	-	-	8	-
Palmer,	25	470	6	6	500	-
Russell,	1	62	-	1	53	-
Southwick,	1	101	1	3	56	-
SPRINGFIELD,	527	5,236	51	22	4,307	-
Tolland,	-	23	-	-	12	-
Wales,	3	63	-	3	51	-
West Springfield,	31	560	6	5	505	-
Westfield,	40	1,031	11	9	1,160	-
Wilbraham,	2	117	1	1	65	-
Totals,	1,031	12,221	175	203	12,217	-

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	5	517	-	12	105	-
Belchertown,	5	164	1	3	79	-
Chesterfield,	1	105	-	2	17	-
Cummington,	1	105	1	7	30	-
Easthampton,	11	416	2	35	435	1
Enfield,	3	140	-	1	29	-
Goshen,	-	44	-	1	2	-
Granby,	-	76	-	2	32	-
Greenwich,	1	45	-	-	20	-
Hadley,	1	197	-	3	71	-
Hatfield,	3	130	-	-	135	-
Huntington,	3	97	-	2	121	-
Middlefield,	1	33	-	1	15	-
NORTHAMPTON,	51	1,388	12	34	1,132	-
Pelham,	-	38	1	4	8	-
Plainfield,	1	75	-	1	7	-
Prescott,	-	30	1	-	10	-
South Hadley,	13	460	3	2	104	-
Southampton,	-	79	1	13	29	-
Ware,	121	392	12	6	525	1
Westhampton,	-	56	-	12	9	-
Williamsburg,	3	187	-	14	158	-
Worthington,	-	88	-	2	18	-
Totals,	224	4,362	34	157	3,271	2

County of Middlesex.

Acton,	-	241	-	2	124	-
Arlington,	20	787	4	6	638	-
Ashby,	4	105	1	3	35	-
Ashland,	-	163	-	1	119	-
Ayer,	4	207	-	-	242	-
Bedford,	-	103	-	-	65	-
Belmont,	4	331	-	3	266	-
Billerica,	8	313	1	3	216	-
Boxborough,	-	26	-	-	27	-
Burlington,	1	56	-	1	30	-
CAMBRIDGE,	216	5,319	39	59	8,477	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Middlesex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR GOVERNOR.					All others.
	John Quincy Adams of Amesbury, So- cialist.	John L. Bates of Boston, Republi- can.	Michael T. Berry of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	Oliver W. Cobb of Easthampton, Prohibition.	William L. Douglas of Brockton, Dem- ocratic.	
Carlisle,	-	56	-	1	43	-
Chelmsford,	14	394	2	-	277	-
Concord,	4	462	-	1	326	1
Dracut,	2	251	4	-	261	-
Dunstable,	1	48	-	-	25	-
EVERETT,	109	2,072	41	26	1,853	-
Framingham,	23	1,007	7	10	1,061	-
Groton,	9	198	-	1	155	-
Holliston,	13	216	1	1	227	-
Hopkinton,	7	254	-	3	335	-
Hudson,	16	415	4	4	647	-
Lexington,	5	446	-	1	946	-
Lincoln,	-	85	-	3	61	-
Littleton,	1	117	-	1	71	-
LOWELL,	189	5,273	52	57	7,829	-
MALDEN,	139	2,692	26	57	2,633	-
MARLBOROUGH,	27	1,105	22	17	1,536	-
Maynard,	9	304	1	2	397	-
MEDFORD,	53	1,727	8	19	1,436	-
MELROSE,	36	1,460	3	13	964	-
Natick,	85	738	5	13	1,192	-
NEWTON,	59	2,988	6	38	2,337	-
North Reading,	2	103	1	4	45	-
Pepperell,	3	261	2	4	234	-
Reading,	8	657	4	9	340	-
Sherborn,	7	105	2	3	66	-
Shirley,	12	103	-	1	89	-
SOMERVILLE,	165	5,165	36	87	4,144	1
Stoneham,	8	671	12	33	613	-
Stow,	-	91	1	1	56	-
Sudbury,	4	146	-	-	55	-
Tewksbury,	20	196	1	3	147	-
Townsend,	1	192	2	11	82	-
Tyngsborough,	-	73	1	-	26	-
Wakefield,	33	884	4	5	1,101	-
WALTHAM,	83	2,078	7	9	1,974	-
Watertown,	30	732	-	9	1,045	-
Wayland,	12	212	4	-	251	-
Westford,	2	229	1	7	131	-
Weston,	2	185	-	7	76	-
Wilmington,	1	149	-	2	73	-
Winchester,	21	714	10	5	507	-
WOBURN,	32	957	25	6	1,517	-
Totals,	1,499	43,812	340	556	46,823	2

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	8	235	6	4	265	-
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	24	139	1	-	253	-
Beillingham,	1	97	1	3	98	-
Braintree,	89	520	3	8	519	-
Brookline,	23	1,057	5	9	1,413	-
Canton,	4	314	-	2	460	-
Cohasset,	4	268	2	-	181	-
Dedham,	40	576	5	4	767	-
Dover,	2	60	-	2	28	-
Foxborough,	7	287	-	5	194	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Norfolk — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR GOVERNOR.					
	John Quincy Adams of Amesbury, So- cialist.	John L. Bates of Boston, Republi- can.	Michael T. Berry of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	Oliver W. Cobb of Easthampton, Prohibition.	William L. Douglas of Brockton, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
Franklin,	9	416	4	12	344	-
Holbrook,	49	260	1	-	254	-
Hyde Park,	99	993	15	12	1,155	-
Medfield,	1	171	-	2	108	-
Medway,	2	239	2	4	286	-
Mills,	2	112	1	2	59	-
Milton,	21	604	5	7	494	-
Needham,	23	334	1	2	295	-
Norfolk,	3	81	-	-	63	-
Norwood,	35	432	4	1	609	-
QUINCY,	231	1,724	15	17	2,289	-
Randolph,	18	262	-	3	553	-
Sharon,	7	194	1	4	123	-
Stoughton,	62	476	3	3	612	-
Walpole,	23	245	-	6	293	-
Wellesley,	12	348	-	1	236	1
Westwood,	9	78	-	-	50	-
Weymouth,	79	848	5	16	1,192	-
Wrentham,	5	317	-	2	93	-
Totals,	884	12,392	74	127	12,980	1

County of Plymouth.

Abington,	63	372	3	8	509	-
Bridgewater,	11	422	-	1	371	-
BROCKTON,	206	2,652	22	24	3,177	-
Carver,	5	75	1	3	44	-
Duxbury,	3	165	-	-	164	-
East Bridgewater,	28	257	2	6	304	-
Halifax,	-	54	-	-	29	-
Hanover,	25	194	1	2	125	-
Hanson,	13	99	-	1	86	-
Hingham,	7	443	-	19	410	1
Hull,	-	62	-	1	152	-
Kingston,	2	170	1	2	125	-
Lakeville,	-	72	-	1	47	-
Marion,	1	102	1	6	72	-
Marshfield,	1	165	1	2	79	-
Mattapoisett,	1	165	1	5	58	-
Middleborough,	12	547	1	21	502	-
Norwell,	-	120	-	1	89	-
Pembroke,	2	104	-	2	62	-
Plymouth,	49	687	10	6	943	-
Plympton,	2	37	-	1	59	-
Rochester,	-	60	-	11	74	-
Rockland,	127	506	4	2	691	-
Scituate,	2	181	2	3	157	-
Wareham,	11	167	1	7	316	-
West Bridgewater,	17	134	-	-	114	-
Whitman,	112	512	1	10	655	-
Totals,	1,390	8,524	52	145	11,414	1

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	1,915	28,206	311	303	61,284	-
CHELSEA,	153	2,234	21	24	2,858	-
Revere,	47	848	14	5	1,009	-
Winthrop,	9	747	3	8	433	-
Totals,	2,124	32,095	349	340	65,584	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR GOVERNOR.					
	John Quincy Adams of Shrewsbury, So- cialist.	John L. Bates of Boston, Republi- can.	Michael T. Berry of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	Oliver W. Cobb of Easthampton, Prohibition.	William L. Douglas of Brockton, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
Ashburnham,	-	174	-	4	104	-
Athol,	39	760	5	7	524	-
Auburn,	1	144	1	1	198	-
Barre,	4	199	1	3	70	-
Berlin,	1	114	-	-	99	-
Blackstone,	7	298	1	1	687	-
Bolton,	4	81	-	4	16	-
Boylston,	-	75	-	-	12	-
Brookfield,	3	201	-	1	176	-
Charlton,	7	222	1	8	108	-
Clinton,	147	975	12	12	1,149	-
Dana,	-	71	-	2	47	-
Douglas,	1	152	-	3	175	-
Dudley,	16	151	1	2	220	-
FITCHBURG,	378	1,915	26	20	2,247	-
Gardner,	17	1,085	17	14	712	-
Grafton,	17	347	3	45	225	-
Hardwick,	2	160	-	2	145	-
Harvard,	3	99	-	-	62	-
Holden,	3	198	1	3	101	-
Hopedale,	9	355	1	2	108	-
Hubbardston,	-	128	-	3	43	-
Lancaster,	1	187	-	-	75	-
Leicester,	4	289	-	5	289	-
Leominster,	59	1,208	6	9	1,000	-
Lunenburg,	6	121	-	1	39	-
Mendon,	3	87	2	3	57	-
Millford,	62	719	19	15	1,237	-
Millbury,	4	378	3	5	323	-
New Braintree,	-	46	-	1	29	-
North Brookfield,	3	248	-	1	126	-
Northborough,	12	188	1	1	87	-
Northbridge,	9	491	3	18	462	-
Oakham,	-	58	-	1	24	-
Oxford,	14	245	1	2	173	-
Paxton,	-	50	-	1	11	-
Petersham,	-	97	-	-	47	-
Phillipston,	1	71	-	1	12	-
Princeton,	1	104	-	1	14	-
Royalston,	2	108	1	2	23	-
Rutland,	-	98	-	2	53	-
Shrewsbury,	6	220	-	3	67	-
Southborough,	2	107	-	-	131	-
Southbridge,	23	596	5	6	281	-
Spencer,	6	569	1	13	647	-
Sterling,	-	155	-	2	40	-
Sturbridge,	4	171	1	6	124	-
Sutton,	2	179	2	5	170	-
Templeton,	5	302	-	16	223	-
Upton,	6	276	-	1	121	-
Uxbridge,	3	300	1	7	305	-
Warren,	32	307	2	3	241	-
Webster,	52	542	7	5	686	-
West Boylston,	-	123	-	2	46	-
West Brookfield,	17	117	1	-	104	-
Westborough,	7	418	-	3	312	-
Westminster,	4	179	-	5	54	-
Winchendon,	3	511	4	4	402	-
WORCESTER,	325	9,826	128	135	8,245	-
Totals,	1,332	27,586	256	486	24,030	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR GOVERNOR.					
	John Quincy Adams of Amesbury, So- cialist.	John L. Bates of Boston, Republi- can.	Michael T. Berry of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	Oliver W. Cobb of Easthampton, Prohibition.	William L. Douglas of Roxbury, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	40	2,928	15	51	1,592	1
BERKSHIRE,	337	7,687	139	168	7,494	-
BRISTOL,	475	14,262	166	264	16,871	-
DUKES,	8	544	4	11	169	-
ESSEX,	2,092	27,352	383	617	29,393	-
FRANKLIN,	147	4,181	19	79	2,567	-
HAMPDEN,	1,081	12,221	175	208	12,217	-
HAMPSHIRE,	224	4,862	34	157	3,271	2
MIDDLESEX,	1,499	43,812	340	558	46,823	2
NANTUCKET,	2	285	6	4	265	-
NORFOLK,	284	12,392	74	127	12,680	1
PLYMOUTH,	1,390	8,524	52	145	11,414	1
SUFFOLK,	2,124	32,085	349	340	65,584	-
WORCESTER,	1,332	27,586	256	438	24,080	-
TOTALS,	11,591	198,681	2,002	3,158	234,670	7

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.					
	Olof Rokelund of Worcester, Socialist.	John C. Crosby of Pittsfield, Democratic.	Frank P. Dyer of Amherst, Prohibition.	Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, Republican.	Moritz E. Rutherford of Holyoke, Socialist Labor.	All others.
Barnstable,	7	242	13	521	3	-
Bourne,	1	61	10	177	-	-
Brewster,	2	23	5	101	1	-
Chatham,	1	38	13	210	-	-
Dennis,	1	88	7	295	1	1
Eastham,	2	15	3	61	-	-
Falmouth,	7	108	6	424	7	-
Harwich,	1	67	6	244	-	-
Mashpee,	1	6	2	50	1	-
Orleans,	2	40	3	127	-	-
Provincetown,	3	106	8	241	3	-
Sandwich,	19	76	10	182	1	-
Truro,	1	13	3	73	-	-
Wellfleet,	1	27	1	121	-	-
Yarmouth,	-	61	3	220	1	-
Totals,	49	916	98	2,997	18	1

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	103	555	20	692	38	-
Alford,	-	36	1	13	-	-
Becket,	1	66	3	96	-	-
Cheshire,	1	132	-	101	2	-
Clarksburg,	3	33	4	78	4	-
Dalton,	20	270	15	256	3	-
Egremont,	-	54	3	96	-	-
Florida,	-	12	-	44	-	-
Great Barrington,	13	532	18	515	6	-
Hancock,	-	19	4	52	-	-
Hinsdale,	2	131	6	80	-	-
Lanesborough,	-	51	1	95	1	-
Lee,	4	343	17	323	3	-
Lenox,	7	269	4	170	8	-
Monterey,	-	23	-	55	1	-
Mount Washington,	-	3	-	13	-	-
New Ashford,	-	10	-	16	-	-
New Marlborough,	-	72	4	105	-	-
NORTH ADAMS,	105	1,298	36	1,391	41	-
Otis,	-	28	3	62	-	-
Peru,	-	34	1	22	-	-
PITTSFIELD,	61	2,290	37	2,062	46	-
Richmond,	-	40	2	51	-	-
Sandisfield,	1	34	1	63	-	-
Savor,	-	28	1	63	-	-
Shenfield,	1	124	7	162	-	-
Stockbridge,	6	150	7	180	2	-
Tyringham,	1	24	3	42	-	-
Washington,	-	25	1	29	-	-
West Stockbridge,	1	97	2	97	1	-
Williamstown,	9	248	25	414	6	-
Windsor,	3	27	-	62	-	-
Totals,	342	7,058	226	7,500	162	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.					
	Olof Boklund of Worcester, Socialist.	John C. Crosby of Pittsfield, Democratic.	Frank P. Dyer of Arlington, Prohibition.	Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, Republican.	Morris E. Rutherford of Holyoke, Socialist Labor.	All others.
Acushnet,	1	18	6	109	-	-
Attleborough,	76	453	55	1,108	18	-
Berkley,	-	8	2	110	-	-
Dartmouth,	2	42	17	256	2	-
Dighton,	1	37	7	153	-	-
Easton,	34	295	8	423	-	-
Fairhaven,	6	145	18	315	4	-
FALL RIVER,	226	5,405	172	4,882	181	-
Freetown,	-	12	2	123	-	-
Mansfield,	7	175	26	376	-	-
NEW BEDFORD,	220	2,962	102	3,357	111	-
North Attleborough,	28	386	28	786	10	-
Norton,	2	46	3	108	1	-
Raynham,	-	29	6	147	-	-
Rehoboth,	-	10	5	130	1	-
Seekonk,	2	44	3	141	1	-
Somerset,	-	74	5	191	2	-
Swansea,	2	44	6	177	-	-
TAUNTON,	60	1,538	40	2,541	31	-
Westport,	1	30	12	164	-	-
Totals,	668	11,753	513	15,632	357	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	1	11	5	25	-	-
Cottage City,	3	23	6	105	1	-
Edgartown,	1	21	3	137	2	-
Gay Head,	1	-	2	23	-	-
Gosnold,	-	2	1	12	-	-
Tisbury,	2	30	3	135	3	-
West Tisbury,	-	22	5	57	-	-
Totals,	8	109	25	494	6	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	82	564	20	854	4	-
Andover,	20	322	18	630	4	-
BEVERLY,	59	671	47	1,308	17	-
Boxford,	-	28	3	89	-	-
Danvers,	64	435	14	782	15	-
Essex,	4	96	2	178	3	-
Georgetown,	14	137	1	214	1	-
GLOUCESTER,	90	808	56	1,907	34	-
Groveland,	13	160	6	185	5	-
Hamilton,	3	42	3	161	-	-
HAVERHILL,	725	1,726	79	2,983	27	-
Ipswich,	8	227	18	393	2	-
LAWRENCE,	372	4,339	102	3,588	91	-
LYNN,	405	4,546	247	6,016	181	-
Lynnfield,	-	38	5	92	7	-
Manchester,	5	144	8	232	2	-
Marblehead,	42	739	16	809	14	-
Merrimac,	11	119	8	230	1	-
Methuen,	70	277	39	813	13	-
Middleton,	3	82	-	90	-	-
Nahant,	1	75	-	150	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Essex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.					
	Olaf Boklund of Worcester, So- cialist.	John C. Crosby of Pittsfield, Demo- cratic.	Frank P. Dyer of Arlington, Prohi- bition.	Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, Republi- can.	Morris E. Rutherford of Holyoke, Socialist Labor.	All others
Newbury,	7	42	2	194	1	-
NEWBURYPORT,	84	908	18	1,237	11	-
North Andover,	10	235	5	440	5	-
Peabody,	39	948	15	919	17	-
Rockport,	51	146	24	843	12	-
Rowley,	4	73	3	163	2	-
SALEM,	91	2,267	55	3,122	63	-
Salisbury,	3	90	17	139	-	-
Saugus,	51	229	16	667	2	-
Swampscott,	21	212	18	606	2	-
Topsfield,	-	47	7	129	-	-
Wenham,	-	24	2	112	1	-
West Newbury,	18	58	10	166	-	-
Totals,	2,365	21,399	872	22,968	494	-

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	1	24	5	117	-	-
Bernardston,	-	36	2	101	1	-
Buckland,	2	87	2	139	-	-
Charlemont,	1	28	3	145	1	-
Colrain,	-	28	5	159	-	-
Conway,	-	49	4	120	-	-
Deerfield,	3	80	9	208	-	-
Erving,	7	53	-	96	1	-
Gill,	4	25	3	89	-	-
Greenfield,	42	553	33	738	9	-
Hawley,	-	3	3	57	-	-
Heath,	-	11	-	53	-	-
Leverett,	1	11	1	48	-	-
Leyden,	-	20	1	46	-	-
Monroe,	-	9	-	28	-	-
Montague,	58	435	16	446	15	1
New Salem,	-	14	-	63	-	-
Northfield,	-	70	5	170	-	-
Orange,	53	225	17	735	2	-
Rowe,	-	13	2	52	1	-
Shelburne,	3	55	5	192	-	-
Shutesbury,	-	8	2	37	-	-
Sunderland,	-	25	4	107	3	-
Warwick,	3	16	1	49	1	-
Wendell,	-	30	2	43	-	-
Whately,	2	41	1	77	1	-
Totals,	186	1,949	126	4,161	35	1

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	8	178	10	213	4	-
Blandford,	1	34	1	81	-	-
Brimfield,	4	31	2	86	-	-
Chester,	2	58	1	103	-	-
CHICOPEE,	162	994	23	940	49	-
East Longmeadow,	3	26	6	96	-	-
Granville,	1	42	4	76	1	-
Hampden,	4	47	-	72	-	-
Holland,	-	5	-	21	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Hampden — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.					
	Olof Bokelund of Worcester, Socialist.	John C. Crosby of Pittsfield, Demo- cratic.	Frank P. Dyer of Arlington, Prohi- bitian.	Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, Republi- can.	Morris E. Rutherford of Holyoke, Socialist Labor.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	207	2,744	73	2,188	286	-
Longmeadow,	4	52	1	86	1	-
Ludlow,	5	85	1	197	1	-
Monson,	7	226	9	374	2	-
Montgomery,	-	7	-	30	-	-
Palmer,	34	400	6	488	10	-
Russell,	1	45	1	61	2	-
Southwick,	-	57	3	96	1	-
SPRINGFIELD,	561	3,721	92	5,343	74	-
Tolland,	-	11	-	31	-	-
Wales,	8	39	3	67	-	-
West Springfield,	33	435	13	564	9	-
Westfield,	43	1,024	12	1,070	15	1
Wilbraham,	-	57	3	120	-	-
Totals,	1,083	10,318	264	12,366	455	1

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	5	164	14	523	-	-
Belchertown,	2	70	2	157	3	-
Chesterfield,	-	16	1	95	-	-
Cummington,	1	28	6	104	-	-
Easthampton,	11	321	22	464	15	-
Enfield,	2	21	1	135	-	-
Goshen,	-	1	2	43	-	-
Granby,	1	28	5	70	1	-
Greenwich,	1	17	-	46	-	-
Hadley,	1	65	3	183	1	-
Hatfield,	1	127	-	126	-	-
Huntington,	3	92	4	98	1	-
Middlefield,	-	13	-	31	-	-
NORTHAMPTON,	64	806	37	1,356	26	-
Pelham,	-	8	5	85	1	-
Plainfield,	1	5	1	75	-	-
Prescott,	-	9	1	29	1	-
South Hadley,	8	143	8	462	12	-
Southampton,	-	24	6	82	1	-
Ware,	150	368	12	425	17	1
Westhampton,	-	9	9	53	1	-
Williamsburg,	4	138	16	180	-	-
Worthington,	1	16	2	86	-	-
Totals,	256	2,568	159	4,863	82	1

County of Middlesex.

Acton,	-	95	2	247	-	-
Arlington,	24	469	95	778	4	-
Ashby,	3	26	7	96	-	-
Ashland,	3	88	3	169	-	-
Ayer,	3	186	2	230	2	-
Bedford,	-	48	3	106	-	-
Belmont,	2	200	9	345	1	-
Billerica,	5	158	5	336	4	-
Roxborough,	-	21	-	27	-	-
Burlington,	-	22	2	55	-	-
CAMBRIDGE,	230	7,001	121	5,762	60	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Middlesex—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				
	Olof Rokeland of Worcester, Socialist.	John C. Crosby of Pittsfield, Democratic.	Frank P. Dyer of Arlington, Prohibition.	Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, Republican.	Morris E. Rutherford of Troy, Socialist Labor.
Carlisle,	1	25	1	59	-
Chelmsford,	15	200	33	400	1
Concord,	7	303	2	483	-
Dracut,	4	201	6	262	5
Dunstable,	-	24	-	47	-
EVERETT,	139	1,211	56	2,341	52
Frammingham,	29	831	15	1,091	-
Groton,	9	118	5	204	-
Holliston,	18	169	6	241	1
Hopkinton,	9	264	11	261	6
Hudson,	19	477	14	464	3
Lexington,	6	195	7	456	2
Lincoln,	-	51	6	84	-
Littleton,	-	53	2	126	-
LOWELL,	191	6,277	111	5,981	98
MALDEN,	168	1,862	82	2,955	54
MARLBOROUGH,	45	1,141	35	1,211	42
Maynard,	12	301	6	318	2
MEDFORD,	50	992	30	1,923	19
MELROSE,	26	653	30	1,581	11
Natick,	115	912	19	842	21
NEWTON,	76	1,729	49	3,281	11
North Reading,	-	34	2	105	-
Pepperell,	6	187	7	279	1
Reading,	13	273	13	794	5
Sherborn,	7	44	7	105	1
Shirley,	15	58	4	104	-
SOMERVILLE,	204	3,129	113	5,689	44
Stoneham,	13	418	52	734	15
Stow,	-	37	1	95	-
Sudbury,	3	41	2	144	3
Tewksbury,	24	88	8	227	2
Townsend,	9	62	13	194	-
Tyngsborough,	-	20	-	83	2
Wakefield,	32	712	9	1,034	6
WALTHAM,	94	1,458	26	2,262	19
Watertown,	38	819	22	807	8
Wayland,	13	154	2	234	10
Westford,	4	99	9	243	-
Weston,	1	54	8	196	2
Wilmington,	2	45	4	154	-
Winchester,	25	369	13	770	9
WOBURN,	35	1,306	15	1,019	27
Totals,	1,740	35,730	1,104	47,894	565

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	9	165	10	308	4
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	36	199	-	152	2
Bellingham,	1	74	3	104	1
Braintree,	109	360	14	536	4
Brookline,	30	1,085	29	2,116	9
Canton,	4	379	7	337	1
Cohasset,	1	132	1	294	1
Dedham,	56	544	4	698	-
Dover,	1	20	2	60	-
Foxborough,	11	144	11	302	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Norfolk—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.					
	Olof Bokelund of Worcester, Socialist.	John C. Crosby of Pittsfield, Democratic.	Frank P. Dyer of Abington, Prohibition.	Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, Republican.	Morris E. Rutherford of Holyoke, Socialist Labor.	All others.
Franklin,	13	262	14	448	7	-
Holbrook,	57	165	2	265	1	-
Hyde Park,	102	805	29	1,197	18	-
Medfield,	-	75	1	170	-	-
Medway,	1	166	9	266	4	-
Mills,	2	45	1	117	-	-
Milton,	28	362	16	646	3	-
Needham,	23	190	10	370	9	-
Norfolk,	2	45	2	83	-	-
Norwood,	39	462	5	489	8	-
QUINCY,	270	1,608	38	2,001	21	-
Randolph,	21	457	4	282	2	-
Sharon,	6	87	8	208	1	-
Stoughton,	68	475	6	533	4	-
Walpole,	26	212	11	268	1	-
Wellesley,	16	175	5	356	2	-
Westwood,	10	86	1	89	1	-
Weymouth,	102	857	82	984	8	-
Wrentham,	4	58	3	334	-	-
Totals,	1,089	9,479	268	13,754	110	-

County of Plymouth.

Abington,	85	365	10	418	13	-
Bridgewater,	15	265	3	431	4	-
BROCKTON,	1,172	3,684	83	3,221	41	-
Carver,	6	29	7	71	1	-
Duxbury,	6	113	1	171	-	-
East Bridgewater,	37	186	6	261	30	-
Hallfax,	-	18	-	55	-	-
Hanover,	81	71	7	199	1	-
Hanson,	15	60	2	104	1	-
Hingham,	10	277	26	490	2	-
Hull,	1	89	4	82	-	-
Kingston,	4	77	4	181	1	-
Lakeville,	1	22	1	75	2	-
Marion,	2	45	7	109	1	-
Marshfield,	1	38	2	171	-	-
Mattapoisett,	1	82	6	167	1	-
Middleborough,	17	314	32	601	8	1
Norwell,	2	58	4	135	1	-
Pembroke,	2	32	-	120	-	-
Plymouth,	67	562	14	782	15	-
Plympton,	3	33	1	50	-	-
Rochester,	-	31	3	89	-	-
Rockland,	188	422	9	550	11	-
Scituate,	1	119	3	195	2	-
Wareham,	21	177	10	206	1	-
West Bridgewater,	19	79	1	142	8	-
Whitman,	141	453	23	595	4	-
Totals,	1,848	7,640	268	9,671	138	1

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	2,075	53,331	655	32,857	547	-
CHELSEA,	190	1,847	35	2,654	33	-
Revere,	58	714	19	1,002	24	-
Winthrop,	8	312	15	817	5	-
• Totals,	2,331	56,304	724	36,830	609	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.					All others.
	Olaf Bakeland of Worcester, Socialist.	John G. Crosby of Hittfield, Democratic.	Frank P. Dyer of Arlington, Prohibition.	Curtis Guild, Jr. of Boston, Republican.	Morris E. Rutherford of Holyoke, Socialist Labor.	
Ashburnham,	-	88	4	169	1	-
Athol,	43	320	12	753	6	-
Auburn,	6	95	5	144	2	-
Barre,	2	53	2	208	-	-
Berlin,	1	14	4	122	-	-
Blackstone,	10	560	38	317	4	-
Bolton,	2	8	5	88	-	-
Boylston,	-	9	-	75	1	-
Brookfield,	3	139	2	209	1	-
Charlton,	5	86	4	215	2	-
Clinton,	161	933	23	1,056	15	-
Dana,	-	27	2	74	-	-
Douglas,	5	143	6	164	2	-
Dudley,	20	159	20	162	2	-
FITCHBURG,	402	1,691	72	2,049	53	-
Gardner,	15	533	37	1,041	18	-
Grafton,	31	188	18	358	4	-
Hardwick,	4	112	4	163	3	-
Harvard,	2	54	1	103	-	-
Holden,	4	71	6	204	2	-
Hopedale,	12	63	2	378	5	-
Hubbardston,	1	23	8	123	-	-
Lancaster,	3	53	-	195	-	-
Leicester,	5	269	7	393	-	-
Leominster,	85	622	22	1,320	14	-
Lunenburg,	6	30	3	116	8	-
Mendon,	6	36	4	98	1	-
Millford,	67	1,041	14	785	26	-
Millbury,	8	250	6	373	5	-
New Braintree,	-	24	2	48	-	-
North Brookfield,	1	146	1	254	-	-
Northborough,	14	63	4	190	2	-
Northbridge,	7	330	49	522	2	-
Oakham,	-	18	1	57	-	-
Oxford,	15	129	5	256	3	-
Paxton,	-	10	1	49	-	-
Petersham,	-	38	-	94	-	-
Phillipston,	1	5	2	71	-	-
Princeton,	1	13	1	99	-	-
Royalston,	1	18	3	106	-	-
Rutland,	1	38	2	99	1	-
Shrewsbury,	3	51	6	228	2	-
Southborough,	3	104	1	120	-	-
Southbridge,	35	738	10	637	18	-
Spencer,	8	495	16	599	12	-
Sterling,	2	29	1	155	1	-
Sturbridge,	2	107	5	171	1	-
Sutton,	4	127	10	184	5	-
Templeton,	4	162	24	294	3	-
Upton,	6	96	3	272	-	-
Uxbridge,	5	235	15	310	2	-
Warren,	34	207	8	312	7	-
Webster,	65	504	12	596	17	-
West Boylston,	-	31	3	126	-	-
West Brookfield,	18	85	-	121	11	-
Westborough,	10	221	10	446	1	-
Westminster,	3	40	9	180	2	-
Winchendon,	5	267	15	518	2	-
WORCESTER,	433	6,644	239	9,906	149	-
Totals,	1,590	18,694	789	28,333	416	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.					
	Olof Bokelund of Worcester, So- cialist.	John C. Crosby of Pittsfield, Demo- cratic.	Frank P. Dyer of Arlington, Prohi- biton.	Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, Republi- can.	Morris E. Rutherford of Hallowell, Socialist Labor.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	49	916	93	2,997	18	1
BERKSHIRE,	342	7,058	226	7,500	162	-
BRISTOL,	668	11,753	513	15,632	357	-
DUKES,	8	109	25	494	6	-
ESSEX,	2,365	21,399	872	29,958	494	-
FRANKLIN,	186	1,949	126	4,161	35	1
HAMPDEN,	1,083	10,318	264	12,393	455	1
HAMPSHIRE,	256	2,568	159	4,863	82	1
MIDDLESEX,	1,740	35,730	1,104	47,894	565	-
NANTUCKET,	9	165	10	308	4	-
NORFOLK,	1,039	9,479	268	13,754	110	-
PLYMOUTH,	1,848	7,640	268	9,671	138	1
SUFFOLK,	2,331	56,304	724	36,830	609	-
WORCESTER,	1,590	18,694	789	28,393	416	-
TOTALS,	13,514	184,082	5,441	214,788	3,451	5

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR SECRETARY.					
	James A. Brennan of Chatham, So- cialist Labor.	Fannie J. Clary of Williamsburg, Prohibition.	Charles C. Hitch- cock of Ware, So- cialist.	Henry B. Little of Newburyport, Democratic.	William M. Olin of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
Barnstable,	4	8	2	164	550	-
Bourne,	1	12	1	43	181	-
Brewster,	1	5	1	17	100	-
Chatham,	-	8	2	27	202	-
Dennis,	5	6	1	26	271	-
Eastham,	-	4	1	11	57	-
Falmouth,	2	10	7	80	408	-
Harwich,	3	8	3	62	227	-
Mashpee,	-	1	1	1	56	-
Orleans,	1	4	-	23	134	-
Provincetown,	1	4	2	67	240	-
Sandwich,	2	8	17	62	181	-
Truro,	1	1	1	10	74	-
Wellfleet,	-	3	-	18	113	-
Yarmouth,	-	2	1	47	217	-
Totals,	31	64	40	668	2,961	-

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	51	19	119	449	739	-
Alford,	-	-	-	35	15	-
Becket,	1	5	-	51	102	-
Cheshire,	2	5	-	105	117	-
Clarksburg,	3	3	4	19	92	-
Dalton,	2	14	26	202	289	-
Egremont,	-	2	-	49	100	-
Florida,	1	1	-	9	48	-
Great Barrington,	7	18	28	465	533	-
Hancock,	-	5	-	17	50	-
Hinsdale,	1	5	2	110	90	-
Lanesborough,	-	1	1	43	98	-
Lee,	4	18	4	288	350	-
Lenox,	12	1	9	224	200	-
Monterey,	-	-	-	20	57	-
Mount Washington,	-	-	-	3	13	-
New Ashford,	-	1	-	4	17	-
New Marlborough,	-	4	-	73	111	-
NORTH ADAMS,	79	47	101	919	1,547	-
Otis,	-	2	-	22	64	-
Peru,	-	1	1	26	29	-
PITTSFIELD,	57	23	67	1,712	2,464	-
Richmond,	-	1	-	34	55	-
Sandisfield,	-	2	-	31	65	-
Savoy,	-	1	-	24	65	-
Sheffield,	1	5	2	95	183	-
Stockbridge,	4	5	5	121	194	-
Tyringham,	-	2	-	22	42	-
Washington,	-	-	-	23	30	-
West Stockbridge,	-	2	-	91	102	-
Williamstown,	9	25	6	202	433	-
Windsor,	1	1	2	26	65	-
Totals,	235	219	377	5,516	8,347	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR SECRETARY.					
	James A. Brennan of Cambridge, So- cialist Labor.	Faust J. Clary of Weymouth, So- cialist Labor.	Charles C. Hitch- cock of Ware, So- cialist.	Henry B. Little of Newburyport, Democratic.	William M. Olin of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
Arushnet,	-	3	-	17	109	-
Attleborough,	85	47	63	345	1,141	-
Berkley,	-	1	-	3	108	-
Dartmouth,	1	14	3	28	263	-
Dighton,	1	6	1	26	156	-
Easton,	6	6	38	250	436	-
Fairhaven,	7	11	2	121	321	-
FALL RIVER,	210	156	217	4,679	5,115	-
Freetown,	-	3	-	12	122	-
Mansfield,	3	22	5	128	402	-
NEW BEDFORD,	179	99	220	2,341	8,730	-
North Attleborough,	16	17	35	300	748	-
Norton,	-	1	4	21	201	-
Raynham,	-	7	-	19	148	-
Rehoboth,	1	7	-	8	129	-
Seekonk,	-	3	3	39	141	-
Somerset,	1	5	2	69	191	-
Swansea,	1	6	2	38	178	-
TAUNTON,	64	37	60	980	2,549	-
Westport,	1	10	4	20	162	-
Totals,	526	461	659	9,444	16,345	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	-	4	1	11	25	-
Cottage City,	3	2	1	22	110	-
Edgartown,	1	3	2	14	131	-
Gay Head,	1	1	-	-	27	-
Gosnold,	-	1	1	1	11	-
Tisbury,	2	2	3	24	128	-
West Tisbury,	-	4	-	19	60	-
Totals,	7	16	8	91	492	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	14	9	79	471	893	-
Andover,	5	12	22	247	672	-
BEVERLY,	29	41	48	475	1,409	-
Boxford,	-	4	-	27	91	-
Danvers,	24	17	73	353	810	-
Essex,	5	2	7	72	180	-
Georgetown,	3	3	15	109	211	-
GLOUCESTER,	65	34	80	658	1,913	-
Groveland,	11	3	14	128	195	-
Hamilton,	-	2	1	37	170	-
HAVERHILL,	79	80	762	1,287	3,197	-
Ipswich,	4	14	6	183	402	-
LAWRENCE,	148	62	360	4,446	3,818	-
LYNN,	203	226	402	3,631	6,283	-
Lynnfield,	2	4	-	26	97	-
Manchester,	1	11	3	103	248	-
Marblehead,	29	13	48	621	832	-
Merrimac,	-	10	11	90	237	-
Methuen,	26	25	75	187	886	-
Middleton,	-	-	1	22	90	-
Nahant,	-	1	-	86	128	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Essex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR SECRETARY.					
	James A. Brennan of Cambridge, So- cialist Labor.	Fannie J. Clary of Williamburg, Prohibition.	Charles C. Hitch- cock of Ware, So- cialist.	Henry B. Little of Newburyport, Democratic.	William M. Olin of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
Newbury,	1	3	9	51	185	-
NEWBURYPORT,	22	6	90	1,019	1,118	-
North Andover,	8	8	13	184	443	-
Peabody,	62	16	32	771	958	-
Rockport,	26	20	48	97	362	-
Rowley,	1	2	4	59	174	-
SALEM,	101	62	115	1,302	3,232	-
Sallabury,	-	6	5	82	150	-
Saugus,	16	18	59	142	669	-
Swampscott,	11	19	18	136	637	-
Topsfield,	2	4	1	29	131	-
Wenham,	1	2	-	24	110	-
West Newbury,	2	8	11	56	167	-
Totals,	801	761	2,412	17,711	31,078	-

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	-	8	1	19	112	-
Barnardston,	-	2	1	29	103	-
Buckland,	-	3	2	68	133	-
Charlmont,	-	1	1	21	153	-
Colrain,	-	4	-	22	163	-
Conway,	-	15	-	30	118	-
Deerfield,	-	8	3	61	210	-
Erving,	3	2	7	42	102	-
Gill,	1	2	3	22	91	-
Greenfield,	28	24	46	414	845	-
Hawley,	-	3	-	2	58	-
Heath,	-	-	-	11	53	-
Leverett,	-	1	1	7	48	-
Leyden,	-	1	-	14	47	-
Monroe,	-	1	-	7	37	-
Montague,	24	17	64	369	474	-
New Salem,	-	4	-	13	64	-
Northfield,	1	5	2	60	178	-
Orange,	6	11	53	173	756	-
Rowe,	-	6	-	9	52	-
Shelburne,	-	8	1	33	207	-
Shutesbury,	-	-	-	6	40	-
Sunderland,	-	3	-	23	109	-
Warwick,	4	-	1	17	48	-
Wendell,	-	3	-	26	43	-
Whately,	1	-	1	43	74	-
Totals,	68	125	187	1,537	4,310	-

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	3	6	7	153	232	-
Blandford,	-	3	-	30	80	-
Brimfield,	2	3	6	28	83	-
Chester,	-	1	1	49	108	-
CHICOPPEE,	64	21	164	841	1,017	-
East Longmeadow,	-	3	4	26	98	-
Granville,	1	2	-	39	80	-
Hampden,	-	-	3	45	79	-
Holland,	-	-	-	6	20	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Hampden — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR SECRETARY.					
	James A. Breenahan of Cambridge, So- cialist Labor.	Fannie J. Clary of Williamsburg, Prohibition.	Charles C. Hitch- cock of Ware, So- cialist.	Henry B. Little of Newburyport, Democratic.	William M. Olin of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	202	81	203	2,401	2,399	-
Longmeadow,	-	2	5	40	92	-
Ludlow,	3	1	4	77	202	-
Monson,	5	8	9	185	380	-
Montgomery,	-	3	-	5	29	-
Palmer,	15	9	57	347	496	-
Russell,	3	-	-	36	63	-
Southwick,	-	3	-	51	98	-
SPRINGFIELD,	172	88	571	3,063	5,714	-
Tolland,	-	-	-	11	21	-
Wales,	2	-	2	33	72	-
West Springfield,	20	7	49	829	699	-
Westfield,	24	14	46	868	1,166	1
Wilbraham,	2	5	1	44	122	-
Totals,	518	262	1,182	8,727	13,260	1

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	5	14	9	137	513	-
Belchertown,	3	6	7	55	153	-
Chesterfield,	-	3	-	16	96	-
Cummington,	-	8	3	19	108	-
Easthampton,	12	21	20	262	502	3
Enfield,	-	1	5	12	139	-
Goshen,	1	2	1	-	40	-
Granby,	2	5	-	25	71	-
Greenwich,	-	1	2	13	48	-
Hadley,	-	7	1	39	186	-
Hatfield,	-	1	-	116	133	-
Huntington,	4	2	4	76	96	-
Middlefield,	1	-	-	10	36	-
NORTHAMPTON,	37	81	65	726	1,364	-
Pelham,	1	4	-	8	35	-
Plainfield,	-	-	-	5	74	-
Prescott,	1	1	-	6	26	-
South Hadley,	10	8	14	106	473	-
Southampton,	1	9	1	20	81	-
Ware,	36	10	258	250	401	-
Westhampton,	-	10	-	8	53	-
Williamsburg,	-	22	7	127	180	-
Worthington,	-	2	-	16	87	-
Totals,	114	218	397	2,042	4,888	3

County of Middlesex.

Acton,	1	2	-	72	253	-
Arlington,	23	19	24	885	891	-
Ashby,	1	4	3	21	96	-
Ashland,	1	1	3	68	173	-
Ayer,	3	4	3	143	253	-
Bedford,	-	-	1	33	116	-
Belmont,	3	2	6	174	362	-
Billerica,	7	4	3	125	364	-
Boxborough,	-	-	-	18	28	-
Burlington,	1	-	-	17	58	-
CAMBRIDGE,	208	91	264	6,043	5,990	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Middlesex—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR SECRETARY.				
	James A. Bresnahan of Cambridge, So- cialist Labor.	Fannie J. Clary of Williamsburg, Prohibition.	Charles C. Hitch- cock of Ware, So- cialist.	Henry B. Little of Newburyport, Democratic.	William M. Olin of Boston, Republi- can.
Carlisle,	-	1	-	26	54
Chelmsford,	8	10	19	167	418
Concord,	4	4	3	255	490
Dracut,	7	2	6	176	275
Dunstable,	1	-	1	23	44
EVERETT,	85	50	124	814	2,426
Frammingham,	22	19	26	691	1,111
Groton,	1	2	13	87	213
Holliston,	4	4	23	122	260
Hopkinton,	5	12	8	236	273
Hudson,	12	13	23	384	495
Lexington,	7	3	3	180	475
Lincoln,	-	5	1	44	91
Littleton,	-	-	-	38	132
LOWELL,	154	155	223	5,650	6,183
MALDEN,	87	78	171	1,392	3,111
MARLBOROUGH,	48	28	65	968	1,227
Maynard,	10	6	16	225	339
MEDFORD,	35	31	59	695	1,981
MELROSE,	12	29	28	463	1,658
Natick,	28	17	127	784	825
NEWTON,	33	37	73	1,383	3,410
North Reading,	-	2	-	26	112
Pepperell,	3	7	7	164	284
Reading,	7	13	14	194	747
Sherborn,	2	4	11	31	107
Shirley,	3	2	14	49	112
SOMERVILLE,	91	92	264	2,478	5,867
Stonham,	21	41	15	322	777
Stow,	-	2	-	27	103
Sudbury,	-	-	3	38	146
Tewksbury,	4	8	20	68	244
Townsend,	1	15	-	48	201
Tyngsborough,	2	1	1	21	77
Wakefield,	19	17	39	533	1,059
WALTHAM,	27	25	106	1,196	2,384
Watertown,	24	15	31	692	861
Wayland,	14	3	16	134	232
Westford,	-	6	3	80	243
Weston,	-	7	2	39	200
Wilmington,	-	3	3	35	161
Winchester,	21	9	27	278	803
WOBNRN,	38	13	36	1,187	1,050
Totals,	1,088	918	1,920	29,542	49,845

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	4	10	7	127	306
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	2	2	49	144	186
Bellingham,	2	1	2	60	110
Braintree,	12	12	120	246	640
Brookline,	16	9	38	886	2,212
Canton,	3	5	7	335	362
Cohasset,	1	1	4	97	307
Dedham,	16	8	72	386	742
Dover,	-	2	2	12	63
Foxborough,	8	14	7	115	298

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Norfolk — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR SECRETARY.					
	James A. Brennan of Cambridge, So- cialist Labor.	Frank J. Clary of Weymouth, Prohibition.	Charles C. Hitch- cock of Ware, So- cialist.	Henry B. Little of Newburyport, Democratic.	William M. Olin of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
Franklin,	9	15	20	207	468	-
Holbrook,	7	1	59	115	277	-
Hyde Park,	37	28	104	601	1,284	-
Medfield,	2	1	1	62	188	-
Medway,	2	7	2	140	281	-
Millis,	2	2	2	38	116	-
Milton,	10	12	27	267	702	-
Needham,	6	7	28	145	390	-
Norfolk,	-	-	1	33	83	-
Norwood,	12	4	40	398	518	-
QUINCY,	72	33	269	1,224	2,161	-
Randolph,	11	8	17	384	302	-
Sharon,	5	5	2	68	220	-
Stoughton,	11	5	82	347	556	-
Walpole,	8	7	24	180	264	-
Wellesley,	8	1	13	149	365	-
Westwood,	-	3	9	23	92	-
Weymouth,	33	28	107	649	1,047	-
Wrentham,	2	4	3	44	336	-
Totals,	303	223	1,110	7,345	14,570	-

County of Plymouth.

Abington,	16	12	100	247	467	-
Bridgewater,	4	1	19	207	450	-
BROCKTON,	192	69	1,486	2,189	3,873	-
Carver,	1	5	6	25	68	-
Duxbury,	1	1	7	81	182	-
East Bridgewater,	4	3	42	122	308	-
Halifax,	-	-	-	14	60	-
Hanover,	2	4	96	46	206	-
Hanson,	1	1	22	10	118	-
Hingham,	3	21	10	244	516	-
Hull,	-	6	3	73	85	-
Kingston,	-	1	4	60	190	-
Lakeville,	1	-	1	20	78	-
Marion,	2	5	1	32	117	-
Marshfield,	-	2	1	26	183	-
Mattapoisett,	1	5	-	20	172	-
Middleborough,	9	35	13	213	658	1
Norwell,	-	2	2	43	144	-
Pembroke,	-	2	4	26	119	-
Plymouth,	21	13	75	373	830	-
Plympton,	-	2	2	22	57	-
Rochester,	-	4	-	20	95	-
Rockland,	40	16	204	264	503	-
Scituate,	1	5	5	95	197	-
Wareham,	2	13	14	135	217	-
West Bridgewater,	4	1	23	46	158	-
Whitman,	24	15	158	331	663	-
Totals,	329	244	2,238	4,993	10,822	1

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	1,145	497	2,313	45,474	33,429	-
CHELSEA,	77	37	204	1,430	2,782	-
Revere,	43	18	58	536	1,073	-
Winthrop,	9	14	7	229	868	-
Totals,	1,273	566	2,582	47,669	38,152	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR SECRETARY.					
	James A. Breanahan of Cambridge, So- cialist Labor.	Fannie J. Clary of Williamsburg, Prohibition.	Charles C. Hitch- cock of Ware, So- cialist.	Henry B. Little of Newburyport, Democratic.	William M. Olin of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
Ashburnham,	-	4	-	69	177	-
Athol,	19	11	46	268	764	-
Auburn,	4	5	4	78	150	-
Barre,	1	2	2	41	209	-
Berlin,	13	8	1	12	122	-
Blackstone,	18	12	6	596	343	-
Bolton,	-	5	2	7	77	-
Boylston,	-	1	-	1	69	-
Brookfield,	1	2	1	121	215	-
Charlton,	8	7	6	75	221	-
Clinton,	28	10	155	887	1,062	-
Dana,	-	2	-	21	74	-
Douglas,	2	5	3	128	171	-
Dudley,	2	4	17	149	176	-
FITCHBURG,	127	27	396	1,394	2,197	-
Gardner,	24	29	16	457	1,047	-
Grafton,	13	16	22	125	382	-
Hardwick,	6	2	14	90	169	-
Harvard,	-	1	2	48	106	-
Holden,	-	5	2	60	209	-
Hopedale,	2	2	18	44	394	-
Hubbardston,	-	6	1	20	127	-
Lancaster,	-	-	8	87	202	-
Leicester,	2	4	4	251	245	-
Leominster,	28	16	109	459	1,336	-
Lunenburg,	2	3	5	22	115	-
Mendon,	1	3	5	28	102	-
Milford,	36	17	69	915	823	-
Millbury,	7	4	5	217	381	-
New Braintree,	-	1	1	81	49	-
North Brookfield,	4	4	6	128	250	-
Northborough,	5	2	12	65	196	-
Northbridge,	8	19	8	285	576	-
Oakham,	-	2	-	17	69	-
Oxford,	2	3	18	106	269	-
Paxton,	-	1	-	9	48	-
Petersham,	-	-	1	36	70	-
Phillipston,	-	1	2	8	58	-
Princeton,	-	1	1	7	108	-
Royalston,	1	3	1	15	102	-
Rutland,	3	2	1	36	96	-
Shrewsbury,	1	8	6	44	236	-
Southborough,	27	-	-	95	127	-
Southbridge,	11	16	33	675	624	-
Spencer,	11	12	12	451	583	-
Sterling,	1	5	2	25	148	-
Sturbridge,	1	9	4	97	160	-
Sutton,	1	9	4	119	183	-
Templeton,	2	19	4	127	318	-
Upton,	2	1	8	78	272	-
Uxbridge,	9	1	8	211	823	-
Warren,	6	7	42	179	316	-
Webster,	23	11	63	433	640	-
West Boylston,	-	2	-	26	120	-
West Brookfield,	5	-	20	68	123	-
Westborough,	4	18	10	188	455	-
Westminster,	4	5	8	41	178	-
Winchendon,	1	12	5	211	546	-
WORCESTER,	233	200	350	5,977	10,124	-
Totals,	675	578	1,517	16,262	29,205	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR SECRETARY.					
	James A. Bresnahan of Cambridge, So- cialist Labor.	Fannie J. Clary of Williamaburg, Prohibition.	Charles C. Hitch- cock of Ware, So- cialist.	Henry B. Little of Newburyport, Democratic.	William M. Olin of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
BAENSTABLE,	21	84	40	658	2,061	-
BERKSHIRE,	235	219	377	5,516	8,347	-
BRISTOL,	526	461	659	9,444	16,345	-
DUKES,	7	16	8	91	492	-
ESSEX,	901	751	2,412	17,711	31,078	-
FRANKLIN,	68	125	187	1,587	4,310	-
HAMPDEN,	518	262	1,132	8,727	13,260	1
HAMPSHIRE,	114	218	397	2,042	4,888	3
MIDDLESEX,	1,068	913	1,920	29,542	49,845	-
NANTUCKET,	4	10	7	127	306	-
NORFOLK,	303	223	1,110	7,845	14,570	-
PLYMOUTH,	329	244	2,238	4,996	10,822	1
SUFFOLK,	1,273	566	2,582	47,669	38,152	-
WORCESTER,	675	578	1,517	16,262	29,205	-
TOTALS,	6,062	4,676	14,586	151,664	224,581	5

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.					
	Hubert C. Bartlett of Fitchburg, So- cialist.	Arthur R. Chapin of Holyoke, Republi- can.	Edmund D. Codman of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Andrew Mortensen of Norwille, So- cialist Labor.	Willard O. Wylie of Haverly, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Barnstable,	2	543	164	2	8	-
Bourne,	1	180	41	-	14	-
Brewster,	1	101	18	1	6	-
Chatham,	1	195	27	-	10	-
Dennis,	5	254	23	5	5	-
Eastham,	5	55	12	4	4	-
Falmouth,	5	405	92	2	5	-
Harwich,	4	226	61	2	10	-
Mashpee,	1	53	-	1	1	-
Orleans,	1	129	29	-	2	-
Provincetown,	2	218	66	-	2	-
Sandwich,	17	129	57	2	9	-
Truro,	2	72	11	-	1	-
Wellfleet,	1	109	18	-	3	-
Yarmouth,	-	219	51	1	3	-
Totals,	43	2,888	672	16	89	-

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	116	740	453	39	20	-
Alford,	-	13	31	-	-	-
Becket,	-	106	48	-	5	-
Cheshire,	2	114	104	1	1	-
Clarksburg,	4	85	20	4	2	-
Dalton,	24	228	296	1	14	-
Egremont,	-	109	49	4	3	-
Florida,	-	48	7	-	1	-
Great Barrington,	21	542	465	-	18	-
Hancock,	-	52	16	-	4	-
Hinsdale,	1	87	117	-	5	-
Lanesborough,	-	96	39	-	2	-
Lee,	2	349	303	1	18	-
Lenox,	15	197	225	5	6	-
Monterey,	-	53	19	1	-	-
Mount Washington,	-	13	6	-	-	-
New Ashford,	-	119	65	-	2	-
New Marlborough,	-	119	65	-	2	-
NORTH ADAMS,	144	1,581	899	37	23	-
Otis,	-	66	22	-	1	-
Peru,	-	27	27	-	1	-
PITTSFIELD,	70	2,434	1,750	50	28	-
Richmond,	-	57	30	-	3	-
Sandisfield,	-	63	38	-	1	-
Savoy,	-	64	23	-	6	-
Sheffield,	2	180	97	1	6	-
Stockbridge,	9	185	124	2	3	-
Tyringham,	-	43	21	-	1	-
Washington,	-	30	22	-	-	-
West Stockbridge,	1	97	60	1	9	-
Williamstown,	8	440	200	7	16	-
Windsor,	3	65	25	1	1	-
Totals,	423	8,348	5,589	163	199	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.					
	Hubert C. Bartlett of Fitchburg, So- cialist.	Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke, Republi- can.	Edmund D. Codman of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Andrew Mortensen of Somerville, So- cialist Labor.	Willard O. Wylie of Beverly, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Acushnet,	1	109	15	-	6	-
Attleborough,	78	1,189	343	16	44	-
Berkley,	-	107	6	-	2	-
Dartmouth,	2	262	31	3	9	-
Dighton,	3	153	25	-	7	-
Easton,	37	431	251	1	5	-
Fairhaven,	7	328	109	3	15	-
FALL RIVER,	282	5,100	4,665	127	139	-
Freetown,	-	124	12	-	2	-
Mansfield,	7	388	133	3	25	-
NEW BEDFORD,	272	3,642	2,413	120	106	-
North Attleborough,	38	743	307	15	16	-
Norton,	1	202	29	8	16	-
Raynham,	-	148	16	-	5	-
Behoboth,	-	130	8	1	7	-
Seekonk,	3	145	33	1	1	-
Somerset,	1	184	64	8	6	-
Swansea,	3	178	36	-	5	-
TAUNTON,	76	2,620	1,205	31	28	-
Westport,	1	162	23	-	9	-
Totals,	807	16,196	9,727	832	453	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	1	25	10	-	4	-
Cottage City,	2	107	25	-	3	-
Edgartown,	-	126	15	1	3	-
Gay Head,	-	26	-	-	1	-
Gosnold,	-	12	1	-	1	-
Tisbury,	5	121	27	2	1	-
West Tisbury,	-	59	16	-	5	-
Totals,	8	476	94	3	18	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	93	909	444	6	19	-
Andover,	26	655	254	3	17	-
BEVERLY,	58	1,332	444	14	136	-
Boxford,	-	92	25	-	3	-
Danvers,	73	808	360	14	23	-
Essex,	7	179	68	3	6	-
Georgetown,	18	213	95	1	3	-
GLOUCESTER,	110	1,024	639	37	31	-
Groveland,	17	199	127	8	6	-
Hamilton,	2	163	34	2	5	-
HAVERHILL,	319	3,233	1,236	31	94	-
Ipswich,	10	403	169	2	16	-
LAWRENCE,	408	3,797	4,463	81	67	-
LYNN,	495	6,192	3,637	155	255	-
Lynnfield,	1	97	20	1	10	-
Manchester,	4	235	121	-	9	-
Marblehead,	67	813	613	16	22	-
Merrimac,	13	240	82	1	11	-
Methuen,	76	866	196	12	30	-
Middleton,	1	92	23	-	-	-
Nahant,	-	121	88	1	2	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Essex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.					
	Hubert C. Bartlett of Fitchburg, So- cialist.	Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke, Republi- can.	Edmund D. Codman of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Andrew Mortensen of Somerville, So- cialist Labor.	Willard O. Wylie of Beverly, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Newbury,	8	300	82	1	3	-
NEWBURYPORT,	118	1,256	755	9	17	1
North Andover,	14	437	194	7	7	-
Peabody,	46	951	759	20	26	-
Rockport,	55	349	98	15	21	-
Rowley,	6	176	54	-	3	-
SALEM,	147	3,212	1,758	62	60	-
Salisbury,	6	158	60	-	7	-
Saugus,	70	652	140	9	23	-
Swampscott,	23	624	142	4	24	-
Topsfield,	4	128	29	-	6	-
Wenham,	-	115	25	1	3	-
West Newbury,	13	175	45	-	10	-
Totals,	2,808	30,996	17,233	516	976	1

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	1	109	23	-	2	-
Barnardston,	1	101	30	-	1	-
Buckland,	-	131	71	-	2	-
Charlemont,	2	147	21	-	4	-
Colrain,	-	163	24	-	3	-
Conway,	3	123	85	-	8	-
Deerfield,	2	208	66	-	10	-
Erving,	9	100	41	-	-	-
Gill,	3	91	24	-	1	-
Greenfield,	55	850	419	12	23	-
Hawley,	-	57	1	-	4	-
Heath,	-	52	18	-	7	-
Leverett,	1	47	8	-	1	-
Leyden,	-	48	14	-	1	-
Monroe,	-	39	8	-	-	-
Montague,	70	491	360	9	11	-
New Salem,	-	61	12	-	16	-
Northfield,	2	172	60	-	4	-
Orange,	59	745	169	2	15	-
Rowe,	-	52	9	-	2	-
Shelburne,	1	306	39	-	3	-
Shutesbury,	-	37	23	-	3	-
Sunderland,	-	108	16	1	1	-
Warwick,	4	47	27	-	2	-
Wendell,	-	44	44	-	-	-
Whately,	1	77	-	-	-	-
Totals,	214	4,298	1,565	24	110	-

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	13	240	142	-	3	-
Blandford,	-	84	23	-	2	-
Brimfield,	3	85	25	-	3	-
Chester,	2	108	50	-	2	-
CHICOPEE,	171	1,209	749	9	14	-
East Longmeadow,	3	96	26	-	3	-
Granville,	1	79	41	1	1	-
Hampden,	3	74	46	-	-	-
Holland,	-	19	5	-	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Hampden—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.					
	Hubert C. Bartlett of Fitchburg, So- cialist.	Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke, Republi- can.	Edmund D. Codman of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Andrew Mortensen of Somerville, So- cialist Labor.	Willard O. Wylie of Haverly, Prohibi- tion	All others.
HOLYOKE,	190	3,888	1,560	76	40	-
Longmeadow,	4	95	89	-	3	-
Ludlow,	6	209	74	2	1	-
Monson,	9	384	181	1	8	-
Montgomery,	-	82	5	-	-	-
Palmer,	45	514	333	7	9	-
Russell,	1	79	33	1	-	-
Southwick,	-	102	58	-	3	-
SPRINGFIELD,	626	5,977	3,989	68	83	-
Tolland,	-	24	10	-	-	-
Wales,	4	72	34	-	-	-
West Springfield,	62	621	324	7	8	-
Westfield,	50	1,221	817	11	13	-
Wilbraham,	1	132	40	-	4	-
Totals,	1,194	15,337	7,599	183	200	-

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	5	533	129	1	16	-
Belchertown,	3	164	59	1	3	-
Chesterfield,	-	91	14	-	2	-
Cummington,	2	106	18	-	6	-
Easthampton,	15	563	231	5	14	-
Enfield,	3	140	14	-	2	-
Goshen,	-	41	1	-	2	-
Granby,	-	76	23	1	2	-
Greenwich,	1	48	14	-	-	-
Hadley,	1	192	37	1	4	-
Hatfield,	-	137	109	1	-	-
Huntington,	4	99	76	-	1	-
Middlefield,	1	36	10	1	-	-
NORTHAMPTON,	69	1,450	721	10	40	-
Pelham,	-	35	9	1	4	-
Plainfield,	-	74	6	-	1	-
Prescott,	-	27	5	1	-	-
South Hadley,	18	535	85	4	4	-
Southampton,	1	84	19	1	9	-
Ware,	182	440	273	11	10	-
Westhampton,	-	59	7	-	7	-
Williamsburg,	6	132	125	-	22	-
Worthington,	-	90	18	-	3	-
Totals,	306	5,192	1,998	39	152	-

County of Middlesex.

Action,	-	250	77	-	4	-
Arlington,	30	871	402	5	24	-
Ashby,	4	99	22	1	3	-
Ashland,	-	169	66	2	4	-
Ayer,	8	234	152	3	3	-
Bedford,	-	111	34	1	1	-
Belmont,	5	363	178	-	1	-
Billerica,	9	354	123	3	6	-
Boxborough,	1	26	20	-	-	-
Burlington,	1	57	16	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE,	288	5,838	6,218	89	89	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Middlesex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.					
	Hubert C. Bartlett of Fitchburg, So- cialist.	Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke, Republi- can.	Edmund D. Codman of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Andrew Mortensen of Somerville, So- cialist Labor.	Willard O. Wylie of Beverly, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Carlisle,	1	53	29	-	1	-
Chelmsford,	21	422	170	1	8	-
Concord,	6	474	257	20	5	-
Dracut,	8	277	178	2	4	-
Dunstable,	1	48	22	-	-	-
EVERETT,	172	2,384	851	48	56	-
Framlingham,	44	1,092	678	8	16	-
Groton,	13	206	98	-	5	-
Holliston,	29	254	122	8	4	-
Hopkinton,	13	266	238	8	7	-
Hudson,	88	498	374	8	7	-
Lexington,	8	461	156	1	8	-
Lincoln,	1	86	45	-	5	-
Littleton,	1	132	37	-	-	-
LOWELL,	271	6,164	5,766	102	114	-
MALDEN,	215	3,047	1,406	49	85	-
MARLBOROUGH,	63	1,221	925	31	84	-
Maynard,	16	320	228	6	10	-
MEDFORD,	69	1,366	723	20	33	-
MELROSE,	37	1,633	477	10	22	-
Natick,	142	813	796	14	13	-
NEWTON,	89	3,840	1,431	7	52	-
North Reading,	-	106	25	-	3	-
Pepperell,	6	290	164	2	7	-
Reading,	17	724	308	7	16	-
Sherborn,	9	110	32	2	4	-
Shirley,	18	106	49	1	-	-
SOMERVILLE,	246	5,812	2,537	92	108	-
Stoneham,	26	751	813	18	45	-
Stow,	4	102	29	-	-	-
Sudbury,	4	143	59	-	1	-
Tewksbury,	27	44	68	5	7	-
Townsend,	2	196	48	-	15	-
Tyngsborough,	-	77	22	1	1	-
Wakefield,	57	1,044	535	4	22	-
WALTHAM,	123	2,350	1,201	13	13	-
Watertown,	45	858	707	9	13	-
Wayland,	13	226	141	11	4	-
Westford,	4	240	83	1	9	-
Weston,	1	194	43	-	8	-
Wilmington,	2	156	34	-	5	-
Winchester,	34	793	238	13	9	-
WOBBEN,	34	1,030	1,207	33	18	-
Totals,	2,317	48,930	30,063	654	927	-

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	6	303	129	1	3	-
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	44	157	156	1	1	-
Bellingham,	5	107	63	-	2	-
Braintree,	132	620	253	4	10	-
Brookline,	40	2,149	972	3	19	1
Canton,	3	354	349	4	2	-
Cohasset,	3	306	95	-	4	-
Dedham,	71	688	445	7	8	-
Dover,	2	59	13	-	2	-
Foxborough,	12	302	111	2	12	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

County of Norfolk—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.					
	Hubert C. Bartlett of Hitchough, So- cialist.	Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke, Republi- can.	Edmund D. Codman of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Andrew Mortensen of Somerville, So- cialist Labor.	Willard O. Wylie of Beverly, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Franklin,	18	464	215	6	14	-
Holbrook,	60	271	117	5	3	-
Hyde Park,	189	1,239	629	24	29	-
Medfield,	1	187	55	-	2	-
Medway,	4	280	137	6	8	-
Mills,	3	117	38	-	2	-
Milton,	32	668	295	9	8	-
Needham,	31	373	150	5	8	-
Norfolk,	8	87	33	1	2	-
Norwood,	54	505	394	5	22	-
QUINCY,	320	2,114	1,270	19	41	-
Randolph,	24	290	334	5	4	-
Sharon,	10	217	71	-	2	-
Stoughton,	94	549	332	4	8	-
Walpole,	35	266	168	1	8	-
Wellesley,	16	356	153	2	2	-
Westwood,	9	86	30	-	2	-
Weymouth,	133	1,031	667	6	31	-
Wrentham,	8	328	45	1	7	-
Totals,	1,397	14,172	7,690	120	263	1

County of Plymouth.

Ablington,	111	459	243	7	17	-
Bridgewater,	25	453	199	1	3	-
BROCKTON,	1,582	3,797	2,292	60	81	-
Carver,	7	66	25	1	8	-
Duxbury,	6	179	98	1	3	-
East Bridgewater,	49	304	124	1	8	-
Halifax,	-	59	13	-	-	-
Hanover,	34	208	50	3	5	-
Hanson,	22	116	20	10	1	-
Hingham,	11	512	243	1	23	-
Hull,	3	85	70	2	4	-
Kingston,	3	197	56	1	1	-
Lakeville,	2	76	19	-	3	-
Marion,	1	114	35	1	5	-
Marshfield,	-	182	24	1	1	-
Mattapoisett,	1	172	21	1	6	-
Middleborough,	23	629	220	4	38	1
Norwell,	1	145	44	-	2	-
Pembroke,	4	118	24	-	4	-
Plymouth,	99	816	373	15	23	-
Plympton,	3	58	21	-	2	-
Rochester,	-	63	17	-	3	-
Rockland,	233	584	281	18	4	-
Scituate,	3	168	106	1	6	-
Wareham,	18	203	154	4	12	-
West Bridgewater,	27	153	46	-	1	-
Whitman,	176	629	336	7	19	-
Totals,	2,444	10,545	5,149	135	278	1

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	2,622	31,335	47,065	686	465	2
CHELSEA,	241	2,675	1,471	36	52	-
Revere,	78	1,059	553	24	23	-
Winthrop,	18	837	262	7	15	-
Totals,	2,959	36,506	49,341	753	555	2

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.					
	Hubert C. Bartlett of Fitchburg, So- cialist.	Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke, Republi- can.	Edmund D. Codman of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Andrew Mortensen of Somerville, So- cialist Labor.	Willard O. Wylie of Beverly, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
Ashburnham,	1	173	69		5	
Athol,	55	760	290		15	
Auburn,	6	147	81		1	
Barre,	2	202	46	2	1	
Berlin,	1	118	10		2	
Blackstone,	8	333	558	7	6	
Bolton,	2	81	8		5	
Boyleston,	—	71	10		—	
Brookfield,	5	208	190		2	
Charlton,	5	215	78	1	8	
Clinton,	176	1,088	835	13	16	
Dana,	—	79	23		2	
Douglas,	2	165	131	1	5	
Dudley,	21	175	151	3	3	
FITCHBURG,	555	2,114	1,378	53	28	
Gardner,	22	1,021	463	20	34	
Grafton,	30	367	136	5	14	
Hardwick,	10	177	81	4	1	
Harvard,	2	106	47	1	1	
Holden,	3	213	59		5	
Hopedale,	13	390	44	1	5	
Hubbardston,	2	130	17	—	5	
Lancaster,	5	194	37	—	1	
Leicester,	6	294	252	2	5	
Leominster,	123	1,330	453	14	15	
Lunenburg,	9	115	21	—	2	
Mendon,	5	105	28	1	3	
Milford,	77	318	889	24	20	
Millbury,	7	377	213	2	5	
New Braintree,	—	49	23		1	
North Brookfield,	—	257	134	1	2	
Northborough,	15	192	57	1	2	
Northbridge,	11	577	284	3	20	
Oakham,	—	60	14	—	1	
Oxford,	12	274	106	3	4	
Paxton,	—	47	9	—	1	
Petersham,	—	89	37	—	1	
Phillipston,	3	68	3	—	1	
Princeton,	1	101	7	—	1	
Royalston,	2	98	14	—	4	
Rutland,	1	97	36	—	2	
Shrewsbury,	7	226	44	—	5	
Southborough,	2	123	95	—	1	
Southbridge,	39	674	685	15	9	
Spencer,	5	618	423	14	19	
Sterling,	1	147	26	1	2	
Sturbridge,	2	173	96	—	4	
Sutton,	5	175	120	1	10	
Templeton,	6	300	137	2	24	
Upton,	5	271	76	1	2	
Uxbridge,	4	327	214	1	11	
Warren,	39	322	177	1	5	
Webster,	74	620	438	7	10	
West Boylston,	—	126	26	—	5	
West Brookfield,	19	121	72	11	—	
Westborough,	10	458	164	1	11	
Westminster,	5	178	89	1	6	
Winchendon,	6	532	213	3	8	
WORCESTER,	426	10,131	5,364	164	231	
Totals,	1,853	28,985	16,147	390	618	2

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.					
	Hubert C. Bartlett of Fitchburg, So- cialist.	Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke, Republi- can.	Edmund D. Codman of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Andrew Mortensen of Somerville, So- cialist Labor.	Willard O. Wylie of Haverly, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	48	2,888	672	16	89	-
BERKSHIRE,	428	8,848	5,589	168	199	-
BRISTOL,	807	16,196	9,737	332	458	-
DUKES,	8	476	94	3	18	-
ESSEX,	2,808	30,996	17,233	516	976	1
FRANKLIN,	214	4,298	1,565	24	110	-
HAMPDEN,	1,194	15,337	7,599	183	200	-
HAMPSHIRE,	306	5,192	1,998	39	162	-
MIDDLESEX,	2,817	48,980	30,063	654	927	-
NANTUCKET,	6	303	129	1	3	-
NORFOLK,	1,297	14,172	7,690	120	263	1
PLYMOUTH,	2,444	10,545	5,149	185	278	1
SUFFOLK,	2,969	36,506	49,341	753	555	2
WORCESTER,	1,853	23,985	16,147	390	618	2
TOTALS,	16,679	223,171	152,946	3,329	4,841	7

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR AUDITOR.					
	Charles E. Burnham of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Walter J. Hoar of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Charles Stevens of Plymouth, Social- ist.	Francis X. Tetrault of Northridge, Democratic.	Henry E. Turner of Malden, Republi- can.	All others.
Barnstable,	6	2	7	153	548	-
Bourne,	12	1	1	36	173	-
Brewster,	6	1	1	18	92	-
Chatham,	7	1	2	23	133	-
Dennis,	9	2	1	16	252	-
Eastham,	4	1	1	10	55	-
Falmouth,	7	2	5	78	408	-
Harwich,	8	3	1	55	244	-
Mashpee,	2	1	-	-	58	-
Orleans,	2	-	-	25	130	-
Provincetown,	3	1	7	56	240	-
Sandwich,	10	2	20	58	126	-
Truro,	1	1	6	4	71	-
Wellfleet,	-	-	2	18	112	-
Yarmouth,	3	-	-	51	216	-
Totals,	80	18	54	509	2,918	-

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	15	43	117	469	685	-
Alford,	-	-	-	34	14	-
Becket,	5	-	1	48	102	-
Cheshire,	6	-	-	104	113	-
Clarksburg,	6	4	3	19	85	-
Dalton,	15	1	23	203	237	-
Egremont,	2	-	-	50	101	-
Florida,	1	-	-	7	47	-
Great Barrington,	22	10	17	464	534	-
Hancock,	5	-	-	18	51	-
Hinsdale,	8	1	2	113	90	-
Lanesborough,	2	1	-	42	98	-
Lee,	19	6	5	301	339	-
Lenox,	5	11	10	234	191	-
Monterey,	-	-	-	19	57	-
Mount Washington,	-	-	-	3	13	-
New Ashford,	-	-	-	6	16	-
New Marlborough,	2	-	2	57	116	-
NORTH ADAMS,	35	61	120	912	1,519	-
Otis,	1	-	-	22	63	-
Pernu,	1	-	1	27	28	-
PITTSFIELD,	31	60	60	1,720	2,438	-
Richmond,	1	-	-	30	56	-
Sandisfield,	2	-	-	31	65	-
Savoy,	1	-	-	23	62	-
Sheffield,	6	-	3	91	181	-
Stockbridge,	7	-	3	122	188	-
Tyringham,	2	-	-	21	42	-
Washington,	-	-	-	22	30	-
West Stockbridge,	1	-	2	52	101	-
Williamstown,	22	6	6	186	431	-
Windsor,	1	1	3	24	68	-
Totals,	224	205	378	5,535	8,300	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR AUDITOR.					
	Charles E. Burnham of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Walter J. Hoar of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Charles Stevens of Plymouth, Social- ist.	Francis X. Tetreault of Southbridge, Democratic.	Henry E. Turner of Malden, Republi- can.	All others.
Acushnet,	9	9	1	14	119	-
Attleborough,	50	28	67	339	1,120	-
Berkley,	9	-	-	94	77	-
Dartmouth,	13	9	2	26	254	-
Dighton,	5	1	1	24	158	-
Easton,	7	5	40	240	435	-
Fairhaven,	11	7	4	104	325	-
FALL RIVER,	148	186	303	4,614	4,810	-
Freetown,	3	-	-	11	123	-
Mansfield,	25	3	6	118	409	-
NEW BEDFORD,	119	180	243	2,800	3,684	-
North Attleborough,	19	18	82	288	727	-
Norton,	2	2	3	27	202	-
Raynham,	3	-	1	15	145	-
Rehoboth,	5	1	-	8	128	-
Seekonk,	1	3	2	84	142	-
Somerset,	7	-	1	67	187	-
Swansea,	6	2	2	35	176	-
TAUNTON,	37	63	269	1,154	2,468	-
Westport,	9	-	3	16	162	-
Totals,	474	501	980	9,468	15,794	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	4	1	-	10	24	-
Cottage City,	4	2	1	21	106	-
Edgartown,	2	2	1	15	181	-
Gay Head,	1	-	-	-	25	-
Gosnold,	1	-	-	1	12	-
Tisbury,	1	3	3	25	119	-
West Tisbury,	4	-	-	15	58	-
Totals,	17	8	5	87	475	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	14	11	85	431	903	-
Andover,	16	6	23	241	661	-
BEVERLY,	57	20	66	434	1,360	-
Boxford,	8	-	-	23	92	-
Danvers,	18	23	67	341	821	-
Essex,	6	5	5	64	174	-
Georgetown,	1	2	15	91	215	-
GLOUCESTER,	43	54	79	588	1,901	-
Groveland,	5	7	15	121	191	-
Hamilton,	4	-	1	29	159	-
HAYRSHILL,	93	36	825	1,178	3,235	-
Ipswich,	22	3	4	157	403	-
LAWRENCE,	73	131	445	4,318	3,904	-
LYNN,	275	203	413	3,582	6,238	-
Lynnfield,	7	1	1	22	97	-
Manchester,	10	1	4	104	247	-
Marblehead,	23	25	57	573	826	-
Merrimac,	10	-	10	78	238	-
Methuen,	34	22	72	177	850	-
Middleton,	-	1	1	20	91	-
Nahant,	1	2	-	78	128	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Essex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR AUDITOR.					
	Charles E. Burnham of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Walter J. Hoar of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Charles Stevens of Plymouth, Social- ist.	Francis X. Tetrant of Southbridge, Democratic.	Henry E. Turner of Malden, Republi- can.	All others.
Newbury,	3	2	8	29	197	-
NEWBURYPORT,	21	31	112	687	1,270	-
North Andover,	7	12	11	186	486	-
Peabody,	18	35	36	723	955	-
Rockport,	20	19	59	84	351	-
Rowley,	2	2	4	50	179	-
SALEM,	44	82	124	1,680	3,213	-
Salisbury,	8	1	6	55	162	-
Saugus,	24	14	59	127	654	-
Swampscott,	25	10	19	127	622	-
Topsfield,	7	1	1	25	129	-
Wenham,	3	-	1	23	113	-
West Newbury,	7	2	14	42	175	-
Totals,	904	763	2,642	16,467	81,067	-

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	2	-	1	18	112	-
Barnardston,	1	-	1	29	100	-
Buckland,	1	4	1	62	120	-
Charlemont,	2	-	1	18	150	-
Colrain,	5	1	-	22	154	-
Conway,	3	-	1	36	121	-
Deerfield,	9	-	2	61	200	-
Erving,	1	2	8	42	101	-
Gill,	-	-	-	20	90	-
Greenfield,	27	28	48	398	817	-
Hawley,	3	-	-	2	57	-
Heath,	-	-	-	12	53	-
Leverett,	1	-	1	7	49	-
Leyden,	-	-	-	14	48	-
Monroe,	-	-	-	8	28	-
Montague,	18	20	61	868	448	-
New Salem,	6	-	-	13	59	-
Northfield,	6	8	3	57	168	-
Orange,	16	8	57	149	732	-
Rowe,	8	-	-	8	53	-
Shelburne,	4	1	2	42	123	-
Shutesbury,	-	-	-	6	40	-
Sunderland,	3	1	-	21	106	-
Warwick,	1	3	4	15	46	-
Wendell,	2	-	-	30	43	-
Whately,	1	-	1	42	76	-
Totals,	113	72	194	1,501	4,175	-

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	5	3	9	153	224	-
Blandford,	2	-	-	23	80	-
Brimfield,	3	-	2	26	85	-
Chester,	2	-	1	50	104	-
CHICOPEE,	25	43	176	885	955	-
East Longmeadow,	4	1	2	27	98	-
Granville,	2	-	-	41	76	-
Hampden,	1	1	-	45	72	-
Holland,	-	-	-	5	20	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Hampden — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR AUDITOR.					
	Charles E. Burnham of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Walter J. Hoar of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Charles Stevens of Plymouth, Social- ist.	Francis X. Tetrauit of Southbridge, Democratic.	Henry E. Turner of Malden, Republi- can.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	79	182	219	2,528	2,324	-
Longmeadow,	3	3	5	40	85	-
Ludlow,	1	1	5	80	196	-
Monson,	10	7	7	181	366	-
Montgomery,	-	-	2	3	30	-
Palmer,	12	15	42	359	470	-
Russell,	-	2	1	84	63	-
Southwick,	4	-	-	52	97	-
SPRINGFIELD,	105	145	613	3,041	5,678	-
Tolland,	-	-	-	10	25	-
Wales,	-	3	2	31	71	-
West Springfield,	11	19	37	336	599	-
Westfield,	13	24	55	844	1,157	-
Wilbraham,	3	4	1	45	121	-
Totals,	285	453	1,179	8,839	12,997	-

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	13	5	6	139	505	-
Belchertown,	4	3	5	58	149	-
Chesterfield,	-	-	-	15	91	-
Cummington,	5	-	2	21	100	-
Easthampton,	19	10	19	262	517	-
Enfield,	1	-	2	14	140	-
Goshen,	2	-	-	1	41	-
Granby,	4	1	-	23	70	-
Greenwich,	1	-	1	19	47	-
Hadley,	3	2	1	39	187	-
Hatfield,	-	3	-	112	130	-
Huntington,	1	2	3	72	94	-
Middlefield,	1	-	-	13	33	-
NORTHAMPTON,	45	22	65	770	1,320	-
Pelham,	4	1	-	9	35	-
Plainfield,	1	-	-	7	68	-
Prescott,	-	1	-	5	26	-
South Hadley,	7	15	15	97	463	-
Southampton,	10	1	-	20	80	-
Ware,	19	20	161	811	407	-
Westhampton,	7	-	-	7	56	-
Williamsburg,	19	2	6	126	175	-
Worthington,	1	-	-	14	90	-
Totals,	167	88	286	2,135	4,923	-

County of Middlesex.

Acton,	3	-	-	73	253	-
Arlington,	20	10	30	377	877	-
Ashby,	4	1	2	22	95	-
Ashland,	2	2	1	67	169	-
Ayer,	4	5	4	143	233	-
Bedford,	-	1	1	31	114	-
Belmont,	4	1	4	176	360	-
Billerica,	7	5	6	122	355	-
Boxborough,	-	-	-	17	27	-
Burlington,	-	1	-	15	56	-
CAMBRIDGE,	111	116	287	6,009	5,877	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Middlesex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR AUDITOR.					
	Charles E. Burnham of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Walter J. Hoar of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Charles Stevens of Plymouth, Social- ist.	Francis X. Tetrault of Southbridge, Democratic.	Henry E. Turner of Malden, Republi- can.	All others.
Carlisle,	1	-	-	24	54	-
Chelmsford,	14	4	16	163	419	-
Concord,	8	-	5	249	439	-
Dracut,	2	5	10	176	273	-
Dunstable,	-	-	-	23	50	-
EVERETT,	55	79	146	766	2,414	-
Framlingham,	19	26	36	666	1,064	-
Groton,	3	1	13	84	209	-
Holliston,	5	5	25	120	258	-
Hopkinton,	7	11	10	229	265	-
Hudson,	14	20	24	365	489	-
Lexington,	4	5	5	152	465	-
Lincoln,	6	1	1	43	88	-
Littleton,	2	-	1	37	130	-
LOWELL,	122	151	265	5,681	6,125	-
MALDEN,	149	70	182	1,275	3,177	1
MARLBOROUGH,	26	56	55	1,016	1,165	-
Maynard,	3	14	17	212	321	-
MEDFORD,	39	30	63	671	1,946	-
MELROSE,	46	13	29	443	1,633	-
Natick,	16	36	142	765	796	-
NEWTON,	61	22	92	1,347	3,326	-
North Reading,	4	-	1	25	109	-
Pepperell,	10	3	5	162	283	-
Reading,	16	9	14	194	730	-
Sherborn,	4	1	9	29	111	-
Shirley,	1	1	14	46	109	-
SOMERVILLE,	110	83	261	2,461	5,819	1
Stoneham,	44	22	18	301	751	-
Stow,	2	-	1	28	102	-
Sudbury,	-	1	3	36	139	-
Tewksbury,	7	4	24	62	235	-
Townsend,	14	-	1	46	196	-
Tyngsborough,	1	1	-	20	77	-
Wakefield,	20	15	51	486	1,046	-
WALTHAM,	22	35	108	1,185	2,307	-
Watertown,	17	18	40	685	844	-
Wayland,	2	13	13	141	228	-
Westford,	7	1	3	80	243	-
Weston,	9	2	1	39	194	-
Wilmington,	4	-	1	34	161	-
Winchester,	16	14	26	270	784	-
WOBURN,	13	40	35	1,173	1,044	-
Totals,	1,080	954	2,101	29,062	49,091	2

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	8	6	2	124	304	-
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	5	6	47	142	174	-
Bellingham,	2	3	3	60	79	-
Braintree,	10	10	133	240	622	-
Brookline,	26	18	33	880	2,176	1
Canton,	4	1	4	836	357	-
Cohasset,	1	4	4	91	303	-
Dedham,	8	13	66	386	739	-
Dover,	2	-	1	14	63	-
Foxborough,	11	4	10	110	296	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Norfolk — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR AUDITOR.					
	Charles E. Burnham of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Walter J. Hoar of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Charles Stevens of Plymouth, Social- ist.	Francis X. Terrault of Southbridge, Democratic.	Henry E. Turner of Malden, Republi- can.	All others.
Franklin,	18	8	18	206	466	-
Holbrook,	2	3	58	118	267	-
Hyde Park,	32	35	129	602	1,222	-
Medfield,	3	-	-	60	183	-
Medway,	9	7	3	136	268	-
Millis,	1	-	4	33	118	-
Milton,	10	9	35	258	689	-
Needham,	5	5	32	142	378	-
Norfolk,	1	1	1	28	89	-
Norwood,	6	12	63	370	502	-
QUINCY,	47	45	287	1,189	2,155	-
Randolph,	7	5	24	365	297	-
Sharon,	8	2	6	67	212	-
Stoughton,	10	9	94	363	549	-
Walpole,	8	6	31	163	265	-
Wellesley,	3	3	19	136	368	-
Westwood,	2	1	10	21	83	-
Weymouth,	31	11	128	628	1,008	-
Wrentham,	9	4	7	43	327	-
Totals,	281	225	1,250	7,192	14,249	1

County of Plymouth.

Abington,	14	19	118	227	450	-
Bridgewater,	4	2	28	187	454	-
BROCKTON,	63	200	1,480	2,159	801	-
Carver,	6	1	7	22	70	-
Duxbury,	1	1	6	84	180	-
East Bridgewater,	3	4	49	121	296	-
Halifax,	-	-	-	13	59	-
Hanover,	3	4	39	45	201	-
Hanson,	3	-	22	17	109	-
Hingham,	20	4	11	235	518	-
Hull,	4	1	4	65	86	-
Kingston,	1	1	7	59	189	-
Lakeville,	1	-	1	13	77	-
Marion,	5	2	-	31	114	-
Marshfield,	2	1	1	21	179	-
Mattapoisett,	3	1	1	16	178	-
Middleborough,	35	7	23	202	643	-
Norwell,	3	-	2	43	140	-
Pembroke,	2	-	4	24	117	-
Plymouth,	15	16	117	340	789	-
Plympton,	2	-	3	20	58	-
Rochester,	3	-	1	15	93	-
Rockland,	10	33	229	253	559	-
Scituate,	8	4	2	97	193	-
Wareham,	11	4	17	138	204	-
West Bridgewater,	1	2	28	42	149	-
Whitman,	23	13	176	318	635	-
Totals,	245	320	2,371	4,807	7,539	-

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	598	917	2,694	45,463	32,513	1
CHELSEA,	51	49	220	1,402	2,720	-
Revere,	17	45	64	521	1,078	-
Winthrop,	18	11	12	225	848	-
Totals,	684	1,022	2,990	47,611	37,158	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR AUDITOR.					
	Charles E. Burnham of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Walter J. Hoar of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Charles Stevens of Plymouth, Social- ist.	Francis X. Tetrant of Southbridge, Democratic.	Henry E. Turner of Malden, Republi- can.	All others.
Ashburnham,	3	2	-	71	168	-
Athol,	11	16	48	258	722	-
Auburn,	5	7	5	69	146	-
Barre,	4	-	2	44	200	-
Berlin,	3	2	1	8	121	-
Blackstone,	10	9	7	545	333	-
Bolton,	4	-	2	6	84	-
Boylston,	-	3	-	9	72	-
Brookfield,	1	4	3	116	204	-
Charlton,	7	8	5	73	219	-
Cilnaton,	19	24	172	819	1,072	-
Dana,	2	-	-	23	73	-
Douglas,	4	4	8	127	166	-
Dudley,	2	8	16	165	158	-
FITCHBURG,	84	96	496	1,406	2,145	-
Gardner,	29	80	15	448	1,020	1
Grafton,	26	14	21	184	345	-
Hardwick,	3	5	1	84	168	-
Harvard,	1	-	5	49	108	-
Holden,	5	5	1	57	207	-
Hopedale,	5	2	13	44	386	-
Hubbardston,	6	1	5	17	123	-
Lancaster,	1	-	4	34	194	-
Leicester,	6	4	6	243	296	-
Leominster,	15	25	115	431	1,299	-
Lunenburg,	2	4	5	21	115	-
Mendon,	3	2	6	25	103	-
Milford,	23	35	67	896	811	-
Millbury,	10	11	5	217	358	-
New Braintree,	2	-	-	22	46	-
North Brookfield,	2	-	4	137	247	-
Northborough,	4	7	13	61	191	-
Northbridge,	22	9	9	273	567	-
Oakham,	1	-	-	16	56	-
Oxford,	6	6	14	106	252	-
Paxton,	-	-	-	9	47	-
Petersham,	-	-	1	35	90	-
Phillipston,	1	-	2	3	69	-
Princeton,	2	-	1	7	100	-
Royalston,	4	-	1	13	103	-
Rutland,	2	-	2	33	97	-
Shrewsbury,	5	4	5	44	225	-
Southborough,	-	1	2	96	126	-
Southbridge,	8	12	37	808	598	-
Spencer,	16	14	8	471	571	-
Sterling,	1	-	2	23	153	-
Sturbridge,	4	3	-	101	163	-
Sutton,	9	8	4	119	167	-
Templeton,	21	5	4	129	805	-
Upton,	3	1	5	78	263	-
Uxbridge,	15	4	4	216	323	-
Warren,	8	5	36	189	304	-
Webster,	4	26	78	471	573	-
West Boylston,	4	-	-	25	126	-
West Brookfield,	-	2	20	69	115	-
Westborough,	15	7	8	181	445	-
Westminster,	7	1	4	36	174	-
Winchendon,	10	5	6	206	526	-
WORCESTER,	283	355	402	5,398	9,583	-
Totals,	703	791	1,637	16,402	22,014	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR AUDITOR.					
	Charles E. Burnham of Worcester, Pro- hibition.	Walter J. Hoar of Worcester, So- cialist Labor.	Charles Stevens of Plymouth, Social- ist.	Francis X. Tetrault of Southbridge, Democratic.	Henry E. Turner of Malden, Republi- can.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	80	18	54	599	2,918	-
BERKSHIRE,	224	205	378	5,535	8,200	-
BRISTOL,	474	501	980	9,468	15,794	-
DUKES,	17	8	5	87	475	-
ESSEX,	904	763	2,642	16,467	31,087	-
FRANKLIN,	113	72	194	1,501	4,175	-
HAMPDEN,	285	453	1,179	8,839	12,997	-
HAMPSHIRE,	167	88	296	2,135	4,823	-
MIDDLESEX,	1,080	954	2,101	29,062	49,091	2
NANTUCKET,	8	6	2	124	304	-
NORFOLK,	281	225	1,250	7,192	14,249	1
PLYMOUTH,	245	320	2,371	4,807	7,539	-
SUFFOLK,	684	1,022	2,990	47,611	37,158	1
WORCESTER,	703	791	1,637	16,402	28,014	1
TOTALS,	5,265	5,426	16,069	149,829	216,824	5

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

County of Barnstable.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
	Henry M. Dean of Hyde Park, Pro- hibition.	John P. Leahy of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Herbert Parker of Lancaster, Repub- lican.	John Weaver Sher- man of Boston, Socialist.	Thomas Stevenson of New Bedford, Socialist Labor	All others.
Barnstable,	7	163	565	4	5	-
Bourne,	14	40	133	1	1	-
Brewster,	8	19	98	-	1	-
Chatham,	8	27	197	1	-	-
Dennis,	8	20	255	2	3	-
Eastham,	5	11	57	1	-	-
Falmouth,	9	81	411	2	4	-
Harwich,	10	57	233	1	4	-
Mashpee,	2	1	56	-	1	-
Orleans,	3	26	131	1	-	-
Provincetown,	5	59	239	3	2	-
Sandwich,	11	64	125	20	2	-
Truro,	5	7	75	1	-	-
Wellfleet,	2	18	112	1	-	-
Yarmouth,	3	53	216	-	-	-
Totals,	100	685	2,953	38	23	-

County of Berkshire.

Adams,	24	467	719	106	42	-
Alford,	-	33	14	-	-	-
Becket,	5	52	103	-	-	-
Cheshire,	4	103	114	-	1	-
Clarksburg,	4	19	89	3	4	-
Dalton,	17	199	293	26	-	-
Egremont,	3	50	99	4	-	-
Florida,	1	9	48	-	-	-
Great Barrington,	21	457	537	14	6	-
Hancock,	5	18	49	-	-	-
Hinsdale,	7	115	87	-	1	-
Lanesborough,	2	41	100	-	1	-
Lee,	22	298	343	3	5	-
Lenox,	12	223	197	11	2	-
Monterey,	-	19	58	-	-	-
Mount Washington,	-	3	13	-	-	-
New Ashford,	1	5	15	-	-	-
New Marlborough,	1	65	117	-	1	-
NORTH ADAMS,	52	941	1,528	112	45	-
Otis,	2	20	66	-	-	-
Peru,	-	26	27	1	-	-
PITTSFIELD,	33	1,746	2,458	67	45	-
Richmond,	1	34	58	-	-	-
Sandisfield,	4	33	64	-	-	-
Savoy,	1	23	63	-	-	-
Sheffield,	6	97	162	1	2	-
Stockbridge,	11	116	195	2	-	-
Tyringham,	2	22	42	-	-	-
Washington,	-	22	31	-	-	-
West Stockbridge,	2	89	100	-	-	-
Williamstown,	22	209	426	5	5	-
Windsor,	2	23	65	2	1	-
Totals,	267	5,577	8,280	337	174	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Bristol.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
	Henry M. Dean of Hyde Park, Pro- hibition.	John P. Leahy of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Herbert Parker of Lancaster, Repub- lican.	John Weaver Sher- man of Boston, Socialist.	Thomas Stevenson of New Bedford, Socialist Labor.	All others.
Acushnet,	7	16	108	1	-	-
Attleborough,	74	350	1,135	99	19	-
Berkley,	4	3	106	-	-	-
Dartmouth,	11	26	255	2	3	-
Dighton,	8	23	155	2	1	-
Easton,	10	252	432	36	3	-
Fairhaven,	15	99	348	2	5	-
FALL RIVER,	186	4,712	5,063	247	172	-
Freetown,	8	7	119	1	1	-
Mansfield,	30	117	405	6	2	-
NEW BEDFORD,	189	2,218	3,775	250	269	-
North Attleborough,	17	299	746	33	19	-
Norton,	5	26	202	3	1	-
Raynham,	7	12	147	1	-	-
Rehoboth,	7	8	129	-	1	-
Seekonk,	2	37	142	1	2	-
Somerset,	9	67	187	1	2	-
Swansea,	5	35	180	3	4	-
TAUNTON,	47	1,240	2,508	64	46	-
Westport,	10	20	171	-	1	-
Totals,	601	9,567	16,303	722	551	-

County of Dukes County.

Chilmark,	4	10	27	1	-	-
Cottage City,	4	23	101	-	2	-
Edgartown,	3	19	133	-	1	-
Gay Head,	1	-	26	-	-	-
Gosnold,	1	1	10	2	-	-
Tisbury,	4	24	125	3	2	-
West Tisbury,	5	13	63	-	-	-
Totals,	22	90	485	6	5	-

County of Essex.

Amesbury,	10	428	915	85	10	-
Andover,	17	240	654	23	2	-
BEVERLY,	54	435	1,392	53	26	-
Boxford,	3	24	92	-	-	-
Danvers,	19	357	816	80	12	-
Essex,	5	64	131	6	5	-
Georgetown,	3	93	215	17	1	-
GLOUCESTER,	47	629	1,389	94	31	-
Groveland,	6	121	193	14	10	-
Hamilton,	4	29	169	2	-	-
HAVERHILL,	113	1,218	3,254	323	23	-
Ipswich,	23	147	410	4	2	-
LAWRENCE,	84	4,487	3,784	395	69	-
LYNN,	274	3,637	6,326	443	162	-
Lynnfield,	6	21	100	8	1	-
Manchester,	11	101	257	4	-	-
Marblehead,	28	567	864	66	18	-
Merrimac,	13	78	237	11	-	-
Methuen,	31	179	366	30	12	-
Middleton,	-	20	92	1	1	-
Nahant,	3	78	130	1	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Essex—Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
	Henry M. Dean of Hyde Park, Pro- hibition.	John P. Leahy of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Herbert Parker of Lancaster, Repub- lican.	John Weaver Sher- man of Boston, Socialist.	Thomas Stevenson of New Bedford, Socialist Labor.	All others.
Newbury,	2	27	200	8	1	-
NEWBURYPORT,	29	653	1,817	115	12	1
North Andover,	6	189	441	11	6	-
Peabody,	40	792	965	41	20	-
Rockport,	23	88	350	56	16	-
Rowley,	5	54	176	5	-	-
SALEM,	59	1,815	3,226	112	75	-
Salisbury,	9	55	157	6	1	-
Saugus,	33	123	669	62	8	-
Swampscott,	24	124	635	21	5	-
Topshfield,	6	27	126	1	1	-
Wenham,	5	21	115	-	1	-
West Newbury,	9	43	178	13	-	-
Totals,	1,004	16,964	31,449	2,696	531	1

County of Franklin.

Ashfield,	3	18	113	1	-	-
Bernardston,	2	29	99	-	-	-
Buckland,	1	64	136	3	1	-
Charlemont,	2	19	149	1	1	-
Colrain,	7	20	164	-	1	-
Conway,	3	38	122	1	9	-
Deerfield,	9	69	205	2	-	-
Erving,	-	40	99	5	-	-
Gill,	1	21	90	3	-	-
Greenfield,	30	406	851	43	14	-
Hawley,	8	1	57	-	-	-
Heath,	-	12	52	-	-	-
Leverett,	1	8	49	1	-	-
Leyden,	1	14	48	-	-	-
Monroe,	-	7	29	-	-	-
Montague,	15	358	465	63	9	1
New Salem,	5	12	64	-	-	-
Northfield,	9	56	172	3	-	-
Orange,	17	151	749	63	1	-
Rowe,	3	9	54	1	-	-
Shelburne,	3	41	201	1	-	-
Shutesbury,	1	7	39	-	-	-
Sunderland,	3	21	110	-	-	-
Warwick,	-	16	44	4	1	-
Wendell,	2	29	43	-	1	-
Whately,	2	43	77	1	-	-
Totals,	123	1,509	4,281	199	38	1

County of Hampden.

Agawam,	7	151	229	9	2	-
Blandford,	2	23	77	1	-	-
Brimfield,	4	36	62	9	-	-
Chester,	2	52	102	1	1	-
CHICOPEE,	20	887	1,012	177	19	-
East Longmeadow,	4	27	96	5	1	-
Granville,	3	40	77	-	-	-
Hampden,	1	44	76	1	-	-
Holland,	-	5	21	-	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Hampden — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
	Henry M. Dean of Hyde Park, Pro- hibition.	John P. Leahy of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Herbert Parker of Lancaster, Repub- lican.	John Weaver Sher- man of Boston, Socialist.	Thomas Stevenson of New Bedford, Socialist Labor.	All others.
HOLYOKE,	83	2,528	2,404	227	124	-
Longmeadow,	8	41	89	2	2	-
Ludlow,	2	76	199	5	1	-
Monson,	13	192	368	11	1	-
Montgomery,	1	5	27	-	1	-
Palmer,	13	362	439	39	6	-
Russell,	2	36	65	1	1	-
Southwick,	4	63	98	1	-	-
SPRINGFIELD,	116	3,089	5,720	620	92	1
Tolland,	-	11	22	-	-	-
Wales,	-	33	70	5	-	-
West Springfield,	9	344	590	47	9	-
Westfield,	22	356	1,187	48	15	-
Wilbraham,	2	47	122	1	1	-
Totals,	311	8,926	13,226	1,203	276	1

County of Hampshire.

Amherst,	19	129	515	2	6	-
Belchertown,	4	59	151	3	1	-
Chesterfield,	2	14	87	1	-	-
Cummington,	5	19	102	2	1	-
Easthampton,	19	266	512	20	8	-
Enfield,	1	15	141	3	-	-
Goshen,	2	1	40	-	-	-
Granby,	3	22	71	-	1	-
Greenwich,	-	11	50	1	-	-
Hadley,	3	40	188	1	2	-
Hatfield,	1	117	129	-	-	-
Huntington,	4	71	105	2	-	-
Middlefield,	-	11	33	-	-	-
NORTHAMPTON,	44	755	1,361	56	16	-
Pelham,	4	10	84	-	1	-
Plainfield,	1	6	68	-	-	-
Prescott,	-	5	27	-	1	-
South Hadley,	8	102	469	13	8	-
Southampton,	11	19	84	-	1	-
Ware,	15	297	426	162	12	-
Westhampton,	7	8	54	1	-	-
Williamsburg,	17	129	177	7	-	-
Worthington,	2	12	88	-	-	-
Totals,	172	2,118	4,919	274	58	-

County of Middlesex.

Action,	4	63	260	1	-	-
Arlington,	21	385	897	24	5	-
Ashby,	3	23	99	3	-	-
Ashland,	3	69	167	2	1	-
Ayer,	3	140	257	3	1	-
Bedford,	1	83	112	-	-	-
Belmont,	3	164	369	5	1	-
Billerica,	5	123	353	7	2	-
Boxborough,	1	15	28	-	-	-
Burlington,	-	16	58	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE,	133	6,083	6,065	273	87	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Middlesex — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
	Henry M. Dean of Hyde Park, Prohibition.	John P. Leahy of Boston, Democrat.	Herbert Parker of Lancaster, Republican.	John Weaver Sherman of Boston, Socialist.	Thomas Stevenson of New Bedford, Socialist Labor.	All others.
Carlisle,	1	24	55	-	-	-
Chelmsford,	9	166	427	17	2	-
Concord,	7	248	510	5	4	-
Dracut,	1	174	280	7	4	-
Dunstable,	-	23	48	-	-	-
EVERETT,	64	791	2,454	166	57	-
Framlingham,	26	666	1,105	42	11	-
Groton,	6	79	230	12	1	-
Holliston,	9	124	260	23	1	-
Hopkinton,	10	241	269	11	5	-
Hudson,	17	378	521	22	8	-
Lexington,	5	148	478	4	-	-
Lincoln,	6	40	91	1	-	-
Littleton,	3	35	134	2	-	-
LOWELL,	154	5,689	6,151	277	120	-
MALDEN,	116	1,362	3,108	189	56	-
MARLBOROUGH,	32	938	1,255	54	39	-
Maynard,	8	235	326	13	7	-
MEDFORD,	37	680	2,005	70	17	-
MELROSE,	34	438	1,674	45	7	-
Natick,	25	772	822	143	35	-
NEWTON,	65	1,308	3,430	111	2	-
North Reading,	5	25	112	1	-	-
Pepperell,	10	155	290	7	-	-
Reading,	17	174	742	16	11	-
Sherborn,	5	25	120	9	-	-
Shirley,	2	45	119	14	1	-
SOMERVILLE,	146	2,451	5,892	271	67	-
Stoneham,	53	309	756	19	17	-
Stow,	2	29	102	-	-	-
Sudbury,	1	34	142	3	-	-
Tewksbury,	9	66	227	23	2	-
Townsend,	13	49	204	2	-	-
Tyngsborough,	-	22	76	-	1	-
Wakefield,	23	508	1,062	54	8	-
WALTHAM,	37	1,186	2,360	115	15	-
Watertown,	23	704	868	37	10	-
Wayland,	2	134	235	12	22	-
Westford,	8	82	234	4	-	-
Weston,	10	32	206	1	-	-
Wilmington,	5	31	160	1	-	-
Winchester,	15	268	830	28	9	-
WOBURN,	33	1,178	1,070	29	31	-
Totals,	1,281	29,195	50,090	2,167	669	-

County of Nantucket.

Nantucket,	9	127	326	2	4	-
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County of Norfolk.

Avon,	5	143	183	48	1	-
Bellingham,	4	60	112	3	3	-
Braintree,	16	243	636	135	3	-
Brookline,	35	669	2,245	29	8	-
Canton,	6	335	361	4	2	-
Cohasset,	5	95	305	2	1	-
Dedham,	17	407	738	66	5	-
Dover,	5	15	59	1	-	-
Foxborough,	14	108	226	12	3	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Norfolk — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
	Henry M. Dean of Hyde Park, Pro- hibition.	John P. Leahy of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Herbert Parker of Lancaster, Re- publican.	John Weaver Sher- man of Boston, Socialist.	Thomas Stevenson of New Bedford, Socialist Labor.	All others.
Franklin,	16	210	473	20	5	-
Holbrook,	5	114	268	58	4	-
Hyde Park,	118	614	1,226	115	24	-
Medfield,	2	52	186	-	1	-
Medway,	11	137	278	2	5	-
Mills,	2	37	114	3	-	-
Milton,	16	250	778	30	6	-
Needham,	8	141	387	35	7	-
Norfolk,	1	31	90	1	1	-
Norwood,	9	397	508	46	5	-
QUINCY,	54	1,222	2,174	308	28	-
Randolph,	8	388	907	24	8	-
Sharon,	8	62	218	7	-	-
Stoughton,	11	376	552	98	7	-
Walpole,	9	170	272	33	2	-
Wellesley,	4	129	377	18	3	-
Westwood,	3	21	43	10	-	-
Weymouth,	27	660	1,030	118	12	-
Wrentham,	5	39	335	7	1	-
Totals,	419	7,325	14,601	1,228	140	-

County of Plymouth.

Ablington,	14	237	463	116	6	-
Bridgewater,	5	199	451	21	4	-
BROCKTON,	84	2,235	3,880	1,565	1,180	-
Carver,	7	23	69	7	1	-
Duxbury,	1	83	182	8	1	-
East Bridgewater,	4	119	270	78	7	-
Halifax,	1	16	57	-	-	-
Hanover,	4	43	205	39	2	-
Hanson,	2	14	119	22	-	-
Hingham,	27	233	519	12	1	-
Hull,	5	71	86	4	-	-
Kingston,	2	57	192	4	4	-
Lakeville,	1	15	75	1	-	-
Marion,	6	29	118	-	8	-
Marshfield,	2	19	183	-	2	-
Mattapoisett,	2	19	178	-	1	-
Middleborough,	40	200	652	22	3	-
Norwell,	3	41	145	2	1	-
Pembroke,	3	22	119	4	-	-
Plymouth,	21	352	836	88	14	-
Plympton,	2	19	58	3	-	-
Rochester,	3	18	97	-	-	-
Rockland,	6	279	580	226	13	-
Scituate,	8	83	201	1	1	-
Wareham,	22	144	205	15	2	-
West Bridgewater,	2	42	155	27	1	-
Whitman,	23	331	643	174	7	-
Totals,	300	4,963	10,718	2,434	1,254	-

County of Suffolk.

BOSTON,	677	46,754	33,328	2,754	685	1
CHELSEA,	49	1,460	2,797	227	46	-
Revere,	24	533	1,078	65	30	-
Winthrop,	28	196	872	14	11	-
Totals,	778	48,943	38,075	3,060	752	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

County of Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
	Henry M. Dean of Hyde Park, Pro- hibition.	John P. Leahy of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Herbert Parker of Worcester, Repub- lican.	John Weaver Sher- man of Boston, Socialist.	Thomas Stevenson of New Bedford, Socialist Labor.	All others.
Ashburnham,	4	69	176	-	1	-
Athol,	14	251	744	48	8	-
Auburn,	3	68	163	4	2	-
Barre,	2	46	210	2	-	-
Berlin,	3	10	122	1	-	-
Blackstone,	10	571	827	7	-	-
Bolton,	5	8	85	2	-	-
Boylston,	3	8	74	-	-	-
Brookfield,	3	113	213	1	1	-
Charlton,	6	75	221	6	-	-
Clinton,	22	785	1,191	164	18	-
Dana,	2	22	73	-	-	-
Douglas,	4	126	175	-	2	-
Dudley,	2	149	178	18	6	-
FITCHBURG,	36	1,870	2,245	447	50	-
Gardner,	26	447	1,027	13	24	-
Grafton,	30	181	365	22	5	-
Hardwick,	2	88	167	10	3	-
Harvard,	1	45	110	2	-	-
Holden,	4	53	213	-	2	-
Hopedale,	7	43	390	13	1	-
Hubbardston,	9	21	125	-	-	-
Lancaster,	2	24	216	3	-	-
Leicester,	15	248	298	8	4	-
Leominster,	15	450	1,362	109	21	-
Lunenburg,	1	20	122	7	1	-
Mendon,	3	28	106	5	2	-
Milford,	18	916	823	69	30	1
Milbury,	5	243	384	9	5	-
New Braintree,	1	21	49	-	-	-
North Brookfield,	3	132	260	-	1	-
Northborough,	2	50	201	17	2	-
Northbridge,	22	288	571	10	4	-
Oakham,	2	14	58	-	-	-
Oxford,	6	103	272	15	1	-
Faxton,	2	9	43	-	-	-
Petersham,	1	34	90	-	-	-
Phillipston,	2	3	70	2	-	-
Princeton,	1	4	103	1	-	-
Royalston,	4	15	102	2	-	-
Rutland,	2	34	103	2	-	-
Shrewsbury,	3	38	234	5	1	-
Southborough,	11	86	132	2	-	-
Southbridge,	18	684	668	43	22	-
Spencer,	1	417	663	6	12	-
Sterling,	1	20	157	-	2	-
Sturbridge,	6	97	193	-	-	-
Sutton,	9	110	188	3	2	-
Templeton,	23	127	305	4	10	-
Upton,	2	81	268	-	1	-
Uxbridge,	15	204	349	8	1	-
Warren,	11	173	322	40	2	-
Webster,	14	439	631	70	23	-
West Boylston,	4	23	135	1	-	-
West Brookfield,	-	71	121	23	18	-
Westborough,	11	193	400	11	2	-
Westminster,	6	40	176	4	1	-
Winchendon,	11	206	342	10	1	-
WORCESTER,	250	5,812	10,454	369	147	-
Totals,	- 700	15,981	29,830	1,615	447	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Aggregate of Votes.

COUNTIES.	FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
	Henry M. Dean of the Fair, Pro- hibition.	John P. Leaby of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Herbert Parker of Lancaster, Repub- lican.	John Weaver Sher- man of Boston, Socialist.	Thomas Stevenson of New Bedford, Socialist Labor.	All others.
BARNSTABLE,	100	635	2,953	38	23	-
BERKSHIRE,	267	5,577	8,280	357	174	-
BRISTOL,	601	9,567	16,803	722	551	-
DUKES,	22	90	485	6	5	-
ESSEX,	1,004	16,964	31,449	2,666	531	1
FRANKLIN,	123	1,509	4,281	199	38	1
HAMPDEN,	311	8,926	13,226	1,208	276	1
HAMPSHIRE,	172	2,118	4,910	374	56	-
MIDDLESEX,	1,231	29,195	50,080	2,167	669	-
NANTUCKET,	9	127	326	2	4	-
NORFOLK,	419	7,825	14,601	1,223	140	-
PLYMOUTH,	300	4,953	10,718	2,434	1,254	-
SUFFOLK,	778	48,943	38,075	3,060	752	1
WORCESTER,	700	15,931	29,830	1,615	447	1
TOTALS,	6,037	161,860	225,517	15,971	4,922	5

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representative in the 59th Congress.

District No. 1.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Charles Giddings of Great Barrington, Democratic.	John L. Kilbon of Lee, Prohibition.	Theodore Koehler of Adams, Socialist.	George F. Lawrence of North Adams, Republican.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Charles Giddings of Great Barrington, Democratic.	John L. Kilbon of Lee, Prohibition.	Theodore Koehler of Adams, Socialist.	George F. Lawrence of North Adams, Republican.	All others.
Adams,	427	15	151	769	-	Middlefield,	13	-	2	34	-
Agawam,	154	7	10	231	-	Monroe,	9	-	-	23	-
Alford,	30	2	-	16	-	Monterey,	23	1	-	57	-
Ashfield,	18	3	1	108	-	Montgomery,	5	-	-	29	-
Becket,	61	-	-	99	-	Mount Washington,	4	-	-	12	-
Bernardston,	29	-	2	102	-	New Ashford,	7	-	-	10	-
Blandford,	26	2	-	82	-	New Marlborough,	88	4	-	101	-
Buckland,	71	3	1	144	-	NORTH ADAMS,	836	30	135	1,904	-
Charlemont,	23	1	1	158	-	Otis,	21	4	-	64	-
Cheshire,	108	5	-	120	-	Peru,	25	1	-	30	-
Chester,	49	2	1	100	-	PITTSFIELD,	1,539	39	79	2,468	-
Chesterfield,	15	1	-	100	-	Plainfield,	5	-	-	73	-
Clarksburg,	20	2	4	97	-	Richmond,	29	1	-	57	-
Colrain,	22	3	1	168	-	Rowe,	8	2	-	54	-
Conway,	38	4	-	123	-	Russell,	31	1	2	71	-
Cummington,	22	-	2	107	-	Sandisfield,	44	2	-	60	-
Dalton,	202	15	28	300	-	Savoy,	8	1	-	68	-
Deerfield,	68	10	3	208	-	Sheffield,	130	4	2	159	-
Egremont,	63	3	-	91	-	Shelburne,	41	3	1	207	-
Florida,	6	1	-	42	-	Southampton,	18	9	-	80	-
Gill,	22	2	2	94	-	Southwick,	55	3	-	103	-
Goshen,	-	3	1	89	-	Stockbridge,	148	5	2	178	-
Granville,	40	2	-	78	-	Tolland,	12	-	-	22	-
Great Barrington,	681	22	2	450	-	Tyringham,	25	2	-	41	-
Greenfield,	436	19	57	846	-	Washington,	21	1	1	31	-
Hancock,	18	7	-	50	-	West Springfield,	352	9	42	624	-
Hatfield,	116	1	-	136	-	West Stockbridge,	96	3	-	94	-
Hawley,	2	2	-	58	-	Westfield,	868	11	58	1,227	-
Heath,	12	-	-	52	-	Westhampton,	8	7	-	57	-
Hinsdale,	113	5	-	91	-	Whately,	42	-	1	78	-
HOLYOKE,	2,412	61	274	2,592	-	Williamsburg,	130	18	6	181	-
Huntington,	79	3	3	103	-	Williamstown,	196	17	5	458	-
Lanesborough,	39	2	-	98	-	Windsor,	26	1	3	62	-
Lee,	312	41	5	318	-	Worthington,	14	2	-	86	-
Lenox,	240	9	-	186	-						
Leyden,	16	2	-	48	-	Totals,	11,117	487	801	17,217	-

District No. 2.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Alfred E. Steele of Northampton, Prohibition.	George W. Wheelwright, Jr., of Hardwick, Democratic.	George H. Wrenn of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Alfred E. Steele of Northampton, Prohibition.	George W. Wheelwright, Jr., of Hardwick, Democratic.	George H. Wrenn of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.
Amherst,	588	16	128	9	-	Belchertown,	164	4	61	4	-
Athol,	822	-	275	52	-	Brimfield,	88	-	23	2	-
Barre,	197	-	60	2	-	Brookfield,	206	-	122	-	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representative in the 59th Congress — Continued.

District No. 2 — Concluded.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Alfred E. Steele of Northampton, Prohibition.	George W. Wheelwright, Jr., of Hardwick, Democratic.	George H. Wrenn of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Republican.	Alfred E. Steele of Northampton, Prohibition.	George W. Wheelwright, Jr., of Hardwick, Democratic.	George H. Wrenn of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.
CHICOPEE,	1,128	21	802	222	-	Oakham,	48	4	21	1	-
Dana,	73	2	21	-	-	Orange,	766	14	165	64	-
E. Longmeadow,	101	2	30	4	-	Palmer,	587	10	354	47	-
Easthampton,	552	20	237	23	-	Pelham,	39	4	9	1	-
Enfield,	148	1	17	2	-	Petersham,	94	-	38	-	-
Erving,	101	2	39	10	-	Phillipston,	69	1	12	8	-
Granby,	76	4	22	1	-	Preecott,	31	-	-	1	-
Greenwich,	50	4	14	1	-	Royalston,	106	3	15	1	-
Hadley,	194	3	37	2	-	Shutesbury,	41	-	5	-	-
Hampden,	84	1	41	2	-	South Hadley,	495	11	106	11	-
Hardwick,	159	1	125	2	-	SPRINGFIELD,	6,099	99	2,826	822	-
Holland,	21	-	5	-	-	Sunderland,	113	3	21	-	-
Leverett,	52	1	9	1	-	Wales,	75	-	38	3	-
Longmeadow,	100	2	41	5	-	Ware,	448	11	334	169	-
Ludlow,	204	3	73	6	-	Warren,	326	9	175	43	-
Monson,	406	12	175	25	-	Warwick,	49	-	18	5	-
Montague,	499	11	356	83	-	Wendell,	43	2	25	1	-
New Braintree,	49	1	24	-	-	West Brookfield,	126	3	76	21	-
New Salem,	65	3	15	-	-	Wilbraham,	133	2	44	2	-
North Brookfield,	253	3	145	3	-	Totals,	17,611	374	7,992	1,744	-
NORTHAMPTON,	1,473	65	696	78	-						
Northfield,	180	7	58	4	-						

District No. 3.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John W. Brown of Worcester, Socialist.	Rockwood Hoar of Worcester, Republican.	John B. Ratigan of Worcester, Democratic.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	John W. Brown of Worcester, Socialist.	Rockwood Hoar of Worcester, Republican.	John B. Ratigan of Worcester, Democratic.	All others.
Auburn,	8	184	76	-	Shrewsbury,	5	245	37	-
Charlton,	7	244	71	-	Southbridge,	42	698	684	-
Douglas,	4	181	134	-	Spencer,	19	648	472	-
Dudley,	24	193	163	-	Sturbridge,	4	178	99	-
Grafton,	27	399	152	-	Sutton,	2	200	115	-
Holden,	5	220	64	-	Uxbridge,	3	332	220	-
Leicester,	8	315	262	-	Webster,	69	680	485	-
Millbury,	10	417	238	-	West Boylston,	1	134	30	-
Northbridge,	14	598	297	-	Westborough,	12	477	187	-
Oxford,	15	292	119	-	WORCESTER,	441	11,001	6,696	-
Paxton,	-	54	11	-	Totals,	733	17,796	10,617	-
Rutland,	1	106	35	-					

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representative in the 59th Congress — Continued.

District No. 4.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John F. Mullen of Clinton, Socialist.	Charles Q. Tirrell of Natick, Republi- can.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	John F. Mullen of Clinton, Socialist.	Charles Q. Tirrell of Natick, Republi- can.	All others.
Acton,	78	-	261	-	Littleton,	38	1	123	-
Ashburnham,	92	-	162	-	Lunenburg,	27	8	124	-
Ashby,	28	2	100	-	MARLBOROUGH,	1,004	80	1,376	-
Ashland,	77	3	181	-	Maynard,	258	23	340	-
Ayer,	163	5	252	-	Natick,	699	123	1,133	-
Bedford,	34	-	111	-	Northborough,	51	21	192	-
Berlin,	11	2	123	-	Pepperell,	157	8	297	-
Bolton,	7	2	94	-	Princeton,	9	-	98	-
Boxborough,	19	-	28	-	Shirley,	53	15	112	-
Boyleston,	11	-	67	-	Southborough,	93	1	127	-
Clinton,	816	238	1,109	-	Sterling,	28	3	148	-
Concord,	273	4	499	-	Stow,	33	-	104	-
FITCHBURG,	1,709	460	2,064	-	Sudbury,	36	2	158	-
Framingham,	731	41	1,171	-	Templeton,	144	6	309	-
Gardner,	528	35	1,064	-	Townsend,	54	2	203	-
Groton,	98	11	211	-	WALTHAM,	1,280	125	2,357	-
Harvard,	57	2	104	-	Wayland,	134	19	269	-
Hubbardston,	29	1	134	-	Westford,	94	4	230	-
Hudson,	433	37	523	-	Westminster,	51	4	173	-
Lancaster,	35	6	193	-	Weston,	52	1	191	-
Leominster,	520	128	1,358	-	Winchendon,	225	5	537	-
Lexington,	161	5	467	-					
Lincoln,	48	1	90	-	Totals,	10,478	1,435	18,962	1

District No. 5.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Butler Ames of Lowell, Republi- can.	Alexander B. Bruce of Lawrence, Democratic.	Winfield F. Parker of Lowell, Social- ist.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Butler Ames of Lowell, Republi- can.	Alexander B. Bruce of Lawrence, Democratic.	Winfield F. Parker of Lowell, Social- ist.	All others.
Andover,	628	383	25	-	Methuen,	307	337	67	-
Billerica,	361	127	-	-	North Andover,	442	260	17	-
Burlington,	61	16	1	-	North Reading,	117	28	-	-
Carlisle,	52	54	-	-	Reading,	695	334	20	-
Chelmsford,	432	191	18	-	Tewksbury,	256	53	36	-
Dracut,	336	172	10	-	Tyngsborough,	36	22	-	-
Dunstable,	47	22	-	-	Wilmington,	172	48	1	-
LAWRENCE,	4,001	5,100	374	-					
LOWELL,	7,537	5,451	300	-	Totals,	16,287	12,657	867	-
Lynnfield,	38	33	-	-					

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representative in the 59th Congress — Continued.

District No. 6.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	James F. Carey of Haverhill, Social- ist.	Daniel N. Crowley of Danvers, Dem- ocratic.	Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton, Re- publican.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	James F. Carey of Haverhill, Social- ist.	Daniel N. Crowley of Danvers, Dem- ocratic.	Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton, Re- publican.	All others.
Amesbury,	189	460	865	-	Middleton,	1	29	87	-
BEVERLY,	99	453	1,470	-	Newbury,	20	37	190	-
Boxford,	3	28	92	-	NEWBURYPORT,	257	643	1,363	-
Danvers,	112	505	726	-	Peabody,	80	875	955	-
Essex,	15	74	197	-	Rockport,	66	91	431	-
Georgetown,	83	121	185	-	Rowley,	11	66	163	1
GLOUCESTER,	167	612	2,179	-	SALEM,	180	2,011	3,327	-
Groveland,	43	130	164	-	Salisbury,	15	61	157	-
Hamilton,	1	25	185	-	Swampscott,	47	156	614	-
HAVERHILL,	1,262	1,269	2,811	1	Topsfield,	3	47	121	-
Ipswich,	18	153	467	-	Wenham,	-	29	124	-
Manchester,	9	116	238	-	West Newbury,	23	48	166	-
Marblehead,	102	747	676	-	Totals,	2,716	8,880	12,157	4
Merrimac,	21	96	214	-					

District No. 7.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	James Goodwin of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, Pro- hibition.	Andrew A. Keene of Lynn, Socialist.	William A. Kelley of Lynn, Demo- cratic.	Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea, Re- publican.	All others.
CHELSEA,	54	35	195	1,378	3,160	-
EVERETT,	80	98	132	776	2,532	-
LYNN,	174	188	374	4,403	5,424	-
MALDEN,	31	97	176	1,401	3,174	-
MELROSE,	13	41	37	504	1,542	-
Nahant,	1	1	1	82	123	-
Revere,	29	13	73	506	1,156	-
Saugus,	9	21	48	171	710	-
Stoneham,	21	45	18	352	771	-
Wakefield,	14	16	53	562	1,126	-
Totals,	476	554	1,103	10,165	20,821	-

District No. 8.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, Re- publican.	Thomas A. Scott of Cambridge, So- cialist.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, Re- publican.	Thomas A. Scott of Cambridge, So- cialist.	All others.
Arlington,	1,094	67	1	Winchester,	1,092	51	-
Belmont,	430	34	1	WOBURN,	1,685	203	1
CAMBRIDGE,	7,902	1,415	-	Totals,	21,511	2,623	5
MEDFORD,	2,396	186	-				
SOMERVILLE,	6,912	667	8				

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

Representative in the 59th Congress — Continued.

District No. 9.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John A. Kelher of Boston, Demo- cratic.	James J. McVey of Boston, Social- ist.	Walter L. Sears of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	John A. Kelher of Boston, Demo- cratic.	James J. McVey of Boston, Social- ist.	Walter L. Sears of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
BOSTON, — Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 (Prec. 6 and 7),	16,734	1,194	6,053	1	Winthrop, . . .	269	27	843	—
					Totals, . . .	17,003	1,321	6,896	1

District No. 10.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Jay B. Crawford of Boston, Republi- can.	William S. McNary of Boston, Demo- cratic.	William T. Richards of Quincy, Social- ist.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Jay B. Crawford of Boston, Republi- can.	William S. McNary of Boston, Demo- cratic.	William T. Richards of Quincy, Social- ist.	All others.
BOSTON, — Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24,	10,082	17,236	1,127	2	Milton,	659	356	44	—
					QUINCY,	1,969	1,619	401	—
					Totals,	12,740	19,211	1,572	2

District No. 11.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Marion W. Addison of Boston, Demo- cratic Independ- ent.*	George G. Cutting of Boston, Social- ist.	Eugene N. Foss of Boston, Republi- can.	John A. Sullivan of Boston, Demo- cratic.	All others.
BOSTON, — Wards 10, 11, 12 (Prec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25,	103	852	15,990	18,045	4
Totals,	103	852	15,990	18,045	4

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representative in the 59th Congress — Continued.

District No. 12.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Augustus Hemenway of Canton, Democratic.	George Elmer Littlefield of Westwood, Socialist.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Augustus Hemenway of Canton, Democratic.	George Elmer Littlefield of Westwood, Socialist.	John W. Weeks of Newton, Republican.	All others.
Avon,	152	48	169	1	Mills,	38	3	118	-
Bellingham,	65	5	113	-	Needham,	151	39	389	-
Blackstone,	572	8	341	-	NEWTON,	1,366	97	3,662	-
Braintree,	263	133	633	-	Norfolk,	51	4	94	-
Brookline,	1,065	42	2,175	-	North Attleborough,	301	42	781	-
Canton,	445	5	286	-	Norwood,	413	57	513	-
Dedham,	426	40	708	-	Randolph,	397	26	314	-
Dover,	20	2	53	-	Sharon,	78	7	216	-
Foxborough,	117	15	321	-	Sherborn,	38	10	113	-
Franklin,	204	21	490	-	Stoughton,	405	97	556	-
Holbrook,	114	68	289	-	Upton,	88	5	273	-
Holliston,	115	26	274	-	Walpole,	176	42	282	-
Hopedale,	47	14	393	-	Watertown,	694	47	682	-
Hopkinton,	247	14	291	-	Wellesley,	151	16	369	-
Hyde Park,	672	188	1,305	1	Westwood,	35	13	86	-
Medfield,	61	2	188	-	Weymouth,	673	143	1,096	-
Medway,	146	5	286	-	Wrentham,	40	7	340	-
Mendon,	30	6	101	-					
Milford,	982	87	822	-	Totals,	10,813	1,872	19,312	2

District No. 13.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	William S. Greene of Fall River, Republican.	Francis M. Kennedy of New Bedford, Democratic.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	William S. Greene of Fall River, Republican.	Francis M. Kennedy of New Bedford, Democratic.	All others.
Acushnet,	118	24	-	Mattapoisett,	183	26	-
Berkley,	107	5	-	Nantucket,	370	126	-
Chilmark,	30	11	-	NEW BEDFORD,	3,823	2,894	3
Cottage City,	117	23	-	Rehoboth,	140	8	-
Dartmouth,	270	46	-	Rochester,	99	20	-
Dighton,	174	22	-	Seekonk,	145	39	-
Edgartown,	150	19	-	Somerset,	207	69	-
Fairhaven,	328	133	-	Swansea,	197	36	-
FALL RIVER,	6,488	4,454	-	Tisbury,	129	24	-
Freetown,	121	15	-	Westport,	195	22	-
Gay Head,	28	-	-	West Tisbury,	69	14	-
Gosnold,	14	-	-				
Marion,	134	28	-	Totals,	13,681	8,064	3

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representative in the 59th Congress — Concluded.

District No. 14.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Thomas H. Buttmer of Hingham, Democratic.	Charles H. Coulter of Brockton, Socialist.	Sherman E. Ellis of Brockton, Prohibition.	William C. Lovering of Taunton, Republican.	All others.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Thomas H. Buttmer of Hingham, Democratic.	Charles H. Coulter of Brockton, Socialist.	Sherman E. Ellis of Brockton, Prohibition.	William C. Lovering of Taunton, Republican.	All others.
Abington, . . .	217	180	17	441	-	Mansfield, . . .	123	15	36	404	-
Attleborough, . . .	337	104	56	1,175	-	Marshfield, . . .	23	2	4	172	-
Barnstable, . . .	157	8	9	585	-	Mashpee, . . .	4	-	3	50	-
Bourne, . . .	43	2	14	179	-	Middleborough, . . .	196	51	41	635	-
Brewster, . . .	17	-	6	96	-	Norton, . . .	37	5	3	211	-
Bridgewater, . . .	184	49	6	456	-	Norwell, . . .	55	3	6	134	-
BROCKTON, . . .	1,804	2,467	203	3,574	-	Orleans, . . .	26	2	3	136	-
Carver, . . .	22	10	5	73	-	Pembroke, . . .	20	6	4	121	-
Chatham, . . .	25	1	12	203	-	Plymouth, . . .	360	105	15	853	-
Cohasset, . . .	136	5	2	291	-	Plympton, . . .	19	5	2	56	-
Dennis, . . .	18	4	9	254	-	Provincetown, . . .	62	1	10	242	-
Duxbury, . . .	85	8	6	173	-	Raynham, . . .	14	6	4	155	-
East Bridgewater, . . .	127	74	10	286	-	Rockland, . . .	259	427	11	571	-
Eastham, . . .	12	2	3	61	-	Sandwich, . . .	58	18	12	122	-
Easton, . . .	239	54	12	438	-	Scituate, . . .	103	4	7	198	-
Falmouth, . . .	76	3	9	418	-	TAUNTON, . . .	997	246	65	2,856	-
Halifax, . . .	13	-	-	58	-	Truro, . . .	6	-	3	20	-
Hanover, . . .	39	47	4	208	-	Wareham, . . .	138	24	15	220	-
Hanson, . . .	16	26	1	119	-	Wellfleet, . . .	18	2	6	116	-
Harwich, . . .	55	2	11	227	-	West Bridgewater, . . .	42	34	3	156	-
Hingham, . . .	371	7	19	441	-	Whitman, . . .	315	253	31	592	-
Hull, . . .	102	8	3	73	-	Yarmouth, . . .	49	-	4	228	-
Kingston, . . .	66	7	5	187	-	Totals, . . .	7,100	4,279	716	18,415	-
Lakeville, . . .	15	2	3	76	-						

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

COUNCILLOR.

First Council District.	Herbert L. Chipman of Sandwich, Prohibition.	Roland C. Nickerson of Brewster, Republican.	Joseph R. Smith of Whitman, Socialist.	All others.	First Council District—Con.	Herbert L. Chipman of Sandwich, Prohibition.	Roland C. Nickerson of Brewster, Republican.	Joseph R. Smith of Whitman, Socialist.	All others.
Abington,	15	425	164	—	Lakeville,	2	65	2	—
Acushnet,	12	110	2	—	Marion,	9	121	6	—
Barnstable,	36	568	18	—	Marshfield,	4	159	3	—
Bourne,	29	172	6	—	Mashpee,	3	51	3	—
Brewster,	5	99	3	—	Mattapoisett,	9	161	2	—
Bridgewater,	11	419	49	—	Middleborough,	56	589	45	1
BROCKTON,	145	3,717	2,255	—	Nantucket,	27	325	9	—
Carver,	11	64	13	—	NEW BEDFORD,	362	4,060	660	2
Chatham,	14	202	2	—	Norwell,	4	137	2	—
Chilmark,	6	28	—	—	Orleans,	5	131	3	1
Cohasset,	1	509	9	—	Pembroke,	4	106	8	—
Cottage City,	4	102	1	—	Plymouth,	30	752	130	—
Dartmouth,	18	254	5	—	Plympton,	1	55	4	—
Dennis,	12	249	3	—	Provincetown,	12	240	9	—
Dighton,	8	158	6	—	Rochester,	8	88	2	—
Duxbury,	3	156	11	—	Rockland,	10	513	297	—
East Bridgewater,	10	277	71	—	Sandwich,	23	190	21	—
Eastham,	6	60	2	—	Scituate,	10	174	13	—
Edgartown,	4	130	1	—	Somerset,	13	189	10	—
Fairhaven,	26	334	15	—	Swansea,	11	171	4	—
FALL RIVER,	444	5,761	979	—	Tisbury,	10	115	7	—
Falmouth,	16	411	7	—	Truro,	4	77	1	—
Freetown,	7	119	—	—	Wareham,	26	205	30	—
Gay Head,	1	24	—	—	Wellfleet,	3	100	2	—
Gosnold,	1	12	—	—	West Bridgewater,	2	133	30	—
Hallfax,	4	48	—	—	West Tisbury,	6	58	31	—
Hanover,	4	182	48	—	Westport,	11	156	1	1
Hanson,	5	98	29	—	Whitman,	27	610	304	—
Harwich,	16	234	6	—	Yarmouth,	4	216	2	—
Hingham,	22	478	25	—					
Hull,	3	82	13	—					
Kingston,	4	174	10	—	Totals,	1,592	25,338	5,896	5

Second Council District.	Frederick S. Hall of Taunton, Republican.	Irvin M. Newcomb of Weymouth, Socialist.	Benjamin F. Tilley of Boston, Democratic.	All others.	Second Council District—Con.	Frederick S. Hall of Taunton, Republican.	Irvin M. Newcomb of Weymouth, Socialist.	Benjamin F. Tilley of Boston, Democratic.	All others.
Attleborough,	1,147	89	314	—	Milton,	691	89	247	—
Avon,	170	43	137	—	Needham,	362	39	141	—
Bellingham,	106	3	62	—	Norfolk,	90	2	29	—
Berkley,	117	—	2	—	North Attleborough,	732	87	294	—
BOSTON, —					Norton,	209	3	26	—
Wards 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,	13,864	1,087	12,319	1	Norwood,	505	51	377	—
Braintree,	612	142	222	—	QUINCY,	2,116	368	1,176	—
Brookline,	2,127	51	862	1	Randolph,	289	27	364	—
Canton,	344	7	321	—	Raynham,	157	1	13	—
Dedham,	717	7	389	—	Rehoboth,	135	2	9	—
Dover,	62	1	13	—	Seekonk,	144	2	34	—
Easton,	435	35	229	—	Sharon,	215	4	68	—
Foxborough,	303	14	107	—	Stoughton,	524	101	354	—
Franklin,	455	25	189	—	TAUNTON,	3,123	90	834	—
Holbrook,	256	64	106	—	Walpole,	274	38	165	—
Hyde Park,	1,223	136	580	—	Wellesley,	349	17	128	1
Mansfield,	417	13	106	—	Westwood,	89	8	24	—
Medfield,	184	1	49	—	Weymouth,	976	178	603	—
Medway,	266	5	133	—	Wrentham,	326	8	42	—
Mills,	115	2	37	—					
					Totals,	34,226	2,811	21,105	3

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

COUNCILLOR.

Third Council District.	George Keefe of Cambridge, Socialist.	Warren W. Rawson of Arlington, Republican.	George A. Sanderson of Boston, Democratic.	All others.	Third Council District — Con.	George Keefe of Cambridge, Socialist.	Warren W. Rawson of Arlington, Republican.	George A. Sanderson of Boston, Democratic.	All others.
Arlington,	38	835	428	-	Natick,	161	805	745	-
Ashland,	2	173	85	-	NEWTON,	36	2,241	1,308	-
Belmont,	14	350	169	-	Everett,	38	1,021	507	-
BOSTON, —					Sherborn,	10	115	30	-
Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, . . .	329	2,975	6,258	-	SOMERVILLE,	236	5,771	2,233	-
CAMBRIDGE,	420	5,862	5,590	-	Watertown,	67	838	663	-
CHELSEA,	264	2,681	1,350	1	Weston,	1	187	45	-
Frammingham,	46	1,055	690	-	Winthrop,	12	845	235	-
Holliston,	27	255	109	-	Totals,	1,868	27,279	20,657	-
Hopkinton,	17	270	218	-					

Fourth Council District.	Louis Login of Boston, Socialist.	John S. Slater of Boston, Republican.	Michael J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.	All others.
BOSTON, —				
Wards 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 25,	1,790	14,842	22,619	-
Totals,	1,790	14,842	22,619	-

Fifth Council District.	William C. Cusack of Newburyport, Democratic.	Frank E. Hale of Merrimac, Socialist.	George E. Jewett of Salem, Republican.	Julius F. Rabardy of Manchester, Prohibition.	All others.	Fifth Council District — Con.	William C. Cusack of Newburyport, Democratic.	Frank E. Hale of Merrimac, Socialist.	George E. Jewett of Salem, Republican.	Julius F. Rabardy of Manchester, Prohibition.	All others.
Amesbury,	419	102	848	15	-	Newbury,	36	9	186	3	-
BEVERLY,	398	64	1,332	75	-	NEWBURYPORT,	831	127	1,144	18	-
Danvers,	334	86	787	17	-	North Reading,	93	1	102	2	-
Essex,	52	10	167	6	-	Peabody,	696	40	926	19	-
Georgetown,	90	21	210	2	-	Rockport,	80	61	340	24	-
GLOUCESTER,	556	137	1,824	58	-	Rowley,	51	5	169	1	-
Groveland,	112	26	184	4	-	SALEM,	1,562	179	3,226	73	-
Hamilton,	28	1	162	2	-	Sallsbury,	63	7	135	4	-
HAVERHILL,	1,127	879	3,118	95	-	Saugus,	106	66	619	19	-
Ipswich,	55	5	384	12	-	Stoneham,	235	19	706	46	-
LYNN,	3,899	480	5,983	266	-	Swampscott,	114	30	577	23	-
Lynnfield,	21	-	93	5	-	Wakefield,	474	66	1,004	17	-
Manchester,	98	3	192	76	-	Wenham,	21	-	109	4	-
Marblehead,	581	77	792	23	-	West Newbury,	48	14	170	-	-
Merrimac,	77	19	215	14	-	WOBURN,	1,137	46	1,016	13	-
Middleton,	18	1	94	1	-	Totals,	12,989	2,590	26,512	362	-
Nahant,	68	-	118	2	-						

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

COUNCILLOR.

Sixth Council District.	John E. Brennan of Malden, Socialist.	John F. O'Brien of Lowell, Democratic.	Walter Scott Watson of Lowell, Republican.	All others.	Sixth Council District — Con.	John E. Brennan of Malden, Socialist.	John F. O'Brien of Lowell, Democratic.	Walter Scott Watson of Lowell, Republican.	All others.
Acton,	-	67	250	-	MARLBOROUGH,	60	919	1,256	-
Andover,	30	237	656	-	Maynard,	20	236	312	-
Ashby,	3	19	95	-	MEDFORD,	85	587	1,921	-
Ayer,	4	140	247	-	MELROSE,	48	374	1,594	-
Bedford,	-	28	110	-	Methuen,	79	157	645	-
Billerica,	10	120	348	-	North Andover,	15	185	428	-
Boxborough,	-	15	28	-	Pepperell,	12	150	226	-
Boxford,	-	24	90	-	Reading,	19	171	723	-
Burlington,	-	16	59	-	Shirley,	14	51	108	-
Carlisle,	-	26	52	-	Stow,	-	32	12	-
Chelmsford,	20	160	423	-	Sudbury,	1	33	138	-
Concord,	8	245	489	-	Tewksbury,	25	70	243	-
Dracut,	10	185	270	-	Topsfield,	2	23	121	-
Dunstable,	-	19	49	-	Townsend,	1	45	205	-
EVERETT,	159	652	2,216	-	Tyngsborough,	-	20	79	-
Groton,	12	86	204	-	WALTHAM,	130	1,109	2,263	-
Hudson,	86	874	509	-	Wayland,	17	124	229	-
LAWRENCE,	446	4,448	3,858	-	Westford,	5	82	223	-
Lexington,	8	147	455	-	Wilmington,	1	31	160	-
Lincoln,	1	43	90	-	Winchester,	84	256	793	-
Littleton,	1	29	138	-					
LOWELL,	318	5,680	6,325	-	Totals,	1,859	18,523	31,795	-
MALDEN,	235	1,117	2,925	-					

Seventh Council District.	William A. Lytle of Worcester, Republican.	Henry L. Rice of Fitchburg, Socialist.	All others.	Seventh Council District — Con.	William A. Lytle of Worcester, Republican.	Henry L. Rice of Fitchburg, Socialist.	All others.
Ashburnham,	159	10	-	Northborough,	177	22	-
Athol,	729	103	-	Northbridge,	563	54	-
Auburn,	153	21	-	Oakham,	55	1	-
Barre,	194	7	-	Oxford,	262	47	-
Berlin,	116	1	-	Paxton,	46	2	-
Blackstone,	353	114	-	Petersham,	92	2	-
Bolton,	85	3	-	Phillipston,	62	2	-
Boylston,	58	2	-	Princeton,	93	3	-
Brookfield,	209	17	-	Royalston,	98	4	-
Charlton,	233	12	-	Rutland,	98	7	-
Clinton,	1,079	276	-	Shrewsbury,	217	16	-
Dana,	72	2	-	Southborough,	113	19	-
Douglas,	180	31	-	Southbridge,	769	150	-
Dudley,	198	48	-	Spencer,	322	87	-
FITCHBURG,	1,833	1,066	-	Sterling,	139	3	-
Gardner,	991	92	-	Sturbridge,	168	13	-
Grafton,	367	53	-	Sutton,	197	28	-
Hardwick,	161	34	-	Templeton,	260	19	-
Harvard,	103	13	-	Upton,	246	15	-
Holden,	204	13	-	Uxbridge,	328	80	-
Hopedale,	364	16	-	Warren,	316	79	-
Hubbardston,	117	4	-	Webster,	681	152	-
Lancaster,	192	7	-	West Boylston,	123	6	-
Leicester,	318	37	-	West Brookfield,	121	23	-
Leominster,	1,237	210	1	Westborough,	441	38	1
Lunenburg,	114	12	-	Westminster,	172	12	-
Mendon,	90	11	-	Winchendon,	507	18	-
Millford,	780	212	1	WORCESTER,	10,080	1,761	1
Milbury,	368	51	-				
New Braintree,	49	1	-	Totals,	28,564	5,152	4
North Brookfield,	255	20	-				

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

COUNCILLOR.

Eighth Council Dis- trict.	Bart J. Griffin of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Samuel F. Hall of Chilcopee, Social- ist.	Ernest R. Knipe of Holyoke, Prohibi- tion.	John W. Wheeler of Orange, Republi- can.	All others.	Eighth Council Dis- trict — Con.	Bart J. Griffin of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Samuel F. Hall of Chilcopee, Social- ist.	Ernest R. Knipe of Holyoke, Prohibi- tion.	John W. Wheeler of Orange, Republi- can.	All others.
Adams, . . .	459	129	14	665	-	Monroe, . . .	9	-	-	27	-
Agawam, . . .	152	12	5	218	-	Monson, . . .	181	10	12	364	-
Alford, . . .	34	-	-	13	-	Montague, . . .	337	98	15	475	-
Amherst, . . .	141	5	22	496	-	Monterey, . . .	21	-	1	52	-
Ashfield, . . .	19	1	3	106	-	Montgomery, . . .	5	-	-	27	-
Becket, . . .	58	-	6	98	-	Mt. Washington, . . .	3	-	-	12	-
Belchertown, . . .	62	3	5	146	-	New Ashford, . . .	7	1	-	13	-
Bernardston, . . .	29	2	1	101	-	New Marlborough, . . .	65	-	3	112	-
Blandford, . . .	28	-	1	78	-	New Salem, . . .	11	-	4	67	-
Brimfield, . . .	26	2	3	83	-	NORTH ADAMS, . . .	924	187	30	1,484	-
Buckland, . . .	71	1	1	130	-	NORTHAMPTON, . . .	751	64	44	1,315	-
Charlemont, . . .	22	1	2	144	-	Northfield, . . .	50	3	8	176	-
Cheshire, . . .	103	-	4	109	-	Orange, . . .	135	52	11	821	-
Chester, . . .	48	1	2	93	-	Otis, . . .	19	-	2	65	-
Chesterfield, . . .	14	-	2	86	-	Palmer, . . .	347	45	40	451	-
CHICOPEE, . . .	849	244	29	933	-	Pelham, . . .	8	-	4	36	-
Clarksburg, . . .	19	5	2	87	-	Peru, . . .	26	-	1	28	-
Colrain, . . .	24	1	3	156	-	PITTSFIELD, . . .	1,800	91	31	2,411	-
Conway, . . .	32	1	4	121	-	Plainfield, . . .	5	-	-	69	-
Cummington, . . .	20	1	6	98	-	Prescott, . . .	5	1	-	27	-
Dalton, . . .	192	25	14	281	-	Richmond, . . .	27	-	2	56	-
Deerfield, . . .	62	4	10	203	-	Rowe, . . .	9	-	3	51	-
E. Longmeadow, . . .	26	5	3	94	-	Russell, . . .	32	2	-	61	-
Easthampton, . . .	254	18	24	499	-	Sandisfield, . . .	37	-	3	60	-
Egremont, . . .	49	-	3	98	-	Savoy, . . .	26	-	1	61	-
Enfield, . . .	13	4	1	147	-	Sheffield, . . .	99	3	5	173	-
Erving, . . .	37	8	2	192	-	Shelburne, . . .	37	2	3	197	-
Florida, . . .	8	-	1	45	-	Shutesbury, . . .	7	-	-	39	-
Gill, . . .	23	3	1	87	-	South Hadley, . . .	103	20	15	451	-
Goshen, . . .	-	-	3	39	-	Southampton, . . .	18	-	10	79	-
Granby, . . .	23	2	4	68	-	Southwick, . . .	59	-	4	89	-
Granville, . . .	42	1	9	71	-	SPRINGFIELD, . . .	3,319	670	160	5,406	-
Great Barrington, . . .	463	19	19	519	-	Stockbridge, . . .	122	3	4	184	-
Greenfield, . . .	398	47	28	823	-	Sunderland, . . .	30	-	2	107	-
Greenwich, . . .	12	1	-	48	-	Tolland, . . .	12	-	-	19	-
Hadley, . . .	39	1	4	182	-	Tyringham, . . .	23	-	2	41	-
Hampden, . . .	43	2	1	75	-	Wales, . . .	38	4	-	71	-
Hancock, . . .	19	-	5	50	-	Ware, . . .	287	177	12	425	-
Hatfield, . . .	114	-	2	132	-	Warwick, . . .	18	5	-	47	-
Hawley, . . .	2	-	3	55	-	Washington, . . .	19	1	-	31	-
Heath, . . .	11	-	-	45	-	Wendell, . . .	25	-	1	43	-
Hillsdale, . . .	116	1	4	91	-	West Springfield, . . .	358	48	7	586	-
Holland, . . .	5	-	-	20	-	West Stockbridge, . . .	84	-	1	95	-
HOLYOKE, . . .	2,459	272	228	2,188	-	Westfield, . . .	858	57	18	1,123	1
Huntington, . . .	76	4	1	94	-	Westhampton, . . .	8	-	8	53	-
Lanesborough, . . .	38	-	2	94	-	Whately, . . .	37	1	1	78	-
Lee, . . .	303	4	18	328	-	Wilbraham, . . .	41	2	5	123	-
Lenox, . . .	225	11	8	192	-	Williamsburg, . . .	124	4	18	175	-
Leverett, . . .	8	1	1	49	-	Williamstown, . . .	206	9	19	406	-
Leyden, . . .	16	-	1	50	-	Windsor, . . .	24	3	1	60	-
Longmeadow, . . .	42	4	3	87	-	Worthington, . . .	13	-	2	84	-
Ludlow, . . .	73	5	3	192	-						
Middlefield, . . .	14	-	1	32	-						
						Totals, . . .	18,104	2,334	1,028	28,532	1

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.**

SENATORS.

Berkshire District.	William A. Burns of Pittsfield, Re- publican.	August Kleiner, Jr., of Adams, Social- ist.	William H. Macin- nis of Pittsfield, Democratic.	All others.	Berkshire District—Con.	William A. Burns of Pittsfield, Re- publican.	August Kleiner, Jr., of Adams, Social- ist.	William H. Macin- nis of Pittsfield, Democratic.	All others.
Adams,	562	106.	725	-	NORTH ADAMS, . . .	1,338	111	1,298	-
Cheshire,	89	-	149	-	Peru,	21	-	32	-
Clarksburg,	77	6	26	-	PITTSFIELD,	2,832	61	2,169	1
Dalton,	253	16	275	-	Savoy,	50	-	36	-
Florida,	45	-	8	-	Williamstown,	388	10	280	-
Hancock,	55	-	19	-	Windsor,	65	1	26	-
Hinsdale,	88	-	131	-	Totals,	5,508	312	5,239	1
Lanesborough,	92	1	53	-					
New Ashford,	10	-	17	-					

Berkshire and Hampshire District.	John M. Johnson of Lenox, Demo- cratic.	Loren P. Keyes of New Marlborough, Republican.	Lucius E. Parsons of Easthampton, Prohibition.	All others.	Berkshire and Hampshire District—Con.	John M. Johnson of Lenox, Demo- cratic.	Loren P. Keyes of New Marlborough, Republican.	Lucius E. Parsons of Easthampton, Prohibition.	All others.
Alford,	34	16	-	-	NORTHAMPTON, . . .	796	1,264	88	-
Becket,	56	97	6	-	Otis,	21	68	-	-
Blandford,	26	75	1	-	Plainfield,	5	68	-	-
Chester,	48	96	3	-	Richmond,	31	58	-	-
Chesterfield,	14	92	2	-	Russell,	33	58	-	-
Cummington,	20	96	9	-	Sandisfield,	36	63	-	-
Easthampton,	258	452	78	-	Sheffield,	108	172	-	-
Egremont,	48	101	1	-	South Hadley,	120	449	23	-
Goshen,	-	38	4	-	Southampton,	20	76	12	-
Great Barrington,	465	582	17	-	Stockbridge,	136	189	6	-
Hadley,	43	174	4	-	Tyringham,	22	38	-	-
Hatfield,	114	125	3	-	Washington,	18	29	1	-
Huntington,	78	91	-	-	West Stockbridge,	92	87	4	-
Lee,	329	321	25	-	Westhampton,	7	51	9	-
Lenox,	266	196	7	-	Williamsburg,	131	173	17	-
Middlefield,	10	35	-	-	Worthington,	15	79	2	-
Monterey,	12	67	-	-	Totals,	3,454	5,683	343	-
Mount Washington,	3	11	-	-					
New Marlborough,	39	162	1	-					

First Bristol District.	Silas D. Reed of Taunton, Repub- lican.	John Welch of Taunton, Demo- cratic.	All others.	First Bristol Dis- trict—Con.	Silas D. Reed of Taunton, Repub- lican.	John Welch of Taunton, Demo- cratic.	All others.
Attleborough,	1,176	348	-	Raynham,	162	10	-
Berkley,	117	3	-	Rehoboth,	187	8	-
Easton,	452	235	-	Seckonk,	142	40	-
Mansfield,	438	123	-	TAUNTON,	3,018	1,260	-
North Attleborough,	731	236	-	Totals,	6,578	2,860	-
Norton,	205	85	-				

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

SENATORS.

Second Bristol District.	William A. Carman of Fall River, Democratic.	Frank M. Chace of Fall River, Re- publican.	David Morrison of Fall River, Prohi- bition.	All others.	Second Bristol Dis- trict — Con.	William A. Carman of Fall River, Democratic.	Frank M. Chace of Fall River, Re- publican.	David Morrison of Fall River, Prohi- bition.	All others.
Dighton,	96	164	2	-	Swansea,	40	183	10	-
FALL RIVER,	5,078	5,317	432	-	Totals,	5,227	5,842	471	-
Somerset,	88	178	15	-					

Third Bristol District.	Walter S. Allen of New Bedford, Democratic.	William J. Bullock of New Bedford, Republican.	All others.	Third Bristol Dis- trict — Con.	Walter S. Allen of New Bedford, Democratic.	William J. Bullock of New Bedford, Republican.	All others.
Acushnet,	14	115	-	NEW BEDFORD,	3,338	4,275	2
Dartmouth,	34	260	-	Westport,	27	164	-
Fairhaven,	111	330	-	Totals,	2,438	5,263	2
Freetown,	14	119	-				

Cape District.	Thomas C. Day of Barnstable, Re- publican Citizens.*	Heman Andrew Harding of Chat- ham, Republican Citizen.*	Milton E. Kerr of Sandwich, Social- ist.	Thomas Pattison of Barnstable, Re- publican Citizens.*	Augustus L. Thorn- dike of Brewster, Democratic.	All others.
Barnstable,	369	39	4	436	102	-
Bourne,	67	50	-	108	48	-
Brewster,	14	59	-	30	53	-
Chatham,	4	280	-	53	14	-
Chilmark,	2	20	1	14	-	-
Cottage City,	15	57	-	56	13	-
Dennis,	29	249	1	110	15	-
Eastham,	41	25	1	7	12	-
Edgartown,	4	174	-	19	16	-
Falmouth,	60	148	1	307	83	-
Gay Head,	2	28	-	1	-	-
Gosnoid,	-	1	-	15	-	-
Harwich,	33	244	-	36	62	-
Mashpee,	16	3	-	37	-	-
Nantucket,	11	826	6	136	113	-
Orleans,	31	79	-	47	-	-
Provincetown,	57	265	2	171	62	-
Sandwich,	30	35	21	50	16	1
Tisbury,	5	76	4	103	8	-
Truro,	10	68	1	10	26	-
Wellfleet,	5	108	1	39	13	-
West Tisbury,	5	62	-	8	45	-
Yarmouth,	41	181	1	48	-	-
Totals,	912	2,572	44	1,849	780	1

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

SENATORS.

First Essex District.	William F. Craig of Lynn, Republican.	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition.	Everett B. Sherman of Lynn, Democratic.	Fred S. Stone of Lynn, Socialist.	All others.	Second Essex District.	William D. Chapple of Salem, Republican.	George B. Sears of Danvers, Democratic.	Harry G. Wright of Salem, Socialist.	All others.
LYNN, —						BEVERLY, . . .	1,357	444	79	-
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7,	4,940	251	2,358	391	-	Danvers, . . .	720	437	78	-
Nahant, . . .	116	1	33	-	-	Marblehead, . . .	807	637	73	-
Swampscott, . . .	612	19	134	24	-	SALEM, . . .	3,767	1,542	187	-
Totals, . . .	5,668	271	2,575	405	-	Totals, . . .	6,651	3,060	415	-

Third Essex District.	Alfred L. Binley of Newburyport, Socialist.	James A. Cogswell of Rockport, Democratic.	Moody Kimball of Newburyport, Republican.	All others.	Third Essex District — Con.	Alfred L. Binley of Newburyport, Socialist.	James A. Cogswell of Rockport, Democratic.	Moody Kimball of Newburyport, Republican.	All others.
Essex, . . .	9	63	180	-	NEWBURYPORT, . . .	184	521	1,519	-
GLOUCESTER, . . .	106	619	2,023	-	Rockport, . . .	54	208	314	-
Hamilton, . . .	1	80	159	-	Rowley, . . .	3	58	168	-
Ipswich, . . .	6	152	423	-	Wenham, . . .	25	115	115	-
Manchester, . . .	3	116	231	-	Totals, . . .	386	1,833	5,306	-
Newbury, . . .	15	41	179	-					

Fourth Essex District.	Samuel F. Coffin of West Newbury, Democratic.	Richard A. Sargent of Merrimac, Prohibition.	Jason Spofford of Amesbury, Socialist.	James H. Walker of Amesbury, Republican.	All others.	Fourth Essex District — Con.	Samuel F. Coffin of West Newbury, Democratic.	Richard A. Sargent of Merrimac, Prohibition.	Jason Spofford of Amesbury, Socialist.	James H. Walker of Amesbury, Republican.	All others.
Amesbury, . . .	555	24	142	791	-	Salisbury, . . .	105	5	7	131	-
Georgetown, . . .	118	2	27	218	-	West Newbury, . . .	137	7	10	100	-
Groveland, . . .	152	3	22	185	-	Totals, . . .	2,588	172	1,074	4,741	-
HAYVERHILL, . . .	1,349	112	886	3,074	-						
Merrimac, . . .	102	19	10	242	-						

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

SENATORS.

Fifth Essex District.	Edwin J. Castle of Methuen, Republican.	Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence, Democratic.	James A. Wilkinson of Methuen, Socialist.	William Wood of Lawrence, Prohibitionist.	All others.	Fifth Essex District — Con.	Edwin J. Castle of Methuen, Republican.	Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence, Democratic.	James A. Wilkinson of Methuen, Socialist.	William Wood of Lawrence, Prohibitionist.	All others.
Andover,	661	321	22	13	1	North Andover, . . .	440	263	13	5	1
Boxford,	28	28	4	1		Topsfield,	140	80	—	4	—
LAWRENCE,	5,896	5,160	368	66	—	Totals,	6,226	6,021	469	117	1
Methuen,	1,007	234	66	25	—						

Franklin and Hampshire District.	Henry A. Bowen of Shelburne, Democratic.	Frank Gerritt of Greenfield, Republican.	John B. Shea of Ware, Socialist.	All others.	Franklin and Hampshire District — Con.	Henry A. Bowen of Shelburne, Democratic.	Frank Gerritt of Greenfield, Republican.	John B. Shea of Ware, Socialist.	All others.
Amherst,	143	501	7	—	Leyden,	20	—	—	—
Ashfield,	23	113	1	—	Monroe,	9	—	—	—
Belchertown,	62	152	7	—	Montague,	355	42	—	—
Bernardston,	30	105	1	—	New Salem,	12	62	—	—
Buckland,	95	129	3	—	Northfield,	62	178	—	—
Charlemont,	26	145	1	—	Orange,	178	741	—	—
Colrain,	30	171	—	—	Pelham,	6	40	—	—
Conway,	37	122	1	—	Prescott,	5	27	—	—
Deerfield,	74	219	5	—	Rowe,	19	52	—	—
Enfield,	12	145	2	—	Shelburne,	34	173	—	—
Erving,	36	104	2	—	Shutesbury,	5	40	—	—
Gill,	23	96	2	—	Sunderland,	22	111	—	—
Granby,	24	70	1	—	Ware,	258	438	26	—
Greenfield,	406	948	62	—	Warwick,	17	47	4	—
Greenwich,	12	46	2	—	Wendell,	28	46	—	—
Hawley,	3	57	—	—	Whately,	38	22	1	—
Heath,	11	50	—	—	Totals,	2,166	5,813	493	—
Leverett,	8	51	1	—					

First Hampden District.	Fordis C. Parker of Springfield, Republican.	Richard J. Talbot of Springfield, Democratic.	John P. Taylor of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.	First Hampden District — Con.	Fordis C. Parker of Springfield, Republican.	Richard J. Talbot of Springfield, Democratic.	John P. Taylor of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.
Brimfield,	89	29	2	—	Wales,	70	—	4	—
Holland,	19	5	—	—	Wilbraham,	122	52	—	—
Monson,	356	214	16	—	Totals,	6,364	4,204	761	—
Palmer,	479	409	36	—					
SPRINGFIELD,	5,229	3,455	701	—					

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904 — Continued.

SENATORS.

Second Hampden District.	Harold P. Moseley of Westfield, Republican.	Daniel J. O'Connor of Chicopee, Democratic.	Joseph Orr of Chicopee, Socialist.	All others.	Second Hampden District — Con.	Harold P. Moseley of Westfield, Republican.	Daniel J. O'Connor of Chicopee, Democratic.	Joseph Orr of Chicopee, Socialist.	All others.
Agawam,	243	187	10	-	Montgomery,	30	2	1	-
CHICOPEE,	1,001	1,088	184	-	Southwick,	114	44	1	-
East Longmeadow,	98	27	5	-	Tolland,	26	11	-	-
Granville,	99	29	-	-	West Springfield,	674	328	35	-
Hampden,	79	44	-	-	Westfield,	1,448	672	50	-
HOLYOKE,	2,544	2,558	235	-	Totals,	6,844	5,023	529	-
Longmeadow,	93	43	3	-					
Ludlow,	208	75	-	-					

First Middlesex District.	William F. Dana of Newton, Republican.	Charles H. Dowse of Sherborn, Democratic.	Charles Pike of Watertown, Socialist.	All others.	First Middlesex District — Con.	William F. Dana of Newton, Republican.	Charles H. Dowse of Sherborn, Democratic.	Charles Pike of Watertown, Socialist.	All others.
Ashland,	172	74	5	-	Sherborn,	98	67	7	-
Framingham,	1,069	734	37	-	Watertown,	857	671	69	-
Holliston,	238	133	23	-	Weston,	197	44	1	-
Hopkinton,	271	237	12	-	Totals,	7,176	4,079	418	-
Natick,	767	912	146	-					
NEWTON,	3,509	1,217	111	-					

Second Middlesex District.	James F. Aylward of Cambridge, Democratic.	James F. Purcell of Cambridge, Socialist.	William J. Rourke of Cambridge, Republican.	All others.	Third Middlesex District.	Charles P. Lincoln of Somerville, Democratic.	John D. Rusden of Somerville, Socialist.	John M. Woods of Somerville, Republican.	All others.
CAMBRIDGE, —					Arlington,	385	81	881	-
Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,	5,504	281	6,042	-	Belmont,	180	5	354	-
Totals,	5,504	281	6,042	-	SOMERVILLE,	2,368	805	5,828	1
					Totals,	2,933	841	7,061	1

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

SENATORS.

Fourth Middlesex District.	Herman Brandt of Malden, Socialist.	George M. Rutrick of Everett, Fron- tison.	Charles H. Chabot of Everett, Social- ist Labor.	Charles L. Dean of Malden, Republi- can.	William F. Stratton of Malden, Demo- cratic.	All others.
EVERETT,	154	83	74	2,353	715	-
MALDEN,	201	115	48	3,016	1,355	1
MELROSE,	40	36	6	1,680	447	-
Totals,	395	234	128	6,999	2,517	1

Fifth Middlesex Dis- trict.	Harrie C. Hunter of Marlborough, Re- publican.	William T. Jenney of Medford, Demo- cratic.	Lewis F. Neal of Waltham, Social- ist.	All others.	Fifth Middlesex Dis- trict — Con.	Harrie C. Hunter of Marlborough, Re- publican.	William T. Jenney of Medford, Demo- cratic.	Lewis F. Neal of Waltham, Social- ist.	All others.
Lexington,	448	159	8	1	WALTHAM,	2,239	1,081	185	-
Lincoln,	84	44	1	1	Wayland,	246	131	20	-
MARLBOROUGH,	1,576	741	87	-	Winchester,	766	276	37	-
MEDFORD,	1,756	823	77	-	Totals,	7,242	3,287	399	1
Sudbury,	137	32	4	-					

Sixth Middlesex District.	Chester W. Clark of Wilmington, Re- publican.	Peter B. Murphy of Ayer, Democratic.	All others.	Sixth Middlesex District — Con.	Chester W. Clark of Wilmington, Re- publican.	Peter B. Murphy of Ayer, Democratic.	All others.
Acton,	245	60	-	LOWELL, —			
Ashby,	100	21	-	Wards 5, 9,	1,096	1,520	-
Ayer,	248	169	-	Maynard,	333	231	-
Bedford,	111	28	-	Pepperell,	278	163	-
Billerica,	357	118	-	Reading,	738	176	-
Boxborough,	28	18	-	Shirley,	111	56	-
Burlington,	54	17	-	Stow,	99	24	-
Carlisle,	54	25	-	Tewksbury,	256	70	-
Concord,	490	242	-	Townsend,	197	46	-
Dunstable,	46	21	-	Tyngsborough,	74	21	-
Groton,	207	90	-	Westford,	224	82	-
Hudson,	496	385	-	Wilmington,	173	28	-
Littleton,	133	33	-	Totals,	6,148	3,637	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

SENATORS.

Seventh Middlesex District.	Edwards Cheney of Lowell, Republi- can.	James Gunn of Lowell, Socialist.	Michael J. Mahoney of Lowell, Demo- cratic	All others.
Chelmsford,	398	20	213	-
Dracut,	277	5	212	-
LOWELL, —				
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,	5,062	170	4,845	-
Totals,	5,732	195	5,270	-

Middlesex and Essex District.	Washington L. Eyer of Saugus, Social- ist.	Annel Cutter of Stoneham, Prohi- bition.	Charles A. Dean of Wakefield, Demo- cratic.	Sidney A. Hill of Stoneham, Re- publican.	John Larson of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	All others.
LYNN, —						
Ward 6,	90	38	1,234	1,255	54	-
Lynnfield,	-	6	38	33	2	-
Middleton,	1	-	28	87	-	-
North Reading,	-	3	39	95	1	-
Peabody,	43	15	851	898	22	-
Saugus,	63	18	219	574	9	-
Stoneham,	8	42	880	848	11	-
Wakefield,	30	8	1,048	886	4	-
WOBURN,	32	15	1,198	1,016	35	-
Totals,	287	145	5,028	5,742	138	-

First Norfolk District.	Frank R. Farrell of Hyde Park, Dem- ocratic.	Edward B. Nevins of Weymouth, Re- publican.	William M. Peckard of Quincy, Social- ist.	All others.	First Norfolk Dis- trict — Con.	Frank R. Farrell of Hyde Park, Dem- ocratic.	Edward B. Nevins of Weymouth, Re- publican.	William M. Peckard of Quincy, Social- ist.	All others.
Braintree,	241	610	148	-	QUINCY,	1,173	2,063	483	-
Canton,	343	340	12	-	Randolph,	873	295	33	-
Holbrook,	111	289	63	-	Weymouth,	589	1,140	140	-
Hyde Park,	766	1,162	137	1	Totals,	3,870	6,568	1,061	1
Milton,	274	689	47	-					

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

SENATORS.

Second Norfolk District.	Prentiss Cummings of Brookline, Republican.	Richard Cunningham of Walpole, Democratic.	Joseph B. Howell of Walpole, Socialist.	All others.	Second Norfolk District — Con.	Prentiss Cummings of Brookline, Republican.	Richard Cunningham of Walpole, Democratic.	Joseph B. Howell of Walpole, Socialist.	All others.
Avon,	171	140	48	-	Norfolk,	85	32	6	-
Bellingham,	111	60	4	-	Norwood,	510	382	52	-
Brookline,	2,337	238	33	-	Sharon,	218	63	9	-
Dedham,	707	413	80	-	Stoughton,	528	363	99	-
Dover,	53	19	3	-	Walpole,	271	167	47	-
Foxborough,	308	111	14	-	Wellesley,	283	233	24	1
Franklin,	465	202	23	1	Westwood,	90	26	9	-
Medfield,	176	55	13	-	Wrentham,	327	47	-	-
Medway,	274	140	5	-	Totals,	7,372	3,517	521	2
Millis,	111	46	6	-					
Needham,	347	180	33	-					

First Plymouth District.	Charles B. Gaffney of Abington, Prohibition.	William S. Kyle of Plymouth, Republican.	Henry N. Magoun of Pembroke, Democratic.	Flavel S. Thomas of Hanson, Socialist.	All others.	First Plymouth District — Con.	Charles B. Gaffney of Abington, Prohibition.	William S. Kyle of Plymouth, Republican.	Henry N. Magoun of Pembroke, Democratic.	Flavel S. Thomas of Hanson, Socialist.	All others.
Abington,	38	423	223	120	-	Marshfield,	171	26	3	-	-
Carver,	7	74	17	9	-	Norwell,	143	45	1	-	-
Cohasset,	2	299	92	5	-	Pembroke,	114	22	2	-	-
Duxbury,	2	170	82	9	-	Plymouth,	886	306	36	-	-
East Bridgewater,	4	284	121	56	-	Plympton,	55	30	4	-	-
Halifax,	-	56	13	-	-	Rockland,	541	243	120	-	-
Hanover,	5	192	47	49	-	Scituate,	191	91	5	-	-
Hanson,	1	102	20	38	-	Whitman,	25	616	288	209	-
Hingham,	20	497	232	10	-	Totals,	162	5,081	2,017	910	-
Hull,	6	82	66	3	-						
Kingston,	4	185	57	5	-						

Second Plymouth District.	George H. Garfield of Brockton, Republican.	George A. Monk of Brockton, Socialist.	Edwin Sawtell of Brockton, Prohibition.	Lorenzo Wood of Middleborough, Democratic.	All others.	Second Plymouth District — Con.	George H. Garfield of Brockton, Republican.	George A. Monk of Brockton, Socialist.	Edwin Sawtell of Brockton, Prohibition.	Lorenzo Wood of Middleborough, Democratic.	All others.
Bridgewater,	440	52	2	197	-	Rochester,	89	-	4	18	-
BROCKTON,	3,645	2,447	97	1,633	-	Wareham,	213	-	10	129	-
Lakeville,	68	1	2	14	-	West Bridgewater,	148	30	3	34	-
Marion,	117	2	5	34	-	Totals,	5,448	2,601	163	2,343	-
Mattapoisett,	166	2	3	19	-						
Middleborough,	562	39	37	267	-						

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

SENATORS.

First Suffolk District.					Second Suffolk District.				
	John E. Beck of Chelsea, Republican.	D. Gordon McKay of Boston, Democratic.	William E. Thomson of Chelsea, Socialist.	All others.		James J. Mellen of Boston, Democratic.	Joseph W. Noble of Boston, Republican.	Patrick F. O'Neil of Boston, Socialist.	All others.
BOSTON, —					BOSTON, —				
Ward 1,	1,879	1,505	115	-	Wards 2, 4, 5, . . .	4,912	1,317	281	-
CHELSEA,	3,422	1,166	242	-	CAMBRIDGE, —				
Revere,	1,163	470	38	-	Wards 1 and 2, . . .	1,045	232	62	-
Winthrop,	863	217	22	-	Totals,	5,997	1,549	343	-
Totals,	7,327	3,358	467	-					

Third Suffolk District.					Fourth Suffolk District.				
	Marcus H. Livingston of Boston, Socialist.	Harwood S. Palmer of Boston, Republican.	William Taylor of Boston, Democratic.	All others.		Timothy J. Donoghue of Boston, Republican.	John J. Garland, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.	Daniel Lynch of Boston, Socialist.	All others.
BOSTON, —					BOSTON, —				
Wards 2, 6, 8,	467	1,645	5,601	-	Wards 7, 9, 17, . . .	1,682	5,765	410	-
Totals,	467	1,645	5,601	-	Totals,	1,682	5,765	410	-

Fifth Suffolk District.									
	Charles H. Barker of Boston, Republican Citizens.*	Guy W. Cox of Boston, Republican.	James A. De Ball of Boston, Socialist.	David D. Leahy of Boston, Democratic.	Michael A. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic Citizens.*				
BOSTON, —									
Wards 10, 12, 13,	469	4,321	251	4,444	392	1			
Totals,	469	4,321	251	4,444	392	1			

* Nomination Paper.

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

SENATORS.

Sixth Suffolk District.					Seventh Suffolk District.				
	Thomas J. Collins of Boston, Demo- cratic.	John F. Perkins of Boston, Republi- can.	Christopher Wells of Boston, Socialist.	All others.		Edward B. Callender of Boston, Repub- lican.	John F. Quack of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Ira E. Worcester of Boston, Socialist.	All others.
BOSTON, — Wards 13, 14, 15, . . .	7,321	1,707	445	2	BOSTON, — Wards 16, 20, 24, . . .	7,784	7,192	410	1
Totals,	7,321	1,707	445	2	Totals,	7,784	7,192	410	1

Eighth Suffolk District.				
	Franklin Pierce Barnes of Boston, Republican Inde- pendent.*	Charles F. Claus of Boston, Socialist.	E. Peabody Gerry of Boston, Repub- lican.	Andrew J. Peters of Boston, Demo- cratic.
BOSTON, — Wards 21, 22, 23,	211	423	5,705	7,212
Totals,	211	423	5,705	7,212

Ninth Suffolk District.				
	Daniel W. Lane of Boston, Republi- can.	William E. Mills of Boston, Republi- can Citizens.*	Daniel C. Sullivan of Boston, Social- ist.	Daniel H. Sullivan of Boston, Demo- cratic Citizens.*
BOSTON, — Wards 11, 19, 25,	5,990	275	336	207
Totals,	5,990	275	336	207

First Worcester District.				
	William Bush of Worcester, So- cialist.	Frank M. Heath of Worcester, Re- publican.	Waldo Lincoln of Worcester, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
WORCESTER, — Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	329	6,539	4,284	-
Totals,	329	6,539	4,284	-

* Nomination Paper.

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

SENATORS.

Second Worcester Dis- trict.	Robert Lawrence of Clinton, Socialist.	John F. Munroe of Worcester, Re- publican.	Peter F. Sullivan of Worcester, Dem- ocratic.	All others.	Second Worcester Dis- trict — Con.	Robert Lawrence of Clinton, Socialist.	John F. Munroe of Worcester, Re- publican.	Peter F. Sullivan of Worcester, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
Berlin,	2	118	2	-	Sterling,	1	150	22	-
Boiton,	2	90	7	-	West Boylston,	2	125	28	-
Boylston,	-	69	8	-	WORCESTER, —	-	-	-	-
Clinton,	215	1,059	839	-	Wards 1, 2, 3,	199	3,583	2,193	-
Harvard,	4	106	49	-	Totals,	489	5,696	3,260	-
Holden,	3	200	71	-					
Lancaster,	5	196	84	-					

Third Worcester Dis- trict.	Cornelius James Bates of Athol, Socialist.	Morton E. Converse of Winchendon, Republican.	Guy W. Garland of Gardner, Demo- cratic.	All others.	Third Worcester Dis- trict — Con.	Cornelius James Bates of Athol, Socialist.	Morton E. Converse of Winchendon, Republican.	Guy W. Garland of Gardner, Demo- cratic.	All others.
Ashburnham,	1	147	98	-	Royalston,	-	108	15	-
Athol,	103	711	273	-	Westminster,	5	173	39	-
FITCHBURG,	512	2,102	1,372	-	Winchendon,	5	675	214	-
Gardner,	28	884	754	-	Totals,	791	6,241	3,241	-
Leominster,	127	1,326	458	-					
Lunenburg,	9	120	18	-					

Fourth Worcester Dis- trict.	Alvin B. Chamber- lain of Sturbridge, Republican.	Andrew M. Walker of Webster, So- cialist.	William Whittemore of Sturbridge, Democratic.	All others.	Fourth Worcester Dis- trict — Con.	Alvin B. Chamber- lain of Sturbridge, Republican.	Andrew M. Walker of Webster, So- cialist.	William Whittemore of Sturbridge, Democratic.	All others.
Barre,	197	3	46	-	Phillipston,	65	3	2	-
Brookfield,	208	1	124	-	Princeton,	100	1	5	-
Charlton,	226	5	85	-	Rutland,	97	5	36	-
Dana,	70	-	149	-	Southbridge,	685	40	701	-
Dudley,	180	80	20	-	Spencer,	619	14	452	-
Hardwick,	172	11	54	-	Sturbridge,	196	1	112	-
Hubbardston,	129	3	23	-	Templeton,	298	10	129	-
Leicester,	297	7	254	-	Warren,	315	40	182	-
New Braintree,	43	-	21	-	Webster,	612	99	428	-
North Brookfield,	246	-	148	-	West Brookfield,	115	23	77	-
Oakham,	58	1	16	-	Totals,	5,074	297	3,139	-
Faxton,	61	-	10	-					
Petersham,	90	-	35	-					

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

SENATORS.

Fifth Worcester Dis- trict.	Cyrus E. Axtell of Grafton, Prohibi- tion.	Samuel E. Hall of Millbury, Repub- lican.	Burrell W. Morse of Oxford, Socialist.	Samuel B. Taft of Uxbridge, Demo- cratic.	All others.	Fifth Worcester Dis- trict—Con.	Cyrus E. Axtell of Grafton, Prohibi- tion.	Samuel E. Hall of Millbury, Repub- lican.	Burrell W. Morse of Oxford, Socialist.	Samuel B. Taft of Uxbridge, Demo- cratic.	All others.
Auburn, . . .	2	153	7	83	-	Oxford, . . .	5	244	23	128	-
Blackstone, . . .	5	313	9	504	-	Shrewsbury, . . .	5	214	4	57	-
Douglas, . . .	4	159	3	149	-	Southborough, . . .	1	134	4	92	-
Grafton, . . .	43	338	27	150	-	Sutton, . . .	10	138	6	132	-
Hopedale, . . .	7	375	13	57	-	Upton, . . .	4	265	4	91	-
Mendon, . . .	4	78	5	67	-	Uxbridge, . . .	11	224	2	366	1
Millford, . . .	19	774	71	968	-	Westborough, . . .	16	443	12	202	-
Millbury, . . .	6	444	7	213	-	Totals, . . .	176	5,047	227	3,756	1
Northborough, . . .	3	181	19	55	-						
Northbridge, . . .	26	533	11	327	-						

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.**

Representatives in the General Court.

Barnstable County.

First District.						First District—Con.					
	John F. Cunningham of Sandwich, Socialist.	John A. Holway of Sandwich, Republican.	John H. Kelley of Falmouth, Democratic.	Joseph A. Peters of Mashpee, Republican Citizen.*	All others.		John F. Cunningham of Sandwich, Socialist.	John A. Holway of Sandwich, Republican.	John H. Kelley of Falmouth, Democratic.	Joseph A. Peters of Mashpee, Republican Citizen.*	All others.
Barnstable, —											
Precinct 1,	1	79	12	17	—	Bourne,	6	134	27	77	—
" 2,	1	43	12	14	—	Falmouth,	1	225	95	212	—
" 3,	2	131	67	73	—	Mashpee,	5	5	—	50	—
" 4,	—	31	9	34	—	Sandwich,	18	185	27	15	1
" 5,	1	46	16	30	—	Totals,	33	965	281	582	1
" 6,	—	20	5	17	—						
" 7,	3	66	11	32	—						

Second District.		Jonathan P. Edwards of Dennis, Republican.	All others	Second District—Con.		Jonathan P. Edwards of Dennis, Republican.	All others.
Chatham, Dennis, —		217	—	Yarmouth, —			
Precinct 1,		42	—	Precinct 1,		56	—
“ 2,		44	—	“ 2,		47	—
“ 3,		113	—	“ 3,		26	—
“ 4,		60	—	“ 4,		—	—
“ 5,		63	—	Totals,		1,010	1
Harwich,		257	1				

Third District.					Third District—Con.				
	James A. Small of Provincetown, Republican Citizen.*	E. Olin Snow of Provincetown, Republican.	All others.			James A. Small of Provincetown, Republican Citizen.*	E. Olin Snow of Provincetown, Republican.	All others.	
Brewster, —					Truro—Con.				
Precinct 1,	27	69	—	—	Precinct 1,	17	25	—	—
Eastham,	21	43	—	—	Wellfleet,	26	91	—	—
Orleans,	23	119	—	—	Totals,	324	716	—	—
Provincetown,	176	354	—	—					
Truro, —									
Precinct A,	34	15	—	—					

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Berkshire County.

First District.	James Walter Christal of North Adams, Democratic.	John J. Clark of North Adams, Socialist Citizen.	Clinton Q. Richmond of North Adams, Republican.	Lewis Shields of North Adams, Republican, Independent.	William H. Woodhead of North Adams, Republican.	All others.
Clarksburg,	54	12	62	20	59	-
Ward 1,	137	15	139	56	197	-
" 2,	222	62	124	37	153	-
" 3,	271	41	132	96	196	-
" 4,	314	30	106	123	167	-
" 5,	201	22	263	75	299	-
" 6,	213	42	180	64	138	-
" 7,	280	45	135	84	143	-
Totals,	1,682	319	1,143	610	1,406	-

Second District.	Edward H. Brewer of Dalton, Republican.	Marshall Sanders of Williamstown, Democratic.	All others.	Third District.	Robert D. Cadogan of Adams, Democratic.	Edgar A. Devette of Adams, Republican.	Edward R. Mannel of Adams, Socialist.	All others.
Dalton,	370	154	-	Adams,	857	506	30	-
Hancock,	54	19	-	Cheshire,	149	84	-	-
Lanesborough,	93	41	-	Florida,	13	39	1	-
New Ashford,	7	13	-	Savoy,	35	60	-	-
Williamstown,	376	301	-	Windsor,	40	56	2	-
Totals,	900	533	-	Totals,	1,094	747	102	-

Fourth District.	Michael L. Eigner of Pittsfield, Democratic.	Chester E. Gleason of Pittsfield, Republican.	Otto Henckler of Pittsfield, Socialist Citizen.	Joseph Ward Lewis of Pittsfield, Democratic.	Giles C. Potter of Pittsfield, Prohibition.	Ernest A. Tompkins of Pittsfield, Prohibition.	John J. Whittelsey of Pittsfield, Republican.	All others.
Pittsfield, —								
Ward 1,	333	274	39	278	3	4	219	-
" 2, Precinct A,	235	218	18	214	3	2	138	-
" 2, " B,	195	241	14	187	5	3	191	-
" 3,	210	310	18	206	9	3	219	-
" 4,	185	419	10	219	4	8	332	-
" 5,	257	311	22	244	3	4	231	-
" 6,	405	300	55	298	2	1	198	-
" 7,	223	320	12	212	7	5	243	-
Totals,	2,048	2,393	188	1,856	41	34	1,742	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Berkshire County — Concluded.

Fifth District.				Sixth District.			
	Richard Bosady of West Stockbridge, Democratic.	Charles E. Van Buskirk of West Stockbridge, Republican.	All others.		Nathan Canon of Tyringham, Democratic.	Edward H. Slater of Tyringham, Republican.	All others.
Becket,	55	104	-	Lee,	404	294	-
Hinsdale,	111	90	-	New Marlborough,	68	115	-
Lenox,	261	197	-	Otis,	40	59	-
Peru,	30	24	-	Sandisfield,	45	163	-
Richmond,	49	48	-	Stockbridge,	140	185	-
Washington,	20	29	-	Tyringham,	42	86	-
West Stockbridge,	122	87	-	Totals,	789	762	-
Totals,	648	579	-				

Seventh District.				Seventh District — Con.			
	George W. Mellen of Great Barrington, Democratic.	Noble B. Turner of Great Barrington, Republican.	All others.		George W. Mellen of Great Barrington, Democratic.	Noble B. Turner of Great Barrington, Republican.	All others.
Alford,	28	26	-	Monterey,	21	60	-
Egremont,	61	94	-	Mount Washington,	3	11	-
Great Barrington, —				Sheffield,	117	157	-
Precinct A,	428	393	-	Totals,	812	917	-
" B,	154	146	-				

Bristol County.

First District.						First District—Con.					
	Frank A. Brown of North Attleborough, Democratic.	Henry W. Brown of Seekonk, Republican.	Patrick J. Cummings of Attleborough, Democratic.	Thomas W. Williams of Attleborough, Republican.	All others.		Frank A. Brown of North Attleborough, Democratic.	Henry W. Brown of Seekonk, Republican.	Patrick J. Cummings of Attleborough, Democratic.	Thomas W. Williams of Attleborough, Republican.	All others.
Attleborough, —						Norton,	30	169	31	175	—
Precinct E,	187	437	194	517	—	Rehoboth,	13	124	8	102	—
" S,	23	83	33	93	—	Seekonk,	28	147	26	101	—
" W,	117	441	121	514	—	Totals,	845	2,092	674	2,184	—
N. Attleborough, . .	447	601	261	632	—						

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Bristol County — Continued.

Second District.		William H. Ames of Easton, Republi- can.	All others.	Third District.		Frank X. Green- wood of Taunton, Democratic.	Simon Rwig of Taunton, Repub- lican.	All others.
Easton, —				TAUNTON, —				
Precinct 1,		214	1	Ward 5, Precinct A,		134	196	-
" 2,		478	-	" 5, " B,		154	216	-
Mansfield,		471	-	" 7, " A,		176	205	-
Raynham,		148	-	" 7, " B,		27	25	-
				" 8,		265	454	1
Totals,		1,311	1	Totals,		756	1,156	1

Fourth District.		Albert G. Godfrey of Taunton, Republi- can.	John J. Kavanaugh of Taunton, Dem- ocratic.	All others.	Fifth District.		Edward C. Paul of Taunton, Republi- can.	All others.
TAUNTON, —					Berkley,		115	-
Ward 2,		398	142	-	Dighton,		173	-
" 3,		175	306	-	TAUNTON, —			
" 4, Precinct A,		379	74	-	Ward 1, Precinct A,		334	-
" 4, " B,		70	87	-	" 1, " B,		19	-
					" 6,		339	-
Totals,		1,022	539	-	Totals,		1,080	-

Sixth District.		Walter C. Slocum of Dartmouth, Re- publican.	All others.	Sixth District — Con.		Walter C. Slocum of Dartmouth, Re- publican.	All others.
Acushnet,		115	1	Fairhaven,		367	-
Dartmouth, —				Freetown, —			
Precinct 1,		128	-	Precinct 1,		32	-
" 2,		53	-	" 2,		32	-
" 3,		53	-				
" 4,		28	-	Totals,		768	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Bristol County — Continued.

Seventh District.				Seventh District—Con.					
		John B. Lowney of New Bedford, Re- publican.	Samuel Ross of New Bedford, Republi- can.	All others.			John B. Lowney of New Bedford, Re- publican.	Samuel Ross of New Bedford, Republi- can.	All others.
NEW BEDFORD,—					NEW BEDFORD—Con.				
Ward 1, Precinct A,		285	324	1	Ward 3, Precinct 5,	346	308	2	
" 1, " 1,		323	318	2	" 3, " 6,	249	248	2	
" 1, " 2,		326	291	1					
" 2, " 3,		327	279	9	Totals,	2,289	2,206	15	
" 2, " 4,		433	443	1					

Eighth District.							Ninth District.						
George O. Baker of New Bedford, Democratic.							John Chadwick of Fall River, Prohi- bition.						
John F. Rogers of New Bedford, Re- publican.							William H. Cook of Fall River, Re- publican.						
Nathaniel P. Sowle of New Bedford, Republican.							Thomas Dowd of Fall River, Re- publican.						
Rodolphus A. Swan of New Bedford, Democratic.							Daniel Gladding of Fall River, Prohi- bition.						
All others.							All others.						
NEW BEDFORD, —							FALL RIVER, —						
Ward 4, Precinct 7,	230	194	284	59	—	—	Ward 1, Precinct A,	64	391	308	84	—	
" 4, " 8,	301	292	343	61	—	—	" 1, " B,	36	311	380	69	—	
" 5, " 9,	289	241	304	57	—	—	" 1, " C,	59	528	448	113	—	
" 5, " 10,	393	244	392	62	—	—	" 2, " A,	34	247	254	66	—	
" 6, " 11,	322	366	273	97	—	—	" 2, " B,	49	431	437	126	—	
" 6, " 12,	415	379	339	72	—	—	Westport, . . .	18	130	110	18	—	
Totals, . . .	1,960	1,706	1,975	408	—	—	Totals, . . .	260	2,038	1,935	476	—	

Tenth District.							Tenth District — Con.																		
		Francis J. Fennelly of Fall River, Democratic.		Joseph A. Parks of Fall River, Dem- ocratic.		Samuel Smith of Fall River, Re- publican.		Morris Tontony of Fall River, Re- publican.		All others.				Francis J. Fennelly of Fall River, Democratic.		Joseph A. Parks of Fall River, Dem- ocratic.		Samuel Smith of Fall River, Re- publican.		Morris Tontony of Fall River, Re- publican.		All others.			
FALL RIVER, —												FALL RIVER —													
Ward 3, Precinct A,		400		477		152		83		—		Ward 5, Precinct A,		323		325		180		133		—			
" 3, " B,		250		261		66		45		—		" 5, " B,		294		276		57		37		—			
" 4, " A,		471		479		112		71		—															
" 4, " B,		461		463		251		164		—															
Totals, . . .														2,199		2,271		818		533		—			

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Bristol County — Concluded.

Eleventh District.	Henry C. Aydelott of Fall River, Pro- hibition.	Alonso H. Braley of Somerset, Prohi- bition.	David P. Keefe of Fall River, Re- publican.	Pierre F. Pelouquin of Fall River, Re- publican.	Charles A. Purdy of Fall River, Prohi- bition.	Isaac E. Willets of Fall River, Re- publican.	All others.
FALL RIVER, —							
Ward 6, Precinct A,	57	55	337	414	55	331	-
" 6, " B,	60	60	296	325	60	252	-
" 7, " A,	34	35	207	197	40	177	-
" 7, " B,	60	48	434	378	32	371	-
" 8, " A,	49	61	336	299	41	269	-
" 8, " B,	91	64	609	590	44	532	-
" 9, " A,	38	69	466	420	57	430	-
" 9, " B,	46	42	325	313	61	264	-
Somerset, —							
Precinct 1,	13	17	99	87	12	90	-
" 2,	12	14	98	96	6	86	-
Swansea,	18	18	174	155	19	147	-
Totals,	477	483	3,381	3,274	427	2,947	-

Dukes County.

First District.	John E. White of Edgartown, Re- publican.	All others.	First District — Con.	John E. White of Edgartown, Re- publican.	All others.
Chilmark,	40	-	Tisbury,	163	-
Cottage City,	125	-	West Tisbury,	71	-
Edgartown,	197	1	Totals,	636	1
Gay Head,	27	-			
Gosnold,	13	-			

Essex County.

First District.	Patrick B. Fay of Amesbury, So- cialist.	Samuel D. Merrill of Amesbury, Dem- ocratic.	Samuel L. Porter of Amesbury, Re- publican.	All others.
Amesbury,	93	625	836	-
Totals,	93	625	836	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Essex County — Continued.

Second District.	T. Hayden Patten of Merrimac, Prohibition.	Alfred Pearson of Newburyport, Socialist.	Salley Sargent of Merrimac, Democratic.	George A. Ticombe of Merrimac, Republican.	All others.	Third District.	Barilla L. Ford of Haverhill, Socialist.	Mellen A. Pingree of Haverhill, Republican.	All others.
Merrimac,	10	9	143	232	-	HAVERHILL, —			
NEWBURYPORT, —						Ward 4, Precinct 1,	135	463	-
Ward 6, Precinct 6,	4	73	102	269	-	" 6, " 1,	78	364	-
Salisbury,	5	9	71	147	-	" 6, " 2,	81	137	-
West Newbury,	9	16	51	171	-	" 6, " 3,	33	819	1
Totals,	28	107	367	819	-	Totals,	325	1,294	1

Fourth District.	William T. Dwyer of Haverhill, Socialist.	Fred V. Hooke of Haverhill, Republican.	All others.	Fifth District.	William L. Adams of Haverhill, Republican.	Joseph Bellefleur of Haverhill, Socialist.	All others.
HAVERHILL, —				HAVERHILL, —			
Ward 1, Precinct 1,	75	319	-	Ward 5, Precinct 1,	278	150	-
" 2, " 1,	42	343	-	" 5, " 2,	313	134	-
" 3, " 1,	146	221	-	" 5, " 3,	227	836	-
Totals,	263	883	-	Totals,	818	620	-

Sixth District.	William Andrew of Methuen, Socialist.	Edward A. Bower of Methuen, Republican.	John W. Bridge of Methuen, Prohibition.	Joseph Mosler of Lawrence, Socialist.	Otto Maeller of Lawrence, Democratic.	John C. Sanborn, Jr., of Lawrence, Democratic.	John H. Spinlow of Lawrence, Republican.	Warren F. Taylor of Lawrence, Prohibition.	All others.
LAWRENCE, —									
Ward 1, Precinct 1,	46	220	2	51	208	158	264	5	-
" 1, " 2,	8	130	2	7	185	171	120	4	-
" 1, " 3,	53	266	4	81	374	223	313	7	-
" 2, " 4,	15	203	5	13	270	280	189	8	-
" 2, " 5,	37	327	2	41	491	466	233	11	-
Methuen, —									
Precinct 1,	53	685	41	40	220	218	431	20	-
" 2,	28	263	17	17	55	50	209	22	-
Totals,	240	2,084	73	249	1,801	1,556	1,809	77	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Essex County — Continued.

Seventh Dis- trict.	William S. Bentley of Lawrence, Pro- hibition.	William W. Brown of Lawrence, Pro- hibition.	Edward C. Callahan of Lawrence, Democratic.	Joseph Donovan of Lawrence, Repub- lican.	Thomas T. Fairbairn of Lawrence, Pro- hibition.	William J. Graham of Lawrence, Democratic.	Charles McGuire of Lawrence, Social- ist.	Nathaniel E. Rankin of Lawrence, Re- publican.	William Schwenke of Lawrence, So- cialist.	William M. Stuart of Lawrence, Re- publican.	Fred Tepper of Lawrence, So- cialist.	John P. Whalen of Lawrence, Demo- cratic.	All others.
LAWRENCE, —													
Ward 8, Precinct 7,	7	3	413	175	8	406	15	154	11	134	13	434	-
" 3, " 8,	4	2	549	103	1	543	47	102	38	73	50	543	-
" 4, " 10,	6	4	212	175	8	226	7	163	8	152	13	240	-
" 4, " 11,	6	7	182	221	8	195	11	203	11	194	15	216	-
" 4, " 12,	3	2	386	151	8	388	53	179	29	158	34	388	-
" 5, " 13,	6	5	191	273	8	200	15	373	14	277	23	197	-
" 5, " 14,	19	18	172	373	28	192	6	407	6	389	9	188	-
" 5, " 15,	20	17	219	337	21	256	18	359	11	343	16	232	-
" 6, " 16,	18	12	297	284	16	351	19	296	19	257	19	300	-
" 6, " 17,	6	9	352	240	10	422	21	196	17	173	17	343	-
" 6, " 18,	14	15	189	261	17	238	14	267	18	240	19	191	-
Totals, . . .	109	89	3,162	2,603	129	3,387	206	2,698	182	2,390	228	3,253	-

Eighth District.	John N. Cole of Andover, Repub- lican.	Martin O. A. Nelson of North Andover, Socialist.	All others.	Eighth District — Con.	John N. Cole of Andover, Repub- lican.	Martin O. A. Nelson of North Andover, Socialist.	All others.
Andover, —				North Andover, —			
Precinct 1,	667	74	-	Precinct 1,	346	69	2
" 2,	98	18	-	" 2,	117	19	-
Middleton,	90	6	-	Totals,	1,320	186	2

Ninth District.	Harry P. Morse of Haverhill, Repub- lican.	John W. Parkhurst of Boxford, Dem- ocratic.	Charles A. Squire of Haverhill, Social- ist.	All others.	Ninth District — Con.	Harry P. Morse of Haverhill, Repub- lican.	John W. Parkhurst of Boxford, Dem- ocratic.	Charles A. Squire of Haverhill, Social- ist.	All others.
Boxford, —					Groveland — Con.				
Precinct 1,	29	21	-	-	Precinct 2,	43	87	12	-
" 2,	53	15	-	-	Haverhill, —				
Georgetown,	215	114	21	1	Ward 7, Precinct 1, .	346	76	68	-
Groveland, —					" 7, " 2,	203	58	49	-
Precinct 1,	153	30	15	-	Totals,	1,042	401	165	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Essex County — Continued.

Tenth District.	John J. Cahill of Peabody, Demo- cratic.	John J. Connor of Peabody, Repub- lican Citizens.*	John L. Pike of Topsfield, Repub- lican.	Edward A. H. Grover of Dan- vers, Prohibition.	Jacob H. Merrill of Peabody, Social- ist.	Charles N. Perley of Danvers, Demo- cratic.	John F. Putnam of Danvers, Social- ist.	Arthur W. Sim of Peabody, Repub- lican.	G. Herbert Wright of Danvers, Pro- hibition.	All others.
Danvers,	303	214	686	25	56	608	96	526	31	-
Peabody, —										
Precinct 1,	205	197	293	7	13	205	15	378	5	-
" 2,	259	138	270	3	10	214	9	336	4	-
" 3,	373	194	133	3	7	245	6	214	2	-
Topsfield,	29	18	157	2	2	67	2	82	5	-
Totals,	1,169	761	1,559	40	88	1,339	127	1,536	47	-

Eleventh District.	Herbert E. Ballard of Lynn, Social- ist.	Isaac B. Barnard of Lynn, Social- ist.	John M. Grosvenor, of Swampscott, Republican.	George H. Jackson of Lynn, Republi- can.	John J. Mooney of Lynn, Democratic.	Albert W. Rogers of Lynn, Prohibition.	Rufus E. Seavey of Lynn, Prohibition.	Sidney M. Shattuck of Swampscott, Democratic.	All others.
LYNN, —									
Ward 3, Precinct 1,	18	16	355	377	100	12	12	114	-
" 3, " 2,	112	14	353	379	107	7	5	121	-
" 3, " 3,	27	28	179	207	193	21	14	161	-
" 3, " 4,	27	20	333	375	90	17	19	107	-
" 3, " 5,	30	30	253	231	87	19	28	108	-
Swampscott,	25	17	614	545	98	24	19	180	-
Totals,	189	125	2,087	2,164	675	100	97	791	-

Twelfth District.	Arthur W. Barker of Lynn, Repub- lican.	Calvin Cunn of Lynn, Socialist.	Charles W. Curtin of Lynn, Repub- lican.	Asa T. Newhall of Lynn, Democratic.	George A. Ordway of Lynn, Socialist.	Michael F. Phelan of Lynn, Demo- cratic.	Charles B. Smith of Lynn, Prohibition.	George W. Worster of Lynn, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
LYNN, —									
Ward 1,	154	10	135	144	26	83	16	8	-
" 5, Precinct 1,	136	25	105	293	24	380	7	3	-
" 5, " 2,	227	23	211	229	25	302	3	3	-
" 5, " 3,	361	12	320	168	15	197	16	17	-
" 5, " 4,	378	17	359	221	15	251	11	11	-
" 7,	217	19	256	237	18	224	7	3	-
Lynnfield,	66	-	55	81	1	45	5	3	-
Totals,	1,549	106	1,444	1,373	124	1,482	59	48	-

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Essex County — Continued.

Thirteenth District.		Samuel R. Brown of Lynn, Demo- cratic.	Robert H. Coffee of Lynn, Democratic.	Ervin Hood of Lynn, Socialist.	Maurice J. Losiere of Lynn, Social- ist.	Matthew McCann of Lynn, Republican.	Henry C. Paul of Lynn, Prohibition.	William K. Sailer of Lynn, Repub- lican.	Frederick C. Small of Lynn, Prohibi- tion.	All others.
LYNN, —										
Ward 2, Precinct 1,		114	70	9	6	177	42	190	25	
" 2, " 2,		161	97	18	11	225	45	212	27	
" 4, " 1,		163	200	9	9	239	23	286	15	
" 4, " 3,		155	203	12	11	212	19	230	13	
" 4, " 4,		112	169	26	15	167	9	175	17	
Nahant,		217	305	46	28	277	43	318	43	
" 4, " 4,		79	96	1	-	117	1	89	-	
Totals,		1,001	1,140	115	90	1,474	182	1,500	124	-

Fourteenth District.		Daniel S. Bannion of Saugus, Demo- cratic Independent.*	Frank P. Bennett, Jr., of Saugus, Re- publican.	Michael H. Cotter of Lynn, Demo- cratic.	Walter Deans of Lynn, Socialist Labor.	Ernest W. Homan of Saugus, Prohi- bition.	Philip A. Kiely of Lynn, Democratic.	Henry M. Maxwell of Lynn, Repub- lican.	Freeman H. New- hall of Lynn, Pro- hibition.	Michael J. Quirk of Saugus, Socialist Labor.	All others.
LYNN, —											
Ward 6, Precinct 1,		18	316	161	16	19	196	335	33	17	
" 6, " 2,		28	234	164	25	13	189	305	36	23	
" 6, " 3,		13	316	177	9	13	231	325	30	17	
" 6, " 4,		14	151	308	10	5	353	158	5	5	
" 6, " 5,		7	70	388	10	5	398	60	5	5	
Saugus, —											
Precinct 1,		46	354	13	10	23	34	214	10	12	
" 2,		67	247	28	15	13	47	191	12	1	
" 3,		28	147	10	1	5	21	134	3	1	
Totals,		221	1,885	1,244	96	117	1,464	1,722	133	79	-

Fifteenth District.		Benjamin H. Blaney of Marblehead, So- cialist.	Frank W. Goodwin of Marblehead, Re- publican.	Charles Robinson of Marblehead, Inde- pendent.	George H. Thorburn of Marblehead, Democratic.	All others.
Marblehead,		34	721	76	925	-
Totals,		34	721	76	925	-

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Essex County — Continued.

Sixteenth Dis- trict.	Thomas L. Davis of Salem, Demo- cratic.	Thomas J. Lally of Salem, Socialist.	William O. Safford of Salem, Repub- lican.	All others.	Sixteenth Dis- trict — Con.	Thomas L. Davis of Salem, Demo- cratic.	Thomas J. Lally of Salem, Socialist.	William O. Safford of Salem, Repub- lican.	All others.
SALEM, —					SALEM, — Con.				
Ward 1, Precinct 1, . .	813	11	161	-	Ward 2, Precinct 4, . .	282	6	353	-
" 1, " 2, . .	267	11	104	-	Totals, . . .	1,025	88	964	-
" 2, " 3, . .	173	10	346	-					

Seventeenth District.	Joseph Groux of Salem, Demo- cratic.	Stephen W. Phillips of Salem, Repub- lican.	All others.	Eighteenth District.	William F. Henne- sey of Salem, So- cialist.	Lewis H. Millett of Salem, Republi- can.	Patrick H. Sweeney of Salem, Demo- cratic.	All others.
SALEM, —				SALEM, —				
Ward 3, Precinct 5, . . .	105	233	-	Ward 4, Precinct 7, . .	4	246	140	-
" 3, " 6, . . .	127	204	-	" 4, " 8, . .	10	841	336	-
" 5, " 9, . . .	300	228	-	" 6, " 11, . .	15	436	92	-
" 5, " 10, . . .	171	579	-	" 6, " 12, . .	14	196	226	-
Totals,	708	1,244	-	Totals,	43	1,219	794	-

Nineteenth District.						Nineteenth District — Con.					
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NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Essex County — Concluded.

Twentieth District.						Twenty-first District.					
Archibald N. Donahoe of Gloucester, Citizens. Democratic.						Frank Robinson of Gloucester, Republican, Independent.					
John R. Henderson of Gloucester, Democratic.						Frederick H. Tarr of Rockport, Republican.					
Augustus Hubbard of Gloucester, Republican.						All others.					
Edwin C. McIntire of Gloucester, Republican.											
All others.											
GLOUCESTER, —						GLOUCESTER, —					
Ward 1, Precinct 1,						Ward 2, Precinct 1,					
" 3, " 1,						" 7, " 1, . . .					
" 4, " 1,						Rockport, —					
" 5, " 1,						Precinct 1, . . .					
" 6, " 1,						" 2, . . .					
" 6, " 2,						Totals, . . .					
Totals, . . .											

Twenty-second District.											
Wallace Adams of Newbury, Socialist.						John W. Goodhue of Ipswich, Republican.					
						Thomas Huse of Newburyport, Republican.					
						Joseph T. Morton of Ipswich, Prohibition.					
						George A. Schofield of Ipswich, Democratic.					
						All others.					
Ipswich,						360					
Newbury,						141					
NEWBURYPORT, —						191					
Ward 1, Precinct 1,						319					
" 2, " 2,						187					
" 3, " 3,						308					
" 4, " 4,						228					
" 5, " 5,						188					
Rowley,						124					
Totals,						68					

Franklin County.

First District.						First District — Con.					
George D. Eldridge of Shelburne, Democratic.						George D. Eldridge of Shelburne, Democratic.					
Charles E. Ward of Buckland, Republican.						Charles E. Ward of Buckland, Republican.					
All others.						All others.					
Ashfield,						Heath,					
Buckland,						Monroe,					
Charlemont,						Rowe,					
Colrain,						Shelburne,					
Conway,						Totals,					
Hawley,											

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Franklin County — Concluded.

Second District.				Second District — Con.			
	Adelbert S. Atherton of Bernardston, Democratic.	John W. Chapin of Bernardston, Re- publican.	All others.		Adelbert S. Atherton of Bernardston, Democratic.	John W. Chapin of Bernardston, Re- publican.	All others.
Bernardston,	50	100	-	Greenfield,	621	763	1
Gill, —				Leyden,	28	40	-
Precinct 1,	23	63	-	Totals,	735	988	1
" 2,	13	22	-				

Third District.				Third District — Con.			
	Lyman A. Crafts of Whately, Repub- lican.	Christopher M. Lynch of Monta- gue, Democratic.	All others.		Lyman A. Crafts of Whately, Repub- lican.	Christopher M. Lynch of Monta- gue, Democratic.	All others.
Deerfield, —				Montague — Con.			
Precinct A,	128	75	-	Precinct 3,	129	39	-
" B,	97	25	-	Sunderland,	108	27	-
Leverett,	53	6	-	Wendell,	40	35	-
Montague, —				Whately,	121	38	-
Precinct 1,	246	482	-	Totals,	987	796	-
" 2,	65	68	-				

Fourth District.					Fourth Dis- trict — Con.				
	Henry S. Ames of Orange, Republi- can.	Napoleon S. Hoag- land of Warwick, Socialist.	Perry Marshall of New Salem, Dem- ocratic.	All others.		Henry S. Ames of Orange, Republi- can.	Napoleon S. Hoag- land of Warwick, Socialist.	Perry Marshall of New Salem, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
Erving, —					Orange,	712	63	240	—
Precinct 1,	59	—	19	—	Shutesbury,	39	—	8	—
" 2,	36	—	28	—	Warwick,	45	11	15	—
New Salem,	50	—	33	—	Totals,	1,116	85	404	—
Northfield,	174	4	61	—					

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Hampden County.

First District.	John F. Hayden of Palmer, Demo- cratic.	Arthur D. Norcross of Monson, Re- publican.	All others.	First District—Con.	John F. Hayden of Palmer, Demo- cratic.	Arthur D. Norcross of Monson, Re- publican.	All others.
Brimfield,	38	85	-	Palmer—Con.			
Holland,	6	17	-	Precinct C,	45	112	-
Monson,	140	501	-	“ D,	84	51	-
Palmer, —				Wales,	84	78	-
Precinct A,	132	287	-	Totals,	597	1,211	-
“ B,	143	80	-				

Second District.	Henry E. Bodurtha of Agawam, Dem- ocratic.	William J. Sessions of Hampden, Re- publican.	All others.	Second District—Con.	Henry E. Bodurtha of Agawam, Dem- ocratic.	William J. Sessions of Hampden, Re- publican.	All others.
Agawam, —				Ludlow,	81	190	-
Precinct A,	100	18	-	Southwick,	66	87	-
“ B,	236	94	-	Tolland,	11	24	-
East Longmeadow,	42	97	-	Wilbraham,	106	72	-
Granville,	45	74	-	Totals,	822	818	-
Hampden,	57	97	-				
Longmeadow,	78	65	-				

Third District.	Louis F. Fuller of Springfield, So- cialist.	Matthew R. Man- field of Springfield, Democrat.	George E. Phelps of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Charles A. Swift of Springfield, So- cialist.	Edgar V. Tanner of Springfield, Re- publican.	Frederick G. Wood- en of Springfield, Re- publican.	All others.
SPRINGFIELD, —							
Ward 1, Precinct A,	31	97	84	30	117	111	-
“ 1, “ B,	38	137	125	25	376	350	-
“ 1, “ C,	19	90	89	7	271	257	-
“ 1, “ D,	30	248	204	26	82	71	-
“ 2, “ A,	29	295	243	27	133	115	1
“ 2, “ B,	29	234	217	32	124	105	-
“ 8, “ A,	42	82	88	38	316	321	-
“ 8, “ B,	33	89	95	40	364	342	-
“ 8, “ C,	23	127	116	15	164	140	-
Totals,	273	1,408	1,261	240	1,942	1,812	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Hampden County — Continued.

Fourth District.		Gottlieb Baer of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Theodore F. Dwight of Springfield, Re- publican.	Rufus Fuller of Springfield, Dem- ocratic.	Charles Rawbons of Springfield, So- cialist.	Samuel C. Roberts of Springfield, So- cialist.	Luke S. Stowe of Springfield, Re- publican.	All others.
SPRINGFIELD, —								
Ward 3, Precinct A,		117	140	116	15	15	128	-
" 3, " B,		183	192	161	44	42	182	-
" 4, " A,		171	283	182	24	21	272	-
" 4, " B,		112	435	114	46	45	423	-
" 5, " A,		88	469	105	18	21	427	-
" 5, " B,		157	267	156	65	62	284	-
Totals,		828	1,786	834	212	206	1,664	-

Fifth District.		Fred A. Beane of Springfield, Re- publican.	Richard A. Hennes- sey of Springfield, Democratic.	Marcus Klemmer of Springfield, So- cialist.	All others.	Sixth District.		Michael B. Honlihan of Chicopee, Dem- ocratic.	Charles H. Lyon of Chicopee, Social- ist.	Honoré D. Pett of Chicopee, Repub- lican.	All others.
SPRINGFIELD, —						CHICOPEE, —					
Ward 6, Precinct A,		159	164	38	-	Ward 1,		203	10	66	-
" 6, " B,		360	189	53	-	" 2,		150	24	142	-
" 7, " A,		175	115	46	-	" 3,		99	16	117	-
" 7, " B,		355	77	24	1	" 4,		187	39	164	-
" 7, " C,		232	57	38	-	" 5,		205	36	265	-
" 7, " D,		860	63	19	-	" 6,		223	19	77	-
Totals,		1,641	665	213	1	Totals,		1,067	144	831	-

Seventh District.		James Buchanan of Chicopee, Social- ist.	Frederick Childs of Holyoke, Repub- lican.	James J. Dowd of Holyoke, Demo- cratic Independ- ent.*	Edward J. Kenney of Holyoke, Demo- cratic. Republi- can.	Augustus J. Leonard of Holyoke, So- cialist.	John F. Sheehan of Holyoke, Demo- cratic.	All others.
CHICOPEE, —								
Ward 7,		28	123	63	122	19	79	-
HOLYOKE, —								
Ward 1, Precinct A,		3	56	112	120	2	175	-
" 1, " B,		8	70	157	181	13	218	-
" 2, " A,		14	150	79	203	29	173	-
" 2, " B,		37	106	72	144	39	123	-
" 3, " A,		21	298	157	264	23	175	-
" 3, " B,		70	94	80	106	71	105	-
" 4, " A,		11	36	120	89	10	183	-
" 4, " B,		5	10	209	100	9	213	-
" 5, " A,		4	58	210	137	2	179	-
" 5, " B,		123	165	165	189	5	161	-
Totals,		206	1,124	1,424	1,684	222	1,784	-

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Hampden County — Concluded.

Eighth District.	Charles A. Andrews of Holyoke, Re- publican.			Edward A. Ruck- land of Holyoke, Socialist.	All others.	Eighth District — Con.	Charles A. Andrews of Holyoke, Re- publican.			Edward A. Ruck- land of Holyoke, Socialist.	All others.
HOLYOKE, —						HOLYOKE — Con.					
Ward 6, Precinct A, . . .	350					Ward 7, Precinct B, . . .	371			57	
“ 6, “ B, . . .	172	112	2			Totals,	1,335			300	
“ 7, “ A, . . .	442	49									

Ninth District.	Stephen H. Bodurtha of Blandford, Re- publican.			Charles H. Cooley of Westfield, Demo- cratic.	Charles M. Harrah of Westfield, So- cialist.	George H. Loomis of Westfield, Repub- lican.	Nelson Sherburne of West Springfield, Democratic.	William S. Spooner of West Spring- field, Socialist.	All others.
Blandford,	108	17				68	32		
Chester,	103	41	1			72	58		
Montgomery,	32	16				20	4		
Russell,	25	26	2			48	55		
West Springfield, —									
Precinct A,	138	121	16			136	297	22	
“ B,	159	89	5			183	117	14	
“ C,	161	113	2			160	155	12	
Westfield,	1,087	1,174	71			887	922	47	
Totals,	1,837	1,577	97			1,519	1,847	87	

Hampshire County.

First District.	William A. Bailey of Northampton, Republican.			Sidney E. Bridgman of Northampton, Prohibition.	Electa A. Eggleston of Northampton, Prohibition.	Thomas P. Larkin of Williamsburg, Democratic.	Chauncy E. Par- sons of Northam- pton, Republican.	Arthur K. Sylvester of Northampton, Democratic.	All others.
Goshen,	33	2	1			6	40		
Hadley,	212	4	3			74	175	32	
Hatfield,	134	1	1			148	124	100	
NORTHAMPTON, —									
Ward 1,	226	9	3			212	168	90	
“ 2,	269	16	7			172	241	118	
“ 3,	286	14	7			190	277	26	
“ 4,	229	16	7			109	123	51	
“ 5,	206	4	1			265	158	189	
“ 6,	194	7	5			162	169	87	
“ 7,	147	7	5			145	129	100	
Westhampton,	54	9	6			12	58	6	
Williamsburg,	166	16	10			225	139	118	
Totals,	2,161	105	56			1,720	1,881	972	

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Hampshire County — Concluded.

Second District.	Winslow H. Edwards of Easthampton, Republican.	George W. Hendrick of Easthampton, Democratic.	James McKeaghan of Easthampton, Prohibition.	All others.	Second Dis- trict — Con.	Winslow H. Edwards of Easthampton, Republican.	George W. Hendrick of Easthampton, Democratic.	James McKeaghan of Easthampton, Prohibition.	All others.
Chesterfield,	85	28	-	-	Plainfield,	87	9	1	-
Cummington,	99	25	-	-	Southampton,	80	51	7	-
Easthampton,	488	371	23	1	Worthington,	88	17	1	-
Huntington,	98	92	4	-	Totals,	1,007	613	43	1
Middlefield,	28	22	-	-					

Third District.	James R. Anderson of Pelham, Repub- lican.	Alfred Glynn of Am- herst, Prohibition.	William J. Redley of Amherst, Dem- ocratic.	All others.	Fourth District.	James A. Byrns of Ware, Demo- cratic.	Elwin C. Fenn of Ware, Socialist.	Josiah W. Flint of Enfield, Republi- can.	All others.
Amherst,	488	74	138	-	Belchertown,	72	5	154	-
Granby,	69	5	25	-	Enfield,	26	4	141	-
Pelham,	51	1	3	-	Greenwich,	16	1	51	-
South Hadley, —					Prescott,	6	1	29	-
Precinct A,	864	18	92	-	Ware,	510	156	371	-
" B,	98	3	17	-	Totals,	680	167	746	-
Totals,	1,070	96	278	-					

Middlesex County.

First District.	William P. Nickerson of Cambridge, Democratic.	W. Rodman Peabody of Cambridge, Re- publican.	Thomas F. Rooney of Cambridge, So- cialist.	All others.	First District — Con.	William P. Nickerson of Cambridge, Democratic.	W. Rodman Peabody of Cambridge, Re- publican.	Thomas F. Rooney of Cambridge, So- cialist.	All others.
CAMBRIDGE, —					CAMBRIDGE — Con.				
Ward 8, Precinct 1, . .	188	247	6	-	Ward 9, Precinct 2, . .	277	298	16	-
" 8, " 2, . .	132	300	-	-	Totals,	992	1,412	87	-
" 8, " 3, . .	810	118	4	-					
" 9, " 1, . .	185	454	4	-					

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Middlesex County — Continued.

Second District.		Jeremiah F. Downey of Cambridge, Democratic.	Lester B. Harlow of Cambridge, Re- publican.	William H. Joyce of Cambridge, Re- publican.	Timothy J. Reagan, of Cambridge, Socialist.	Edward J. Sennott of Cambridge, Democratic.	Walker P. Thorne of Cambridge, So- cialist.	All others.
CAMBRIDGE, —								
Ward 3, Precinct 1,	.	457	46	94	36	399	8	-
" 3, " 2,	.	800	69	105	13	235	12	-
" 3, " 3,	.	280	110	136	19	265	19	-
" 4, " 1,	.	242	140	118	13	223	13	-
" 4, " 2,	.	158	208	197	14	157	12	-
" 4, " 3,	.	148	262	255	25	134	5	-
" 5, " 1,	.	280	168	199	14	263	12	-
" 5, " 2,	.	162	275	287	9	147	12	-
" 5, " 3,	.	66	303	298	6	64	1	-
Totals,		2,093	1,571	1,689	149	1,942	103	-

Third District.		James T. Barrett of Cambridge, Dem- ocratic.	Jonas F. Capelle of Cambridge, Re- publican.	Matthew McDonald of Cambridge, So- cialist.	All others.	Third District — Con.		James T. Barrett of Cambridge, Dem- ocratic.	Jonas F. Capelle of Cambridge, Re- publican.	Matthew McDonald of Cambridge, So- cialist.	All others.
CAMBRIDGE, —						CAMBRIDGE — Con.					
Ward 1, Precinct 1,	.	280	73	83	-	Ward 2, Precinct 2,	.	267	62	20	-
" 1, " 2,	.	223	87	17	-	Totals,		1,066	288	92	-
" 2, " 1,	.	316	66	22	-						

Fourth District.		Edward E. Clark of Cambridge, Re- publican.	John W. Ducharme of Cambridge, So- cialist.	Eben H. Googins of Cambridge, Re- publican.	Samuel F. McArthur of Cambridge, Democratic.	Lewis G. Spachman of Cambridge, So- cialist.	Daniel J. Toomey of Cambridge, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
CAMBRIDGE, —								
Ward 6, Precinct 1,	.	255	22	244	145	17	158	-
" 6, " 2,	.	258	18	250	161	9	197	-
" 7, " 3,	.	372	17	358	77	11	88	-
" 7, " 1,	.	360	11	355	54	11	71	-
" 7, " 2,	.	227	11	226	190	5	258	-
" 7, " 3,	.	293	10	290	143	5	164	-
Totals,		1,765	89	1,713	778	58	936	2

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Middlesex County — Continued.

Fifth District.					Sixth District.				
	Frederick S. Deltrick of Cambridge, Democratic.	George W. Long of Somerville, Re- publican.	John T. Morris of Cambridge, Social- ist.	All others.		Samuel Newton Cut- ler of Somerville, Republican.	John Diggins of Somerville, Dem- ocratic.	John T. Rockett of Somerville, So- cialist.	All others.
CAMBRIDGE, —					SOMERVILLE, —				
Ward 10, Precinct 1, .	117	316	2	-	Ward 1, Precinct 1, .	414	176	15	-
" 10, " 2, .	326	221	6	-	" 1, " 2, .	204	63	2	-
" 11, " 1, .	398	357	8	-	" 1, " 3, .	168	148	3	-
" 11, " 2, .	471	185	11	-	" 1, " 4, .	14	329	5	-
Totals, . . .	1,212	1,079	27	-	Totals, . . .	800	711	25	-

Seventh District.									
	Charles E. Blaisdell of Somerville, So- cialist.	Joseph Cummings of Somerville, Dem- ocratic.	Robert Luce of Somerville, Re- publican.	Richard Pigott of Somerville, Social- ist.	Bernard D. Riney of Somerville, So- cialist.	Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville, Re- publican.	Arthur P. Vinal of Somerville, Re- publican.	Lawrence J. Ward of Somerville, Dem- ocratic.	Frederick J. White of Somerville, Dem- ocratic.
SOMERVILLE, —									
Ward 2, Precinct 1, .	12	230	53	7	10	53	101	209	204
" 2, " 2, .	24	211	154	18	22	180	148	210	223
" 3, " 3, .	19	174	83	15	14	83	90	160	165
" 3, " 1, .	14	71	425	13	11	422	450	66	68
" 3, " 2, .	37	112	410	25	29	394	416	96	106
" 6, " 1, .	37	193	405	25	23	394	409	173	193
" 6, " 2, .	21	125	384	15	18	379	376	110	108
" 6, " 3, .	9	53	257	11	9	256	254	53	48
" 7, " 1, .	17	67	449	8	10	474	457	52	55
" 7, " 2, .	37	114	512	28	25	520	517	108	108
Totals, . . .	227	1,340	3,132	165	171	3,105	3,218	1,232	1,273

Eighth District.					Ninth District.				
	William H. Cuth- bert of Somerville, Republican.	Douglas B. Foster of Somerville, Dem- ocratic.	Charles W. White of Somerville, So- cialist.	All others.		James M. Marden of Medford, Citizens. Democratic.	Calvin K. Sullivan of Medford, Republi- can Citizen.	Frank L. White of Medford, Republi- can.	All others.
SOMERVILLE, —					MEDFORD, —				
Ward 4, Precinct 1, .	480	99	30	-	Ward 1,	241	183	322	-
" 4, " 2, .	596	79	23	-	" 2,	146	130	187	-
" 5, " 1, .	516	115	14	1	" 4,	194	48	171	-
" 5, " 2, .	221	87	11	-	" 5, Precinct 1, .	147	176	176	-
" 5, " 3, .	192	167	18	-	" 5, " 2, .	46	48	108	-
Totals, . . .	1,805	547	96	1	Totals, . . .	774	580	967	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Middlesex County — Continued.

Tenth District.		Louis H. Engelhardt of Everett, Social- ist Labor.*	Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett, Republican.	E. O. Fredrik Hans- son of Everett, So- cialist Labor.*	Otto A. Herlich of Everett, Socialist.	Frank H. Ingersoll of Everett, Social- ist.	John H. Nason of Everett, Republi- can Independent.*	John Quinn of Everett, Demo- cratic.	William F. Weeks of Everett, Re- publican.	All others.
EVERETT, —										
Ward 1,		16	237	12	12	13	51	141	256	
" 2,		9	287	7	31	28	116	93	413	
" 3, Precinct 1,		6	341	4	27	25	98	84	342	
" 4, " 2,		13	294	11	27	22	46	50	242	
" 5,		4	315	2	26	26	91	75	349	
" 6,		5	279	2	28	21	97	98	304	
" 6,		6	451	6	22	16	136	91	503	
Totals,		59	2,234	44	173	151	645	630	2,409	

Eleventh District.		Charles Burleigh of Malden, Demo- cratic.	George I. Crane of Malden, Prohibi- tion.	Charles L. Daven- port of Malden, Republican.	Wilbur R. Hatch of Malden, Socialist.	William F. Merrill of Malden, Prohi- bition.	Edgar J. Patch of Malden, Socialist.	William G. J. Perry of Malden, Prohi- bition.	Erastus B. Powers of Malden, Demo- cratic.	Charles Schumaker of Malden, Repub- lican.	Everett J. Stevens of Malden, Repub- lican.	Charles E. Thompson of Malden, Demo- cratic.	Clayton M. Verbeck of Malden, Social- ist.	All others.
MALDEN, —														
Ward 1,		151	32	524	27	34	11	13	127	496	521	116	31	
" 2, Precinct 1,		251	4	42	11	2	7	6	236	57	32	231	7	
" 2, " 2,		169	8	33	12	1	12	1	151	47	28	160	11	
" 3,		145	11	503	13	11	15	13	117	478	517	116	19	
" 4, Precinct 1,		76	17	180	17	12	13	9	61	171	182	64	12	
" 4, " 2,		93	14	191	7	16	8	8	53	188	198	64	11	
" 5, " 1,		70	21	344	18	19	16	13	69	329	325	67	21	
" 5, " 2,		59	7	253	15	9	13	8	61	244	241	57	15	
" 6, " 1,		96	23	334	34	19	32	15	121	379	339	83	29	
" 6, " 2,		25	11	123	9	4	9	6	27	130	124	28	54	
" 7, " 1,		74	16	224	25	16	20	12	62	207	210	54	26	
" 7, " 2,		51	12	173	37	9	34	5	45	163	164	46	32	
Totals,		1,262	171	2,929	225	152	189	109	1,159	2,884	2,871	1,106	221	

Twelfth District.		John H. Carter of Winchester, Demo- cratic.	Alfred Stevens Hall of Winchester, Re- publican.	All others.	Twelfth District — Con.		John H. Carter of Winchester, Demo- cratic.	Alfred Stevens Hall of Winchester, Re- publican.	All others.
MEDFORD, —					Winchester,				
Ward 3,		80	245	-			348	774	
" 6,		94	356	-	Totals,		592	1,573	

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Middlesex County — Continued.

Thirteenth District.			Thomas J. Green of Arlington, Demo- cratic.	Arthur J. Wellington of Arlington, Re- publican.	All others.	Fourteenth District.			Joseph P. Keefe of Watertown, Dem- ocratic.	Henry W. Seward of Watertown, Re- publican.	All others.
Arlington,	.	.	396	929	-	Belmont, —	.	.	97	154	-
Lexington,	.	.	162	471	-	Precinct 1,	.	.	101	205	-
						" 2,	.	.	904	882	-
Totals,	.	.	558	1,400	-	Watertown,	.	.			-
						Totals,	.	.	1,102	1,241	-

Fifteenth District.			John J. Egan of Waltham, Demo- cratic.	William C. Howe of Waltham, Repub- lican.	William E. Killmer of Waltham, Pro- hibition.	George C. Moor of Waltham, Prohi- bition.	Isaac D. Regan of Waltham, Social- ist.	Charles F. Sullivan of Waltham, So- cialist.	Edward A. Walker of Waltham, Re- publican.	All others.
WALTHAM, —										
Ward 1,	207	347			4	3	27	23	362	
" 2,	125	252			5	5	7	11	278	
" 3, Precinct 1,	188	60			3	5	11	19	72	
" 3, " 2,	80	90			2	1	21	27	113	
" 4,	188	333			2	3	34	39	331	
" 5,	79	441			11	15	36	27	434	
" 6,	67	651			13	23	80	20	627	
" 7,	273	135			2	5	39	33	142	
Totals,	1,272	2,309			42	66	205	109	2,359	

Sixteenth District.			John M. Barry of Newton, Demo- cratic.	James A. Lowell of Newton, Repub- lican.	Daniel O'Connell of Newton, Demo- cratic.	Patrick J. Powers, Jr. of Newton, So- cialist.	John T. Thomsason of Newton, Social- ist.	Edgar W. Warren of Newton, Republi- can.	All others.
NEWTON, —									
Ward 1, Precinct 1,	84	55			123	10	6	45	
" 1, " 2,	66	238			81	10	6	215	
" 2, " 1,	179	272			195	8	2	233	
" 2, " 2,	40	281			41	4	3	239	
" 3, " 1,	248	217			203	11	6	202	
" 3, " 2,	42	265			38	1		237	
" 4, " 1,	117	332			112	7		303	
" 4, " 2,	31	40			32	2	2	30	
" 5, " 1,	67	113			82	28	49	99	
" 5, " 2,	49	328			46	4	3	319	
" 5, " 3,	18	80			19	1		79	
" 6, " 1,	53	308			46	5	7	270	
" 6, " 2,	52	234			47	6	3	203	
" 6, " 3,	11	79			7	1		71	
" 7, " 1,	47	473			37	7	8	423	
Totals,	1,102	3,324			1,100	105	108	2,973	

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Middlesex County — Continued.

Seventeenth District.				Seventeenth District — Con.			
	Thomas L. Giles of Lincoln, Democratic.	Harvey Wheeler of Concord, Republican.	All others.		Thomas L. Giles of Lincoln, Democratic.	Harvey Wheeler of Concord, Republican.	All others.
Bedford,	31	115	-	Lincoln,	63	127	-
Concord, —				Weston,	46	192	-
Precinct 1,	188	381	-	Totals,	345	965	-
" 2,	67	199	-				

Eighteenth District.				Nineteenth District.			
	George E. Franklin of Natick, Socialist.	Edward L. McManus of Natick, Republican.	Harrison G. Sleeper of Natick, Democratic.		George L. Hemenway of Hopkinton, Republican.	John J. Slattery of Hopkinton, Democratic.	All others.
Natick, —				Ashland,	169	101	-
Precinct 1,	145	1,062	498	Holliston,	273	136	-
" 2,	8	162	114	Hopkinton,	323	360	-
Totals,	153	1,224	612	Sherborn,	118	44	-
				Totals,	882	541	-

Twentieth District.				Twentieth District — Con.			
	Charles W. Coolidge of Framlingham, Democratic.	Samuel O. Staples of Framlingham, Republican.	All others.		Charles W. Coolidge of Framlingham, Democratic.	Samuel O. Staples of Framlingham, Republican.	All others.
Framlingham, —				Framlingham — Con.			
Precinct 1,	119	206	-	Precinct 5,	176	148	-
" 2,	199	144	-	Totals,	842	1,110	-
" 3,	217	373	-				
" 4,	191	239	-				

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Middlesex County — Continued.

Twenty-first District.	William M. Brigham of Marlborough, Republican Citizen.*	J. Henry Gleason of Marlborough, Republican.	John T. Mitchell of Marlborough, Democratic.	Albion F. Parmenter of Wayland, Republican.	All others.	Twenty first District — Con.	William M. Brigham of Marlborough, Republican Citizen.*	J. Henry Gleason of Marlborough, Republican.	John T. Mitchell of Marlborough, Democratic.	Albion F. Parmenter of Wayland, Republican.	All others.
MARLBORO', —											
Ward 1,	245	145	229	95	—	Sudbury,	18	157	19	177	—
" 2,	274	114	345	44	—	Wayland, —					
" 3,	232	149	251	94	—	Precinct 1,	53	52	40	121	—
" 4,	178	178	200	136	—	" 2,	110	111	115	152	—
" 5,	192	148	181	133	—	Totals,	1,758	1,877	1,883	1,205	—
" 6,	259	121	236	125	—						
" 7,	198	202	222	129	—						

Twenty-second District.	Thomas F. Mahoney of Hudson, Democratic.	Patrick John Sullivan of Maynard, Republican.	All others.	Twenty-second District — Con.	Thomas F. Mahoney of Hudson, Democratic.	Patrick John Sullivan of Maynard, Republican.	All others.
Boxborough,	16	27	—	Stow,	46	90	—
Hudson,	569	468	—	Totals,	757	1,113	—
Maynard,	126	580	—				

Twenty-third District.	M. Henry Chrysal of Ayer, Democratic.	Waldo E. Conant of Littleton, Republican.	All others.	Twenty-third District — Con.	M. Henry Chrysal of Ayer, Democratic.	Waldo E. Conant of Littleton, Republican.	All others.
Acton, —				Westford, —			
Precinct 1,	28	80	—	Precinct 1,	83	121	—
" 2,	20	25	—	" 2,	41	72	—
" 3,	25	81	—	" 3,	13	31	—
Ayer,	190	234	—	Totals,	437	972	—
Littleton,	29	152	—				
Shirley,	58	115	—				

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

Representatives in the General Court—Continued.

Middlesex County—Continued.

Twenty-fourth District.	Charles S. Denham of Pepperell, Republican.	Fredrick A. Sherwin of Groton, Democratic.	All others.	Twenty-fourth District—Con.	Charles S. Denham of Pepperell, Republican.	Fredrick A. Sherwin of Groton, Democratic.	All others.
Ashby,	101	23	-	Pepperell—Con.			
Groton,	102	250	-	Precinct B,	140	128	-
Pepperell, —				Townsend,	196	60	-
Precinct A,	177	29	-	Totals,	716	490	-

Twenty-fifth District.	Rolie Bradbury of Lowell, Republican.	Frank Burgess of Lowell, Socialist.	Fred. P. Folsom of Lowell, Socialist.	Joseph H. Gornley of Lowell, Democratic.	William H. I. Hayes of Lowell, Republican.	Horton H. Hilton of Lowell, Republican.	John J. McManmon of Lowell, Democratic.	Thomas F. Sheahan of Lowell, Democratic.	All others.
Chelmsford, —									
Precinct 1,	214	10	5	64	197	215	98	51	-
" 2,	124	6	6	111	129	124	127	100	-
" 3,	32	7	7	11	35	35	16	10	-
Dunstable,	47	-	-	23	33	44	29	19	-
LOWELL, —									
Ward 4, Precinct 1,	111	10	11	214	129	117	211	189	-
" 4, " 2,	76	14	0	331	91	82	312	304	-
" 4, " 3,	63	17	20	431	84	67	420	445	-
" 7, " 1,	272	11	10	230	331	275	248	139	-
" 7, " 2,	293	16	22	317	293	225	356	272	-
" 7, " 3,	324	20	19	218	372	343	360	203	-
" 8, " 1,	480	15	12	121	434	422	179	76	-
" 8, " 2,	514	34	35	114	485	550	180	101	-
" 8, " 3,	285	22	22	295	263	330	234	220	-
Tyngsborough,	73	1	1	21	71	67	30	18	-
Totals,	2,908	183	179	2,501	2,949	3,006	2,773	2,147	-

Twenty-sixth District.	Cecil L. Adams of Lowell, Republican.	Thomas J. Connors of Lowell, Democratic.	Joseph H. Hibbard of Lowell, Republican.	Thomas J. Kennedy of Lowell, Democratic.	John J. Pinder of Lowell, Democratic.	Harry L. Timmons of Lowell, Republican.	All others.
LOWELL, —							
Ward 1, Precinct 1,	221	108	231	124	142	241	-
" 1, " 2,	216	118	181	145	163	201	-
" 1, " 3,	155	119	145	163	133	169	-
" 2, " 1,	84	125	81	134	141	96	-
" 2, " 2,	60	184	43	197	236	22	-
" 2, " 3,	58	222	48	246	295	57	-
" 3, " 1,	145	193	142	213	261	206	-
" 3, " 2,	370	67	404	92	110	395	-
" 3, " 3,	451	60	470	85	122	447	-
" 6, " 1,	473	91	464	167	175	438	-
" 6, " 2,	200	188	190	220	218	197	-
" 6, " 3,	236	202	226	267	261	239	-
Totals,	2,689	1,683	2,634	2,043	2,258	2,803	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Middlesex County — Continued.

Twenty-seventh District.	Martin F. Conley of Lowell, Democratic.	Timothy S. Murphy of Lowell, Democratic.	George H. Stevens of Dracut, Republican.	William E. Westall of Lowell, Republican.	All others.	Twenty-seventh District — Con.	Martin F. Conley of Lowell, Democratic.	Timothy S. Murphy of Lowell, Democratic.	George H. Stevens of Dracut, Republican.	William E. Westall of Lowell, Republican.	All others.
Billerica, —						LOWELL — Con.					
Precinct 1,	37	37	176	159	-	Ward 9, Precinct 1,	302	208	221	235	-
" 2,	108	97	146	144	-	" 9, " 2,	228	216	238	305	-
Burlington,	12	16	53	41	-	" 9, " 3,	313	380	304	334	-
Carlisle,	20	21	58	46	-	North Reading,	24	23	100	91	-
Dracut,	220	158	300	241	-	Tewksbury, —					
LOWELL, —						Precinct 1,	38	40	136	122	-
Ward 5, Precinct 1,	197	184	86	100	-	" 2,	27	28	93	95	-
" 5, " 2,	346	332	85	99	-	Wilmington,	22	28	156	142	-
" 5, " 3,	279	280	49	69	-	Totals,	2,068	2,058	2,260	2,223	-

Twenty-eighth District.	George L. Flint of Reading, Democratic.	Levi Furbush of Woburn, Democratic.	Charles H. Nowell of Reading, Republican.	Herbert S. Riley of Woburn, Republican.	All others.	Twenty-eighth District — Con.	George L. Flint of Reading, Democratic.	Levi Furbush of Woburn, Democratic.	Charles H. Nowell of Reading, Republican.	Herbert S. Riley of Woburn, Republican.	All others.
Reading,	865	140	742	577	-	WOBURN — Con.					
WOBURN, —						Ward 5,	55	89	109	92	-
Ward 1,	188	241	162	145	-	" 6,	73	108	171	155	-
" 2,	189	234	175	172	-	" 7,	80	87	82	55	-
" 3,	185	237	175	158	-	Totals,	1,285	1,345	1,792	1,534	-
" 4,	150	209	206	180	-						

Twenty-ninth District.	Thomas G. O'Connell of Wakefield, Democratic.	George M. Poland of Wakefield, Republican.	All others.	Thirtieth District.	James A. Jones of Stoneham, Republican.	Jonathan S. Lewis of Stoneham, Republican.	Joshua T. Nowell of Stoneham, Democratic.	All others.
Wakefield, —								
Precinct 1,	795	942	-	Stoneham,	824	72	481	-
" 2,	45	193	-	Totals,	824	72	481	-
Totals,	840	1,135	-					

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Middlesex County — Concluded.

Thirty-first District.		George W. Carr of Melrose, Demo- cratic.	John G. Robinson of Melrose, Republi- can.	All others.	Thirty-first Dis- trict — Con.		George W. Carr of Melrose, Demo- cratic.	John G. Robinson of Melrose, Republi- can.	All others.
MELROSE, —					MELROSE — Con.				
Ward 1,		53	249	—	Ward 6,		152	281	—
" 2,		77	242	—	" 7,		115	185	—
" 3,		104	201	—					
" 4,		50	246	—	Totals,				
" 5,		88	192	—	639 1,546 —				

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

Representatives in the General Court—Continued.

Norfolk County—Continued.

Fourth District.		Charles S. Pierce of Milton, Republi- can.	William F. Reynolds of Canton, Demo- cratic.	All others.
Canton,		343	381	-
Milton,		808	251	-
Totals,		1,146	632	-

Fifth District.		Gustave R. Bates of Quincy, Social- ist.	Arthur E. Baxter of Quincy, Republi- can Independent.*	James H. Elcock of Quincy, Demo- cratic.	Richard E. Freeman of Quincy, Repub- lican.	Harry S. Nicoll of Quincy, Republi- can.	Levi H. Turner of Quincy, Socialist.	All others.
QUINCY, —								
Ward 1, Precinct 1,		60	67	99	165	154	114	-
" 1, " 2,		25	74	130	191	190	71	-
" 2, " 1,		22	27	80	89	80	49	-
" 2, " 2,		45	35	160	111	106	88	-
" 3, " 1,		50	88	218	122	169	119	-
" 3, " 2,		80	38	94	96	148	166	-
" 4, " 1,		14	89	272	65	66	46	-
" 4, " 2,		41	80	194	79	105	104	-
" 5, "		74	62	110	519	458	112	-
" 6, Precinct 1,		15	12	101	142	114	49	-
" 6, " 2,		48	16	84	106	76	94	-
Totals,		474	583	1,537	1,685	1,656	1,002	-

Sixth District.		George L. Barnes of Weymouth, Re- publican.	Andrew L. Flint of Weymouth, So- cialist.	Aubrey Hilliard of Braintree, Repub- lican.	Frank McCarthy of Weymouth, Dem- ocratic.	All others.	Sixth District—Con.		George L. Barnes of Weymouth, Re- publican.	Andrew L. Flint of Weymouth, So- cialist.	Aubrey Hilliard of Braintree, Repub- lican.	Frank McCarthy of Weymouth, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
Braintree, —							Weymouth—Con.						
Precinct 1,		209	60	220	130	1	Precinct 3,		219	48	182	193	-
" 2,		199	35	250	71	1	" 4,		205	31	120	80	-
" 3,		117	62	128	79	-	" 5,		264	32	173	101	-
Weymouth, —							" 6,		157	46	108	242	-
Precinct 1,		158	27	186	87	-	Totals,		1,684	879	1,464	1,113	2
" 2,		156	49	129	130	-							

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Norfolk County — Concluded.

Seventh District.				Eighth District.			
	Louis E. Flye of Holbrook, Repub- lican.	Frederick W. Whit- comb of Holbrook, Democratic.	All others.		James Ansel Capen of Stoughton, So- cialist.	William O. Faxon of Stoughton, Re- publican.	John E. Smith of Stoughton, Dem- ocratic.
Avon,	196	189	-	Sharon,	5	222	76
Holbrook,	338	224	-	Stoughton,	133	569	429
Randolph,	311	496	-	Walpole,	37	266	185
Totals,	844	912	-	Totals,	175	1,057	690

Ninth District.				Tenth District.			
	Willard P. Clark of Millis, Demo- cratic.	Noah A. Plympton of Wellesley, Re- publican.	All others.		Orion T. Mason of Medway, Repub- lican.	Jeremiah J. Mc- Carthy of Frank- lin, Democratic.	Orlando McKenzie of Norfolk, Re- publican.
Dover,	20	57	-	Bellingham,	100	66	75
Medfield,	21	162	-	Foxborough,	287	85	221
Millis,	78	25	-	Franklin,	413	305	332
Needham,	166	326	-	Medway,	314	109	183
Wellesley,	136	392	1	Norfolk,	62	24	118
Totals,	481	1,082	1	Wrentham,	210	42	224
				Totals,	1,386	641	1,143

Plymouth County.

First District.			
	Charles S. Davis of Plymouth, Demo- cratic.	Frank B. Dickson of Plymouth, So- cialist.	Ira C. Ward of Plymouth, Repub- lican.
Kingston,	150	3	107
Plymouth,	1,068	56	520
Totals,	1,218	59	627

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

Representatives in the General Court—Continued.

Plymouth County—Continued.

Second District.				Third District.			
	Charles M. Harlow of Marshfield, Democratic.	Joseph Sherman of Marshfield, Re- publican.	All others.		Edmund Daly of Hingham, Demo- cratic.	Reginald L. Robbins of Hingham, Re- publican.	All others.
Duxbury,	70	172	-	Cohasset (Nor. Co.),	130	297	-
Marshfield,	38	150	-	Hingham,	318	510	-
Norwell,	43	142	-	Hull,	53	149	-
Pembroke,	28	123	-	Totals,	501	956	-
Scituate,	90	185	-				
Totals,	264	812	-				

Fourth District.				Fifth District.						
	Charles B. Drew of Hanover, Social- ist.	Henry A. Harlow of Hanover, Demo- cratic.	Amos A. Phelps of Rockland, Repub- lican.	All others.		Frank D. Bennett of Abington, Demo- cratic.	Warren S. Day of Abington, Social- ist.	Westbra B. Hatch of Abington, Pro- hibition.	Frank G. Wheatley of Abington, Re- publican.	All others.
Hanover,	147	12	185	-	Abington, —					
Hanson,	61	9	94	-	Precinct 1,	95	65	3	249	-
Rockland, —					" 2,	87	90	16	250	-
Precinct 1,	325	45	253	-	Whitman,	291	224	18	907	-
" 2,	273	54	332	-	Totals,	478	379	37	1,106	-
Totals,	806	120	864	-						

Sixth District.				Seventh District.			
	William B. Cowen of Rochester, Demo- cratic.	Lester W. Jenney of Mattapoisett, Re- publican.	All others.		Thomas G. Ford of Middleborough, Democratic.	George R. Sampson of Middleborough, Republican.	All others.
Carver,	41	67	-	Hallfax,	14	51	-
Lakeville,	25	68	-	Middleborough,—			
Marion,	58	120	-	Precinct 1,	7	55	1
Mattapoisett,	62	168	-	" 2,	228	583	-
Rochester,	48	94	-	Plympton,	19	57	-
Wareham,	217	194	-	Totals,	268	746	1
Totals,	446	711	-				

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

Representatives in the General Court—Continued.

Plymouth County—Concluded.

Eighth District.					Ninth District.				
	Edward T. Morse of East Bridgewater, Republican Independent.*	Charles R. Ransden of East Bridgewater, Socialist.	George A. Turner of Bridgewater, Republican.	Ezra Scott Whitmarsh of East Bridgewater, Democratic.	All others.		Arthur Dorgan of Brockton, Democratic.	Frank E. Packard of Brockton, Republican.	Wallace C. Ransden of Brockton, Socialist.
Bridgewater, . . .	92	22	377	285	-	BROCKTON, —			
East Bridgewater, . . .	229	42	3	242	-	Ward 3, Precinct A, . . .	103	283	354
West Bridgewater, . . .	92	18	3	81	-	" 3, " B, . . .	81	86	163
Totals, . . .	413	82	525	608	-	" 4, " A, . . .	253	86	149
						" 4, " B, . . .	86	338	153
						Totals, . . .	453	1,093	819

Tenth District.									
	James Sidney Allen of Brockton, Republican.	George T. Chubbuck of Brockton, Socialist.	Portus B. Hancock of Brockton, Democratic.	John A. Jackson of Brockton, Republican.	Adlard Ledoux of Brockton, Socialist.	Louis E. P. Moreau of Brockton, Democratic.	All others.		
BROCKTON, —									
Ward 1, Precinct A, . . .	274	82	242	224	71	120	-		
" 1, " B, . . .	408	67	215	385	53	75	-		
" 2, " A, . . .	294	54	206	250	47	109	-		
" 2, " B, . . .	252	95	238	223	76	163	-		
" 5, " A, . . .	98	105	257	82	115	201	-		
" 5, " B, . . .	178	116	243	150	121	151	-		
Totals, . . .	1,504	519	1,456	1,314	483	819	-		

Eleventh District.					Eleventh District—Con.				
	Ezra W. Clark of Brockton, Republican.	John F. Porter of Brockton, Democratic.	Daniel A. White of Brockton, Socialist.	All others.		Ezra W. Clark of Brockton, Republican.	John F. Porter of Brockton, Democratic.	Daniel A. White of Brockton, Socialist.	All others.
BROCKTON, —									
Ward 6, Precinct A, . . .	161	126	170	-	BROCKTON — Con.				
" 6, " B, . . .	324	105	271	-	Ward 7, Precinct B, . . .	297	96	217	-
" 7, " A, . . .	388	271	123	-	Totals, . . .	1,165	598	781	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.

Representatives in the General Court—Continued.

Suffolk County.

First District.	George H. Battle of Boston, Republi- can.	Robert J. Gove of Boston, Republi- can.	John B. Hamilton of Boston, Social- ist.	Peter McGuire of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Frederick W. Mans- field of Boston, Democratic.	David G. Taylor of Boston, Socialist.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 1, Precinct 1,	172	190	10	97	71	9	1
" 1, " 2,	214	239	2	60	56	6	1
" 1, " 3,	321	365	14	78	76	11	1
" 1, " 4,	301	313	6	90	90	6	1
" 1, " 5,	190	213	9	223	184	6	1
" 1, " 6,	73	75	27	338	254	32	1
" 1, " 7,	168	182	13	274	232	15	1
" 1, " 8,	132	140	22	268	248	23	1
" 1, " 9,	154	151	9	90	81	11	1
Totals,	1,725	1,868	112	1,516	1,292	119	1

Second District.	John J. Flaherty of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Frederick W. Pro- ctor, Jr., of Boston, Republican.	Hyman J. Sharoff of Boston, Social- ist.	Daniel J. Sheehan of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Samuel B. Sterns of Boston, Social- ist.	Charles West of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 2, Precinct 1,	295	56	63	277	35	6	1
" 2, " 2,	308	32	7	304	38	38	1
" 2, " 3,	287	52	12	249	12	57	1
" 2, " 4,	250	53	9	255	13	47	1
" 2, " 5,	318	52	2	238	11	46	1
" 2, " 6,	218	93	5	229	6	50	1
" 2, " 7,	345	44	19	359	49	49	1
" 2, " 8,	258	73	16	238	13	64	1
Totals,	2,064	461	139	2,102	147	395	1

Third District.	Edward T. Casey of Boston, Social- ist.	Francis J. Doherty of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Daniel J. McDonald of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Henry Fownceby of Boston, Socialist.	Arthur S. Thayer of Boston, Republi- can.	Alfred I. Woodbury of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 3, Precinct 1,	12	139	166	15	160	147	1
" 3, " 2,	16	375	368	18	58	58	1
" 3, " 3,	15	314	312	11	98	92	1
" 3, " 4,	11	439	429	6	22	18	1
" 3, " 5,	16	420	404	14	35	27	1
" 3, " 6,	9	338	323	5	17	10	1
Totals,	79	2,075	2,022	69	386	362	1

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Suffolk County — Continued.

Fourth District.	Gardner Bates of Boston, R publican.	Moses Brennan of Boston, Socialist.	George D. Brown of Boston, Republican.	Caleb H. Burnham of Boston, Socialist Labor.	George H. Cadigan of Boston, Democratic.	Joseph C. Dunnack of Boston, Socialist Labor.*	John H. Quinnan of Boston, Democratic.	All others.
BOSTON, —								
Ward 4, Precinct 1, . . .	44	18	46	1	279	1	244	-
" 4, " 2, . . .	97	12	98	5	160	1	149	-
" 4, " 3, . . .	122	11	108	2	191	20	182	-
" 4, " 4, . . .	66	9	59	6	248	3	224	-
" 4, " 5, . . .	18	4	8	1	291	3	283	-
" 4, " 6, . . .	71	12	77	3	170	-	177	-
Totals,	418	66	396	18	1,339	29	1,265	-

Fifth District.	James M. Brightman of Boston, Republican.	Caleb H. Howard of Boston, Republican.	James A. McDonald, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.	James J. McFague of Boston, Socialist.	Stephen O'Leary of Boston, Socialist.	Maurice J. Power of Boston, Democratic.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 5, Precinct 1, . . .	153	158	175	7	7	165	-
" 5, " 2, . . .	116	74	342	18	16	367	-
" 5, " 3, . . .	15	22	293	8	12	290	-
" 5, " 4, . . .	67	69	128	11	8	123	-
" 5, " 5, . . .	56	58	308	14	19	282	-
" 5, " 6, . . .	44	46	213	7	8	200	-
Totals,	451	427	1,454	65	70	1,437	2

Sixth District.	Abraham Fink of Boston, Socialist.	Thomas J. Grady of Boston, Democratic.	Henry D. Howie of Boston, Republican.	Jerome A. Pettitt of Boston, Republican.	George A. Scigliano of Boston, Democratic.	Domenico Sibbald of Boston, Socialist.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 6, Precinct 1, . . .	3	159	41	50	141	4	-
" 6, " 2, . . .	14	205	66	90	190	7	-
" 6, " 3, . . .	11	189	35	56	192	5	-
" 6, " 4, . . .	4	199	49	53	158	1	-
" 6, " 5, . . .	18	188	61	84	198	12	-
" 6, " 6, . . .	5	91	187	120	91	3	-
" 6, " 7, . . .	33	190	64	78	174	13	-
" 6, " 8, . . .	16	159	83	58	141	10	-
Totals,	104	1,880	485	577	1,265	55	-

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Suffolk County — Continued.

Seventh District.		Edward A. Estes of Boston, Republi- can.	William H. Harrison of Boston, Repub- lican.	Patrick Mahoney of Boston, Socialist.	James F. McDermott of Boston, Demo- cratic.	John J. McEitrick of Boston, Social- ist.	John Quinn, Jr., of Boston, Demo- cratic.	All others.
BOSTON, —								
Ward 7, Precinct 1,	1,	61	63	9	84	5	89	—
" 7, " 2,	. . . . .	56	64	13	155	15	164	—
" 7, " 3,	. . . . .	84	113	24	233	23	207	—
" 7, " 4,	. . . . .	83	97	10	134	7	132	—
" 7, " 5,	. . . . .	20	34	14	298	30	307	—
" 7, " 6,	. . . . .	23	26	19	204	9	201	—
Totals,		327	397	89	1,108	89	1,000	—

Eighth District.		Samuel Adelberg of Boston, Republi- can.	Martin Jordan of Boston, Socialist.	Martin M. Lonsamey of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Bernard W. Marcus of Boston, Social- ist.	Robert K. McKirdy of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Moses I. F. Reuben of Boston, Repub- lican.	All others.
BOSTON, —								
Ward 8, Precinct 1,	1,	64	15	405	20	386	50	—
" 8, " 2,	. . . . .	73	23	359	21	315	73	—
" 8, " 3,	. . . . .	173	14	191	11	156	193	—
" 8, " 4,	. . . . .	93	41	377	34	337	86	—
" 8, " 5,	. . . . .	102	52	317	50	271	83	—
" 8, " 6,	. . . . .	100	41	433	31	384	83	—
Totals,		605	136	2,082	167	1,848	551	—

Ninth District.		Daniel L. Flanagan of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Edward W. Gardner of Boston, Repub- lican.	John Grishaver of Boston, Socialist.	Albert E. Holden of Boston, Republi- can.	Moses J. Konikow of Boston, Social- ist.	Charles H. Reinhart of Boston, Demo- cratic.	All others.
BOSTON, —								
Ward 9, Precinct 1,	1,	381	91	32	78	39	235	1
" 9, " 2,	. . . . .	338	71	27	61	26	329	—
" 9, " 3,	. . . . .	268	24	13	18	17	250	—
" 9, " 4,	. . . . .	378	62	35	56	26	329	—
" 9, " 5,	. . . . .	223	166	25	150	25	231	—
" 9, " 6,	. . . . .	169	162	13	152	14	168	—
" 9, " 7,	. . . . .	305	34	7	31	10	305	—
Totals,		2,067	610	152	546	157	1,907	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Suffolk County — Continued.

Tenth District.		Francis M. Carroll of Boston, Demo- cratic.	J. Bernard Ferber of Boston, Repub- lican.	Walter Isidor of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Max Jacobs of Bos- ton, Socialist.	George H. Moore of Boston, Republi- can.	Maurice F. Ryall of Boston, Social- ist.	All others.
BOSTON, —								
Ward 10, Precinct 1,		167	74	148	11	92		
" 10, " 2,		137	128	106	9	141		
" 10, " 3,		96	145	76	14	170		
" 10, " 4,		71	140	62	11	138		
" 10, " 5,		38	170	32	4	181		
" 10, " 6,		85	220	67	6	231		
" 10, " 7,		141	421	116	9	386		
" 10, " 8,		178	404	102	12	348	11	
" 10, " 9,		103	295	88	6	280	6	
Totals,		1,014	1,997	797	88	1,967	22	

Eleventh District.		March G. Bennett of Boston, Republi- can.	James H. Condon of Boston, Demo- cratic.	William J. Fitzgerald of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Louis A. Frothing- ham of Boston, Republican.	Irving Moore of Boston, Socialist.	Peter Polack of Boston, Socialist.	All others.
BOSTON, —								
Ward 11, Precinct 1,		251	132	135	223	15		
" 11, " 2,		174	121	129	161	24		
" 11, " 3,		205	185	207	203	10		
" 11, " 4,		223	95	118	806	5		
" 11, " 5,		262	22	26	304			
" 11, " 6,		206	24	34	214			
" 11, " 7,		273	36	46	277	1		
" 11, " 8,		255	17	29	228	3		1
" 11, " 9,		424	70	92	436	5		
Totals,		2,339	702	816	2,420	63	42	1

Twelfth District.		Harry H. Buxbaum of Boston, Repub- lican.	Fred A. Ewell of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Harry Noble of Boston, Socialist.	Charles W. Paradise of Boston, Repub- lican.	Samuel F. Rosnaky of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Duncan H. Watson of Boston, Social- ist.	All others.
BOSTON, —								
Ward 12, Precinct 1,		249	175	26	326	148	22	
" 12, " 2,		166	170	12	288	106	14	
" 12, " 3,		120	186	11	127	128	15	
" 12, " 4,		210	210	28	260	131	27	
" 12, " 5,		149	180	24	189	122	14	
" 12, " 6,		157	332	21	145	319	21	
" 12, " 7,		69	293	17	61	253	17	
Totals,		1,120	1,496	139	1,396	1,206	130	

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Suffolk County — Continued.

Thirteenth District.	Eugene T. Brazzell of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Franklin Briggs of Boston, Socialist.	Isaac C. Charles of Boston, Republi- can.	Timothy J. Coveney of Boston, Social- ist.	Edward F. McGrady of Boston, Demo- cratic.	William L. Newton of Boston, Demo- cratic Independent.*	John H. Walker of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
BOSTON, —								
Ward 13, Precinct 1, . . .	222	8	8	8	159	201	6	—
" 13, " 2, . . .	275	13	9	14	164	143	8	—
" 13, " 3, . . .	215	5	11	4	133	143	10	—
" 13, " 4, . . .	283	6	9	6	169	192	11	—
" 13, " 5, . . .	236	6	22	11	163	243	22	1
" 13, " 6, . . .	191	10	16	10	167	143	13	—
" 13, " 7, . . .	293	5	10	5	221	161	8	—
" 13, " 8, . . .	247	9	15	15	211	162	14	—
Totals,	1,962	62	100	73	1,302	1,388	92	1

Fourteenth District.	Josiah W. Chase of Boston, Republi- can.	John J. Daval of Boston, Socialist.	J. Frank O'Hare of Boston, Demo- cratic.	George William Sobel of Boston, Socialist.	Robert J. Ware of Boston, Demo- cratic.	William H. Wetmore of Boston, Repub- lican.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 14, Precinct 1, . . .	56	19	378	21	393	53	—
" 14, " 2, . . .	21	14	395	14	415	17	—
" 14, " 3, . . .	67	7	266	8	250	53	—
" 14, " 4, . . .	101	23	220	21	233	91	—
" 14, " 5, . . .	152	33	243	34	262	141	—
" 14, " 6, . . .	128	21	185	18	203	121	—
" 14, " 7, . . .	108	24	291	21	294	96	—
" 14, " 8, . . .	137	23	297	25	320	123	—
Totals,	770	164	2,275	162	2,370	700	—

Fifteenth District.	Edward C. Creed of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Henry S. Dunn of Boston, Republi- can.	William E. Hickey of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Joseph F. Lawler of Boston, Socialist.	John J. F. Malloy of Boston, Socialist.	Daniel C. McCann of Boston, Repub- lican.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 15, Precinct 1, . . .	185	30	191	12	13	30	—
" 15, " 2, . . .	387	25	381	23	18	28	—
" 15, " 3, . . .	312	50	324	18	21	47	—
" 15, " 4, . . .	242	53	243	21	14	45	—
" 15, " 5, . . .	336	66	305	9	9	60	—
" 15, " 6, . . .	235	97	219	16	14	29	—
" 15, " 7, . . .	301	102	283	38	32	22	—
" 15, " 8, . . .	277	85	266	25	18	76	—
Totals,	2,275	508	2,212	162	139	461	—

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Suffolk County — Continued.

Sixteenth District.	William J. Doogie of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Louis Hoffman of Boston, Socialist.	John M. McDonald of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Moses H. Tourvin of Boston, Socialist.	Frank H. White of Boston, Republi- can.	Harry E. Wright of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 16, Precinct 1,	172	15	188	13	80	61	-
" 16, " 2,	307	16	350	13	22	74	-
" 16, " 3,	420	21	447	11	121	108	-
" 16, " 4,	227	18	212	18	251	237	-
" 16, " 5,	237	15	284	12	203	175	-
" 16, " 6,	114	6	98	6	334	335	-
" 16, " 7,	377	26	354	27	141	121	-
Totals,	1,854	117	1,873	100	1,212	1,121	-

Seventeenth District.	Thomas F. Curley of Boston, Demo- cratic.	William F. Grady of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Daniel Lynch of Boston, Socialist.	Herbert D. Sterling of Boston, Republi- can.	Nicholas J. Sullivan of Boston, Social- ist.	Adelva H. Wood of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 17, Precinct 1,	223	224	10	49	6	40	-
" 17, " 2,	265	288	17	37	11	33	-
" 17, " 3,	132	144	14	148	11	127	-
" 17, " 4,	153	182	52	308	45	112	-
" 17, " 5,	246	244	71	71	20	53	-
" 17, " 6,	220	227	8	30	9	29	-
" 17, " 7,	299	328	38	30	33	49	-
" 17, " 8,	370	378	118	118	33	122	-
" 17, " 9,	197	212	69	95	33	111	-
Totals,	2,107	2,227	287	786	184	674	-

Eighteenth District.	Frank G. Arnold of Boston, Republi- can.	John J. Butler of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Herbert E. Dewar of Boston, Social- ist.	David M. Owens of Boston, Demo- cratic.	Charles Payson of Boston, Socialist.	Charles H. Seale of Boston, Republi- can.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 18, Precinct 1,	102	267	20	279	13	93	-
" 18, " 2,	176	220	11	218	7	180	-
" 18, " 3,	228	142	31	142	21	226	-
" 18, " 4,	186	258	37	267	18	157	-
" 18, " 5,	48	329	13	329	11	45	-
" 18, " 6,	167	358	19	378	17	137	-
Totals,	897	1,574	121	1,666	87	878	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Suffolk County — Continued.

Nineteenth District.						Nineteenth District — Con.					
		John F. Egan of Boston, Democratic.	William F. Lehmann of Boston, Socialist.	Joseph E. Mooney of Boston, Democratic.	Raphael Rohrer of Boston, Socialist.	All others.		John F. Egan of Boston, Democratic.	William F. Lehmann of Boston, Socialist.	Joseph E. Mooney of Boston, Democratic.	Raphael Rohrer of Boston, Socialist.
BOSTON, —											
Ward 19, Precinct 1,	389	47	374	82				BOSTON — Con.			
" 19, " 2,	242	37	247	25				Ward 19, Precinct 7,	422		3
" 19, " 3,	419	31	423	27				" 19, " 8,	337	32	25
" 19, " 4,	350	44	364	26				" 19, " 9,	306	43	3
" 19, " 5,	230	33	235	22				Totals, . . .	2,995	394	3,087
" 19, " 6,	300	49	328	36						3,087	306
											5

Twentieth District.						Twentieth District — Con.					
		Walter L. Collins of Boston, Democratic.	William R. Collom of Boston, Socialist.	Henry J. Dixon of Boston, Democratic.	George G. Hall of Boston, Socialist.	Frank W. Thayer of Boston, Republican.	Thomas M. Vinson of Boston, Republican.	All others.			
BOSTON, —											
Ward 20, Precinct 1,		838	14	290	12	328	302				
" 20, " 2,		325	13	291	19	351	319				
" 20, " 3,		330	10	380	9	276	265				
" 20, " 4,		376	8	392	8	121	117				
" 20, " 5,		351	21	331	24	296	289				
" 20, " 6,		351	15	363	14	277	282				
" 20, " 7,		349	23	314	16	358	306				
" 20, " 8,		286	17	182	14	459	450				
" 20, " 9,		333	18	223	16	385	359				
" 20, " 10,		188	7	131	8	483	475				
Totals, . . .		3,187	145	2,847	140	3,334	3,167				

Twenty-first District.						Twenty-first District — Con.					
		Joseph Ballam of Boston, Socialist.	Timothy F. Cannon of Boston, Democratic.	Irving P. Gammon of Boston, Democratic.	Clarence W. Starratt of Boston, Republican.	Edmund Weber of Boston, Republican.	Alexander Woolf of Boston, Socialist.	All others.			
BOSTON, —											
Ward 21, Precinct 1,		14	162	205	219	224	15				
" 21, " 2,		14	241	227	197	201	16				
" 21, " 3,		10	116	132	156	167	4				
" 21, " 4,		11	128	184	266	219	8				
" 21, " 5,		13	164	192	279	256	2				
" 21, " 6,		8	145	196	320	310					
" 21, " 7,		17	210	227	287	367	16				
" 21, " 8,		4	181	207	450	427	7				
" 21, " 9,		20	267	302	412	369	16				
Totals, . . .		111	1,614	1,872	2,586	2,540	92				9

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Suffolk County — Continued.

Twenty-second District.	John Bleiler of Boston, Republican Citizens.*	Frank Bohmbach of Boston, Socialist Labor.*	Edward Brady of Boston, Socialist.	James W. Gibbons of Boston, Democratic.	Henry C. Hess of Boston, Socialist Labor.*	Charles F. Hudson of Boston, Socialist.	Jeremiah J. Kelley of Boston, Democratic.	Frank Seiberlich of Boston, Republican.	Walter A. Webster of Boston, Republican.	All others.
BOSTON, —										
Ward 22, Precinct 1, .	49	10	32	173	9	24	230	392	360	-
" " " 2, .	61	3	20	321	2	27	336	170	182	-
" " " 3, .	24	4	12	341	4	12	311	103	67	-
" " " 4, .	56	5	28	160	3	25	188	347	230	-
" " " 5, .	53	9	43	206	9	69	237	305	274	-
" " " 6, .	36	6	22	60	4	14	79	371	324	1
" " " 7, .	24	1	10	87	2	8	96	362	340	-
" " " 8, .	19	8	27	197	9	23	219	278	199	-
Totals, . . .	327	46	194	1,545	42	202	1,696	2,328	2,026	1

Twenty third District.	John J. Conway of Boston, Democratic.	Theobald Goetz of Boston, Socialist.	Albert H. Hoffman of Boston, Socialist.	Joseph J. Leonard of Boston, Democratic.	James A. Price of Boston, Republican.	J. Henry Smith of Boston, Republican.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 23, Precinct 1, .	127	5	7	152	163	159	-
" " " 2, .	346	13	12	364	96	106	-
" " " 3, .	238	10	11	316	83	71	-
" " " 4, .	264	18	21	294	180	181	-
" " " 5, .	294	29	24	291	306	309	-
" " " 6, .	190	22	16	178	399	326	-
" " " 7, .	124	12	18	130	234	318	-
" " " 8, .	190	8	3	124	322	325	-
" " " 9, .	217	9	5	182	89	75	-
Totals, . . .	2,035	121	117	2,031	1,922	1,936	-

Twenty-fourth District.	Joseph H. Allen of Boston, Socialist.	Michael E. Flynn of Boston, Democratic.	Charles Fuller of Boston, Socialist.	William E. Hannan of Boston, Republican.	Henry N. Locklin of Boston, Republican.	Frederick L. Williams of Boston, Democratic.	All others.
BOSTON, —							
Ward 24, Precinct 1, .	20	365	14	129	110	226	-
" " " 2, .	46	177	42	157	132	142	-
" " " 3, .	30	230	33	394	361	237	-
" " " 4, .	26	150	19	233	201	127	-
" " " 5, .	7	141	8	278	252	139	-
" " " 6, .	10	174	12	215	216	155	-
" " " 7, .	15	179	21	452	418	173	-
" " " 8, .	49	254	47	452	405	255	-
" " " 9, .	14	142	16	268	259	126	-
Totals, . . .	217	1,862	212	2,578	2,354	1,689	-

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, Nov. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Suffolk County — Concluded.

Twenty-fifth District.		Allen Clark, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.	Michael J. Coyle of Boston, Democratic.	William J. Coyne of Boston, Socialist.	Charles D. B. Flak of Boston, Republican.	Frank H. Howe of Boston, Republican.	John A. Rice of Boston, Socialist.	All others.
BOSTON, —								
Ward 25, Precinct 1,		285	218	30	314	303	19	-
" 25, " 2,		123	91	23	366	414	13	-
" 25, " 3,		112	87	11	321	326	4	-
" 25, " 4,		307	289	45	107	82	14	-
" 25, " 5,		315	278	23	189	169	5	-
" 25, " 6,		272	276	27	329	296	3	-
" 25, " 7,		299	317	14	191	170	6	-
Totals,		1,713	1,556	173	1,817	1,760	69	-

Twenty-sixth District.		Peters Cornelissen of Chelsea, Socialist.	David A. Lourie of Chelsea, Republican.	Daniel M. O'Connell of Chelsea, Democratic.	All others.	Twenty-seventh District.		Alfred W. French of Chelsea, Socialist.	Samuel O. Jones of Chelsea, Republican.	David A. Monroe of Chelsea, Republican Citizen.*	Leonia H. Tyrell of Chelsea, Democratic.	All others.
CHELSEA, —						CHELSEA, —						
Ward 1, Precinct 1,		8	238	220	-	Ward 3, Pt. 1,		21	281	277	123	-
" 1, " 2,		18	189	343	-	" 3, " 2,		19	144	140	273	-
" 2, " 1,		16	236	362	-	" 4, " 1,		14	122	69	123	-
" 2, " 2,		21	224	173	-	" 4, " 2,		20	331	117	75	-
Totals,		63	887	1,098	-	Totals,		74	878	603	594	-

Twenty-eighth District.		Eugene F. Endicott of Chelsea, Republican.	All others.	Twenty-eighth District — Con.		Eugene F. Endicott of Chelsea, Republican.	All others.
CHELSEA, —				Revere — Con.			
Ward 5, Precinct 1,		500	-	Precinct 3,		260	-
" 6, " 2,		377	-	" 4,		302	-
Revere, —				Winthrop,		874	-
Precinct 1,		310	-	Totals,		2,902	-
" 2,		279	-				

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Worcester County.

First District.		Herbert L. Hapgood of Athol, Republi- can.	James H. Hutchings of Phillipston, Re- publican. Inde- pendent.*	Fred W. Lord of Athol, Democratic.	All others.	First District — Con.		Herbert L. Hapgood of Athol, Republi- can.	James H. Hutchings of Phillipston, Re- publican. Inde- pendent.*	Fred W. Lord of Athol, Democratic.	All others.
Athol, —						Royalston, —					
Precinct 1, . . .	247	105	162			Precinct 1, . . .	16	42	25		
" 2, . . .	285	137	435			" 2, . . .	7	22	25		
Phillipston, . . .	8	75	9			Totals, . . .	563	381	633		

Second Dis- trict.		Herbert W. Gale of Gardner, Demo- cratic.	James J. Hunt of Winchendon, Democratic.	Alec E. Knowlton of Gardner, Republi- can.	C. Aymer Smith of Templeton, Re- publican.	All others.	Second District — Con.		Herbert W. Gale of Gardner, Demo- cratic.	James J. Hunt of Winchendon, Democratic.	Alec E. Knowlton of Gardner, Republi- can.	C. Aymer Smith of Templeton, Re- publican.	All others.
Ashburnham, . . .	55	68	154	123			Templeton — Con.						
Gardner, —							Precinct 2, . . .	29	20	67	53		
Precinct 1, . . .	148	83	380	294			" 3, . . .	32	16	21			
" 2, . . .	408	272	349	302	1		" 4, . . .	59	123	162			
" 3, . . .	153	78	242	172			Winchendon, . . .	188	329	448	396		
Templeton, —							Totals, . . .	1,088	933	1,842	1,584	1	
Precinct 1, . . .	16	12	68	61									

Third District.		George E. Morse of Hubbardston, Democratic.	Allen S. Woodward of Hubbardston, Republican.	All others.	Third District — Con.		George E. Morse of Hubbardston, Democratic.	Allen S. Woodward of Hubbardston, Republican.	All others.
Barre, . . .		47	194		Hubbardston, . . .	50	117		
Dana, . . .		17	70		Petersham, . . .	31	93		
Hardwick, —					Westminster, . . .	36	175		
Precinct 1, . . .	25	67			Totals, . . .	274	818		
" 2, . . .	35	88							
" 3, . . .	33	14							

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Worcester County — Continued.

Fourth District.	Herbert L. Pollard of New Braintree, Republican.	All others.	Fourth District — Con.	Herbert L. Pollard of New Braintree, Republican.	All others.
Holden,	202	-	Princeton,	97	-
New Braintree,	64	-	Rutland,	101	2
North Brookfield,	269	4	Totals,	789	6
Oakham,	56	-			

Fifth District.	William E. Patrick of Warren, Repub- lican.	George I. Varney of West Brookfield, Socialist.	James White of Warren, Demo- cratic.	All others.	Fifth District — Con.	William E. Patrick of Warren, Repub- lican.	George I. Varney of West Brookfield, Socialist.	James White of Warren, Demo- cratic.	All others.
Brookfield, —					Warren — Con.				
Precinct 1,	150	2	101	-	Precinct B,	77	11	76	-
" 2,	47	1	53	-	West Brookfield,	120	26	85	-
Sturbridge,	160	2	115	-	Totals,	791	64	604	-
Warren, —									
Precinct A,	237	22	174	-					

Sixth District.	Alonso B. Davidson of Leicester, Re- publican.	William H. Potter of Spencer, Demo- cratic.	All others.	Sixth District — Con.	Alonso B. Davidson of Leicester, Re- publican.	William H. Potter of Spencer, Demo- cratic.	All others.
Leicester, —				Paxton,	54	11	-
Precinct 1,	160	66	-	Spencer,	514	680	-
" 2,	52	152	-	Totals,	868	970	-
" 3,	88	58	-				

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Worcester County — Continued.

Seventh District.	Maurice P. Clare of Webster, Republi- can.	Francis E. Deon of Charlton, Consti- tutional Citizen.	Thomas Farrell of Webster, Demo- cratic.	Chauncey W. Pike of Charlton, Dem- ocratic.	A. Frederick Put- nam of Charlton, Republican.	All others.
Charlton,	129	20	44	133	245	-
Dudley,	215	6	203	97	137	-
Oxford,	185	11	108	158	258	-
Southbridge,	643	73	543	621	643	-
Webster,	673	28	714	265	536	-
Totals,	1,855	138	1,606	1,274	1,869	-

Eighth District.	Daniel J. Dempsey of Millbury, Dem- ocratic.	Ira N. Goddard of Millbury, Republi- can.	All others.	Eighth District — Con.	Daniel J. Dempsey of Millbury, Dem- ocratic.	Ira N. Goddard of Millbury, Republi- can.	All others.
Auburn,	145	124	-	Sutton — Con.			
Douglas,	153	160	-	Precinct 2,	104	48	-
Millbury,	358	368	-	" 3,	19	87	-
Sutton, —				Totals,	814	577	-
Precinct 1,	35	115	-				

Ninth District.	Thomas F. Casey of Uxbridge, Demo- cratic.	Michael Fitzgerald of Blackstone, Democratic.	Michael T. Flaherty of Northbridge, Democratic Inde- pendent.*	John Gunn of North- bridge, Republi- can.	George W. Maxon of Blackstone, Re- publican.	All others.
Blackstone, —						
Precinct 1,	304	316	13	164	224	-
" 2,	267	552	5	101	137	-
Grafton,	152	177	53	367	307	-
Northbridge,	311	559	126	513	474	-
Shrewsbury,	40	45	10	214	168	-
Uxbridge,	529	243	14	226	241	-
Totals,	1,408	1,472	211	1,644	1,536	-

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Worcester County — Continued.

Tenth District.	George F. Birch of Milford, Republican.	Edward Halloran of Westborough, Democratic.	Charles H. Johnson of Upton, Socialist.	William F. Jordan of Milford, Socialist.	Francis T. Nelson of Upton, Republican.	John E. Swift of Milford, Democratic.	All others.
Hopedale,	369	30	12	16	344	58	-
Mendon,	88	27	5	5	95	41	-
Milford,	860	695	65	101	684	1,080	-
Upton,	235	58	15	4	299	90	-
Westborough,	398	208	12	7	383	176	-
Totals,	1,960	1,018	109	133	1,805	1,425	-

Eleventh District.	Henry G. Burke of Clinton, Socialist.	Frank H. Croswan of Berlin, Republican.	William E. Dixon of Northborough, Socialist.	Fred A. Leonard of Northborough, Democratic.	Charles Mayberry of Clinton, Republican.	Lorin B. Walker of Clinton, Democratic.	All others.
Berlin,	-	139	1	6	109	12	-
Boylston,	-	64	-	5	60	5	-
Clinton,	221	913	145	70	1,085	982	-
Northborough,	17	173	26	55	147	45	-
Southborough,	9	102	3	83	83	84	-
Sterling,	1	143	2	24	129	30	-
West Boylston,	1	116	-	21	107	27	-
Totals,	242	1,650	177	898	1,722	1,189	-

Twelfth District.	James Barr of Fitchburg, Republican.	William H. Brazier of Fitchburg, Socialist.	All others.	Twelfth District — Con.	James Barr of Fitchburg, Republican.	William H. Brazier of Fitchburg, Socialist.	All others.
Bolton,	90	2	-	Lancaster,	199	7	-
FITCHBURG, —	-	-	-	Lunenburg,	119	11	-
Ward 6,	467	178	-	Totals,	862	210	-
Harvard,	107	13	-				

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Representatives in the General Court — Continued.

Worcester County — Continued.

Thirteenth District.	Henry T. Estabrook of Fitchburg, So- cialist.	Ernest W. Gilson of Fitchburg, Demo- cratic.	Michael F. O'Connell of Fitchburg, Dem- ocratic.	James D. Ryan of Fitchburg, Social- ist.	Charles E. Smith of Fitchburg, Repub- lican.	Peter F. Ward of Fitchburg, Repub- lican.	All others.
FITCHBURG, —							
Ward 1,	98	284	334	72	232	225	-
" 2,	182	283	417	135	252	210	-
" 3,	69	154	248	36	328	283	-
" 4,	73	133	235	39	411	304	-
" 5,	98	174	241	46	376	291	-
Totals,	510	1,028	1,525	328	1,599	1,368	-

Fourteenth District.	John F. Harrington of Leominster, So- cialist.	Hamilton Mayo of Leominster, Re- publican.	Joseph E. Venne of Leominster, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
Leominster,	200	1,375	404	-
Totals,	200	1,375	404	-

Fifteenth District.	Edwin M. Holman of Worcester, Demo- cratic.	Warren C. Jewett of Worcester, Re- publican.	Peter Lynch of Worcester, Social- ist.	All others.	Sixteenth District.	Alonso F. Horie of Worcester, Repub- lican.	Patrick J. Judge of Worcester, Demo- cratic.	Charles G. Marcy of Worcester, So- cialist.	All others.
WORCESTER, —					WORCESTER, —				
Ward 1, Precinct 1, . . .	113	245	13	-	Ward 2, Precinct 1, . . .	226	240	11	-
" 1, " 2,	53	394	9	-	" 2, " 2,	281	165	13	-
" 1, " 3,	103	618	9	-	" 2, " 3,	566	98	24	-
" 1, " 4,	232	191	18	-	" 2, " 4,	402	55	25	-
Totals,	501	1,448	49	-	Totals,	1,515	556	73	-

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904—Continued.**

Representatives in the General Court—Concluded.

Worcester County—Concluded.

Seventeenth District.	Walter S. Cory of Worcester, Social- ist.	Abraham J. Fergen- son of Worcester, Republican.	Edward H. O'Brien of Worcester, Democrat.	All others.	Eighteenth District.	George Bouchard of Worcester, Re- publican.	Thomas F. Maroney of Worcester, So- cialist.	James H. Mellen of Worcester, Dem- ocratic Independ- ent.	Mark N. Sterrett of Worcester, Dem- ocratic.	All others.
WORCESTER,—					WORCESTER,—					
Ward 3, Precinct 1, . .	8	67	279	-	Ward 4, Pt. 1, . .	26	9	183	830	-
" 3, " 2, . .	16	63	360	-	" 4, " 3, . .	58	10	207	364	-
" 3, " 3, . .	13	98	292	-	" 4, " 5, . .	127	11	299	361	-
" 3, " 4, . .	24	267	238	-	" 4, " 4, . .	38	18	274	361	-
Totals, . . .	61	495	1,178	-	Totals, . . .	299	48	963	1,336	-

Nineteenth District.	Frank E. Gabriel of Worcester, Social- ist.	Hugh H. O'Rourke of Worcester, Democrat.	Albert L. Smith of Worcester, Re- publican.	All others.	Twentieth District.	George A. Cory of Worcester, Social- ist.	Elzear Lamoureux of Worcester, Democrat.	Gilbert J. Rugg of Worcester, Re- publican.	All others.
WORCESTER,—					WORCESTER,—				
Ward 5, Precinct 1, . .	17	333	197	-	Ward 6, Precinct 1, . .	13	95	414	-
" 5, " 2, . .	10	333	170	-	" 6, " 2, . .	30	254	274	-
" 5, " 3, . .	23	258	211	-	" 6, " 3, . .	15	186	438	-
" 5, " 4, . .	11	243	245	-	" 6, " 4, . .	21	136	459	1
" 5, " 5, . .	4	169	294	-	Totals, . . .	78	671	1,583	1
Totals, . . .	65	1,336	1,117	-					

Twenty-first District.	Charles E. Fenner of Worcester, So- cialist.	Benjamin E. Harri- gan of Worcester, Democrat.	Arthur M. Taft of Worcester, Repub- lican.	All others.	Twenty-second District.	George H. Davis of Worcester, Social- ist.	Frank McLaughlin of Worcester, Democrat.	Elmer C. Potter of Worcester, Repub- lican.	All others.
WORCESTER,—					WORCESTER,—				
Ward 7, Precinct 1, . .	17	120	308	-	Ward 8, Precinct 1, . .	10	58	370	-
" 7, " 2, . .	8	110	389	-	" 8, " 2, . .	11	71	380	-
" 7, " 3, . .	11	63	427	-	" 8, " 3, . .	21	62	473	-
" 7, " 4, . .	14	67	326	-	" 8, " 4, . .	8	46	437	-
" 7, " 5, . .	9	61	298	-	Totals, . . .	50	237	1,660	-
Totals, . . .	59	421	1,738	-					

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

District Attorney, Northern District.

Cities and Towns.	John J. Devine of Lowell, Democ- rat.	Squire E. Putney of Somerville, So- cialist.	George A. Sander- son of Ayer, Re- publican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	John J. Devine of Lowell, Democ- rat.	Squire E. Putney of Somerville, So- cialist.	George A. Sander- son of Ayer, Re- publican.	All others.
Acton,	62	-	281	-	Maynard,	220	17	328	-
Arlington,	365	37	901	-	MEDFORD,	604	105	1,353	-
Ashby,	20	29	97	-	MELROSE,	390	50	1,036	-
Ashland,	67	4	167	-	Natick,	745	167	822	-
Ayer,	125	3	293	-	NEWTON,	1,216	118	3,389	-
Bedford,	26	-	113	-	North Reading,	24	1	106	-
Belmont,	156	5	380	-	Pepperell,	148	12	296	-
Billerica,	131	2	381	-	Reading,	169	20	741	-
Boxborough,	15	-	31	-	Sherborn,	28	11	117	-
Burlington,	13	-	61	-	Shirley,	49	14	118	-
CAMBRIDGE,	5,694	379	6,106	-	SOMERVILLE,	2,157	447	5,853	-
Carlisle,	24	1	58	-	Stoneham,	292	27	766	-
Chelmsford,	182	20	416	-	Stow,	27	-	101	-
Concord,	238	4	504	-	Sudbury,	32	2	128	-
Dracut,	187	12	277	-	Tewksbury,	65	29	249	-
Dunstable,	21	-	48	-	Townsend,	48	1	204	-
EVERETT,	671	191	2,344	-	Tyngsborough,	23	1	78	-
Frankingham,	646	49	1,092	-	Wakefield,	490	67	1,048	1
Groton,	78	12	221	-	WALTHAM,	1,119	137	2,336	-
Holliston,	115	27	290	-	Watertown,	674	53	882	-
Hopkinton,	249	16	270	-	Wayland,	122	20	229	-
Hudson,	386	39	504	-	Westford,	90	5	234	-
Lexington,	137	5	475	-	Weston,	30	1	204	-
Lincoln,	39	1	92	-	Wilmington,	35	12	167	-
Littleton,	28	-	147	-	Winchester,	243	33	809	-
LOWELL,	5,893	295	6,153	-	WOBURN,	1,140	58	1,051	-
MALDEN,	1,200	283	3,072	-	Totals,	27,961	2,831	49,826	1
MARLBOROUGH,	935	81	1,286	-					

District Attorney, Eastern District.

Cities and Towns.	Robert A. Amend of Danvers, Social- ist.	John P. S. Mahoney of Lawrence, Democratic.	W. Scott Peters of Haverhill, Repub- lican Citizens* Republican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Robert A. Amend of Danvers, Social- ist.	John P. S. Mahoney of Lawrence, Democratic.	W. Scott Peters of Haverhill, Repub- lican Citizens* Republican.	All others.
Amesbury,	99	410	939	-	Methuen,	89	240	865	-
Andover,	33	265	647	-	Middleton,	1	20	97	-
BEVERLY,	78	441	1,389	-	Nahant,	-	73	139	-
Boxford,	-	22	92	-	Newbury,	8	30	206	-
Danvers,	114	340	820	-	NEWBURYPORT,	143	592	1,464	-
Essex,	11	56	183	-	North Andover,	19	246	418	-
Georgetown,	17	98	237	-	Peabody,	61	790	1,027	-
GLOUCESTER,	112	578	2,104	-	Rockport,	67	86	382	-
Groveland,	22	110	209	-	Rowley,	7	53	188	-
Hamilton,	2	22	164	-	SALEM,	148	1,875	3,439	-
HAVERRHILL,	851	1,088	3,499	-	Salisbury,	9	65	156	-
Ipswich,	6	157	418	-	Saugus,	72	111	664	-
LAWRENCE,	456	4,632	3,600	-	Swampscott,	29	107	637	-
LYNN,	496	3,652	6,537	-	Topsfield,	-	30	146	-
Lynnfield,	2	24	103	-	Wenham,	-	24	114	-
Manchester,	7	97	237	-	West Newbury,	15	47	176	-
Marblehead,	80	605	856	1	Totals,	3,069	17,093	32,531	1
Merrimac,	17	109	199	-					

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

District Attorney, Southern District.

Cities and Towns.	James F. Doran of New Bedford, Democratic.	James M. Swift of Fall River, Repub- lican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	James F. Doran of New Bedford, Democratic.	James M. Swift of Fall River, Repub- lican.	All others.
Acushnet,	20	114	-	Mashpee,	3	50	-
Attleborough,	349	1,195	-	Nantucket,	121	888	-
Barnstable,	149	587	-	NEW BEDFORD,	2,982	3,781	-
Berkley,	4	113	-	North Attleborough,	326	755	-
Bourne,	41	188	-	Norton,	31	205	-
Brewster,	17.	92	-	Orleans,	24	130	-
Chatham,	24	197	-	Provincetown,	47	234	-
Chilmark,	11	29	-	Raynham,	10	155	-
Cottage City,	28	103	-	Rehoboth,	9	137	-
Dartmouth,	39	258	-	Sandwich,	55	134	-
Dennis,	22	251	-	Seekonk,	37	139	-
Dighton,	25	168	-	Somerset,	64	205	-
Eastham,	11	57	-	Swansea,	38	190	-
Easton,	240	435	-	TAUNTON,	1,240	2,756	-
Edgartown,	20	140	-	Tisbury,	18	130	-
Fairhaven,	119	332	-	Truro,	7	77	-
FALL RIVER,	4,391	6,110	-	Wellfleet,	18	110	-
Falmouth,	30	407	-	West Tisbury,	17	63	-
Freetown,	13	122	-	Westport,	21	175	-
Gay Head,	1	26	-	Yarmouth,	41	220	-
Gosnold,	2	13	-				
Harwich,	49	230	-				
Mansfield,	115	420	-				
				Totals,	10,829	21,546	-

District Attorney, Southeastern District.

Cities and Towns.	Ans P. French of Randolph, Democratic, Republi- can.	John McCarty of Brockton, Social- ist.	All others.	Cities and Towns—Con.	Ans P. French of Randolph, Demo- cratic, Republi- can.	John McCarty of Brockton, Social- ist.	All others.
Abington,	538	180	-	Medway,	862	57	-
Avon,	277	78	-	Middleborough,	653	14	-
Bellingham,	180	7	-	Mills,	141	7	-
Brantree,	791	158	-	Milton,	871	57	-
Bridgewater,	498	46	-	Needham,	458	51	-
BROCKTON,	4,569	2,247	-	Norfolk,	106	4	-
Brookline,	2,758	149	-	Norwell,	154	2	-
Canton,	560	50	2	Norwood,	741	96	-
Carver,	82	12	-	Pembroke,	120	6	-
Cohasset,	846	11	-	Plymouth,	1,021	126	-
Dedham,	1,006	121	-	Plympton,	68	3	-
Dover,	67	5	-	QUINCY,	2,899	540	-
Duxbury,	190	10	-	Randolph,	570	110	1
East Bridgewater,	346	65	-	Rochester,	89	1	-
Foxborough,	368	19	-	Rockland,	638	217	-
Franklin,	588	48	-	Selma,	233	10	-
Hallfax,	56	2	-	Sharon,	259	11	-
Hanover,	211	38	-	Stoughton,	796	156	-
Hanson,	119	16	-	Walpole,	379	62	-
Hingham,	557	25	-	Wareham,	279	28	-
Holbrook,	321	76	-	Wellesley,	449	28	-
Hull,	111	8	-	West Bridgewater,	171	28	-
Hyde Park,	1,642	235	-	Westwood,	106	11	-
Kingston,	195	6	-	Weymouth,	1,870	239	-
Lakeville,	70	2	-	Whitman,	751	240	-
Marion,	103	25	-	Wrentham,	358	10	-
Marshfield,	164	6	-				
Mattapoisett,	155	4	-				
Medfield,	218	3	-				
				Totals,	31,091	5,724	3

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

District Attorney, Middle District.

Cities and Towns.	George E. Harris of Leominster, Socialist.	Thomas H. Sullivan of Millbury, Democratic.	George S. Taft of Uxbridge, Republican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	George E. Harris of Leominster, Socialist.	Thomas H. Sullivan of Millbury, Democratic.	George S. Taft of Uxbridge, Republican.	All others.
Ashburnham, . . .	-	66	170	-	Northborough, . . .	22	49	193	-
Athol, . . .	67	238	741	-	Northbridge, . . .	14	276	599	-
Auburn, . . .	9	77	154	-	Oakham, . . .	-	13	54	-
Barre, . . .	2	43	201	-	Oxford, . . .	15	102	233	-
Berlin, . . .	1	7	126	-	Paxton, . . .	-	11	51	-
Blackstone, . . .	9	599	352	-	Petersham, . . .	-	34	39	-
Bolton, . . .	2	7	90	-	Phillipston, . . .	3	4	65	-
Boylston, . . .	1	6	68	-	Princeton, . . .	1	4	103	-
Brookfield, . . .	2	119	204	-	Royalston, . . .	-	12	103	-
Charlton, . . .	7	62	252	-	Rutland, . . .	-	32	93	-
Clinton, . . .	188	830	1,092	-	Shrewsbury, . . .	5	38	236	-
Dana, . . .	-	17	75	-	Southborough, . . .	6	82	127	-
Douglas, . . .	5	133	176	-	Southbridge, . . .	51	664	678	-
Dudley, . . .	18	162	179	-	Spencer, . . .	14	448	612	-
FITCHBURG, . . .	529	1,371	2,077	-	Sterling, . . .	2	23	151	-
Gardner, . . .	41	446	1,025	-	Sturbridge, . . .	3	98	172	-
Grafton, . . .	30	162	378	-	Sutton, . . .	11	123	187	-
Hardwick, . . .	8	86	169	-	Templeton, . . .	11	117	305	-
Harvard, . . .	3	47	105	-	Upton, . . .	4	30	239	-
Holden, . . .	3	68	205	-	Uxbridge, . . .	3	208	375	-
Hopedale, . . .	14	37	395	-	Warren, . . .	43	173	317	-
Hubbardston, . . .	3	19	133	-	Webster, . . .	80	447	622	-
Lancaster, . . .	4	32	200	-	West Boylston, . . .	2	26	129	-
Leicester, . . .	8	257	306	-	West Brookfield, . . .	19	75	117	-
Leominster, . . .	153	418	1,285	-	Westborough, . . .	14	177	464	-
Lunenburg, . . .	9	17	118	-	Westminster, . . .	8	30	177	-
Mendon, . . .	7	27	104	-	Winchendon, . . .	9	201	511	-
Millford, . . .	86	901	907	-	WORCESTER, . . .	507	6,173	10,463	-
Millbury, . . .	7	376	303	-					
New Braintree, . . .	1	18	48	-	Totals, . . .	2,069	16,463	29,206	-
North Brookfield, . . .	5	181	249	-					

District Attorney, Western District.

Cities and Towns.	James B. Carroll of Springfield, Democratic.	John F. Noxon of Pittsfield, Republican.	Silvio Origo of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	James B. Carroll of Springfield, Democratic.	John F. Noxon of Pittsfield, Republican.	Silvio Origo of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.
Adams, . . .	598	637	92	-	Lanesborough, . . .	36	107	-	-
Agawam, . . .	235	181	6	-	Lee, . . .	321	361	-	-
Alford, . . .	30	16	-	-	Lenox, . . .	227	216	-	-
Becket, . . .	54	102	1	-	Longmeadow, . . .	68	72	-	-
Blandford, . . .	41	66	-	-	Ludlow, . . .	118	161	-	-
Brimfield, . . .	52	65	3	-	Monson, . . .	264	245	-	-
Cheshire, . . .	116	112	1	-	Monterey, . . .	17	62	-	-
Chester, . . .	81	86	1	-	Montgomery, . . .	6	29	-	-
CHICOPEE, . . .	1,298	792	150	-	Mount Washington, . . .	4	13	-	-
Clarkburg, . . .	25	90	5	-	New Ashford, . . .	3	34	-	-
Dalton, . . .	215	299	13	-	New Marlborough, . . .	70	112	-	-
East Longmeadow, . . .	54	82	2	-	NORTH ADAMS, . . .	1,062	1,645	-	-
Egremont, . . .	52	104	-	-	Otis, . . .	20	70	-	-
Florida, . . .	8	43	-	-	Palmer, . . .	455	472	-	-
Granville, . . .	49	71	-	-	Pern, . . .	25	30	-	-
Great Barrington, . . .	477	564	14	-	PITTSFIELD, . . .	1,792	2,474	-	-
Hampden, . . .	75	61	1	-	Richmond, . . .	31	62	-	-
Hancock, . . .	19	56	-	-	Russell, . . .	39	66	-	-
Hinsdale, . . .	120	98	-	-	Sandisfield, . . .	35	66	-	-
Holland, . . .	12	15	-	-	Savoy, . . .	26	63	-	-
HOLYOKE, . . .	3,190	2,094	214	-	Sheffield, . . .	96	191	-	-

**NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.**

District Attorney, Western District — Concluded.

Cities and Towns — Con.	James B. Carroll of Springfield, Democratic.	John F. Noxon of Pittsfield, Republican.	Silvio Origo of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	James B. Carroll of Springfield, Democratic.	John F. Noxon of Pittsfield, Republican.	Silvio Origo of Springfield, Socialist.	All others.
Southwick,	71	81	1	-	West Stockbridge,	38	100	8	-
SPRINGFIELD,	5,006	4,404	506	-	Westfield,	1,139	1,027	44	1
Stockbridge,	141	202	1	-	Wilbraham,	72	102	1	-
Tolland,	16	21	-	-	Williamstown,	218	446	8	-
Tyringham,	23	45	-	-	Windsor,	21	65	2	-
Wales,	51	62	4	-	Totals,	18,983	19,394	1,817	1
Washington,	28	81	-	-					
West Springfield,	563	454	26	-					

District Attorney, Northwestern District.

Cities and Towns.	Frank J. Lawler of Greenfield, Democratic.	Dana Malone of Greenfield, Republican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Frank J. Lawler of Greenfield, Democratic.	Dana Malone of Greenfield, Republican.	All others.
Amherst,	139	497	-	Middlefield,	12	33	-
Ashfield,	19	119	-	Monroe,	10	27	-
Belchertown,	64	166	-	Montague,	453	496	-
Barnardston,	34	109	-	New Salem,	14	185	-
Buckland,	32	140	-	NORTHAMPTON,	831	1,433	-
Charlemont,	25	148	-	Northfield,	64	186	-
Chesterfield,	13	89	-	Orange,	185	185	-
Colrain,	29	170	-	Pelham,	10	32	-
Conway,	39	120	-	Plainfield,	4	69	-
Cumington,	23	101	-	Prescott,	6	26	-
Deerfield,	87	224	-	Rowe,	12	51	-
Easthampton,	277	519	-	Shelburne,	42	208	-
Enfield,	16	140	-	Shutesbury,	6	37	-
Erving,	46	102	-	South Hadley,	118	462	-
Gill,	22	97	-	Southampton,	20	32	-
Goshen,	1	41	-	Sunderland,	27	107	-
Granby,	33	72	-	Ware,	367	450	-
Greenfield,	534	909	-	Warwick,	18	49	-
Greenwich,	14	50	-	Wendell,	30	40	-
Hadley,	42	101	-	Westhampton,	8	33	-
Hatfield,	123	131	-	Whately,	50	81	-
Hawley,	4	57	-	Williamsburg,	125	192	-
Heath,	14	51	-	Worthington,	14	86	-
Huntington,	82	99	-	Totals,	4,218	9,463	-
Leverett,	10	50	-				
Leyden,	20	48	-				

District Attorney, Suffolk District.

Cities and Towns.	Oliver Stevens of Boston, Republican, Democratic.	John P. Weigel of Boston, Socialist.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Oliver Stevens of Boston, Republican, Democratic.	John P. Weigel of Boston, Socialist.	All others.
BOSTON,	68,788	5,434	69	Revere,	1,318	158	-
CHELSEA,	8,420	350	-	Winthrop,	949	46	-
				Totals,	74,475	5,898	69

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Sheriff.

County of Barnstable.

Cities and Towns.	J. Harvey Dearborn of Provincetown, Democratic.	John J. Harlow of Barnstable, Republican Independent.	Ulysses A. Hull of Barnstable, Republican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	J. Harvey Dearborn of Provincetown, Democratic.	John J. Harlow of Barnstable, Republican Independent.	Ulysses A. Hull of Barnstable, Republican.	All others.
Barnstable,	82	239	531	-	Orleans,	26	43	28	-
Bourne,	35	56	148	-	Provincetown,	174	22	133	-
Brewster,	22	7	87	-	Sandwich,	38	43	112	1
Chatham,	24	3	179	-	Truro,	16	6	62	-
Dennis,	25	46	226	-	Wellfleet,	28	5	104	-
Eastham,	11	10	45	-	Yarmouth,	43	37	189	-
Falmouth,	55	226	259	-	Totals,	632	799	2,472	1
Harwich,	57	31	206	-					
Mashpee,	1	20	38	-					

County of Berkshire.

Cities and Towns.	Charles A. Clafin of Sandisfield, Democratic.	Thomas A. Frissell of Hinsdale, Prohibition.	Charles W. Fuller of Pittsfield, Republican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Charles A. Clafin of Sandisfield, Democratic.	Thomas A. Frissell of Hinsdale, Prohibition.	Charles W. Fuller of Pittsfield, Republican.	All others.
Adams,	438	31	852	-	New Marlborough,	87	3	97	-
Alford,	34	-	18	-	NORTH ADAMS,	337	36	1,330	-
Becket,	43	6	117	-	Otis,	45	2	49	-
Cheshire,	96	5	136	-	Peru,	24	4	29	-
Clarksburg,	26	3	96	-	PITTSFIELD,	1,506	46	2,739	-
Dalton,	185	21	325	-	Richmond,	28	1	32	-
Egremont,	56	3	101	-	Sandisfield,	57	2	56	-
Florida,	7	-	45	-	Savoy,	31	1	61	-
Great Barrington,	475	22	573	-	Sheffield,	130	4	170	-
Hancock,	19	7	50	-	Stockbridge,	118	8	210	-
Hinsdale,	101	37	85	-	Tyringham,	31	9	37	-
Lanesborough,	41	1	108	-	Washington,	30	1	34	-
Lee,	306	24	372	-	West Stockbridge,	87	4	116	-
Lenox,	226	13	223	-	Williamstown,	200	26	461	-
Montary,	24	-	56	-	Windsor,	24	4	62	-
Mount Washington,	3	-	12	-	Totals,	5,411	379	9,225	-
New Ashford,	8	1	15	-					

County of Bristol.

Cities and Towns.	Edwin H. Evans of Taunton, Republican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Edwin H. Evans of Taunton, Republican.	All others.
Acushnet,	125	1	Dighton,	181	1
Attleborough,	1,270	1	Easton,	478	-
Berkley,	115	-	Fairhaven,	878	-
Dartmouth,	282	-	FALL RIVER,	6,718	-

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Sheriff — Continued.

County of Bristol — Concluded.

Cities and Towns — Con.	Edwin H. Evans of Taunton, Repub- lican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Edwin H. Evans of Taunton, Repub- lican.	All others.
Freetown,	125	-	Seekonk,	144	-
Mansfield,	444	-	Somerset,	223	-
NEW BEDFORD,	5,027	10	Swansea,	196	-
North Attleborough,	846	-	TAUNTON,	3,417	-
Norton,	214	-	Westport,	178	-
Raynham,	154	-	Totals,	20,636	12
Rehoboth,	143	-			

County of Dukes County.

Cities and Towns.	Jason L. Dexter of Edgartown, Re- publican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Jason L. Dexter of Edgartown, Re- publican.	All others.
Chilmark,	88	-	Tisbury,	140	-
Cottage City,	103	-	West Tisbury,	71	2
Edgartown,	190	-	Totals,	589	2
Gay Head,	30	-			
Gosnold,	15	-			

County of Essex.

Cities and Towns.	Samuel A. Johnson of Salem, Repub- lican.	James H. Montlon of Swampscott, Democratic.	Harry V. Noyes of Newburyport, So- cialist.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Samuel A. Johnson of Salem, Repub- lican.	James H. Montlon of Swampscott, Democratic.	Harry V. Noyes of Newburyport, So- cialist.	All others.
Amesbury,	923	414	111	-	Methuen,	889	182	91	-
Andover,	667	242	81	-	Middleton,	94	23	1	-
BEVERLY,	1,481	884	68	-	Nahant,	123	81	-	-
Boxford,	98	20	-	-	Newbury,	900	28	10	-
Danvers,	865	834	91	-	NEWBURYPORT,	1,818	603	267	-
Essex,	186	65	9	-	North Andover,	445	200	15	-
Georgetown,	221	100	20	-	Peabody,	1,088	709	64	-
GLOUCESTER,	1,989	605	103	-	Rockport,	245	107	66	-
Groveland,	190	110	27	1	Rowley,	178	58	7	-
Hamilton,	167	28	2	-	SALEM,	3,911	1,430	141	-
HAVERHILL,	3,301	1,133	911	-	Salisbury,	148	59	14	-
Ipswich,	424	157	10	-	Saugus,	664	128	69	-
LAWRENCE,	3,448	4,302	476	-	Swampscott,	568	212	81	-
LYNN,	6,359	3,601	541	-	Topsfield,	139	28	4	-
Lynnfield,	107	20	3	-	Wenham,	121	23	-	-
Manchester,	243	98	3	-	West Newbury,	180	44	19	-
Marblehead,	874	618	70	-	Totals,	33,570	16,277	3,298	1
Merrimac,	231	82	18	-					

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Sheriff — Continued.

County of Franklin.

Cities and Towns.	Isaac Chenery of Montague, Republican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Isaac Chenery of Montague, Republican.	All others.
Ashfield,	126	1	Monroe,	31	1
Bernardston,	124	1	Montague,	64	1
Buckland,	168	1	New Salem,	69	1
Charlemont,	151	1	Northfield,	208	1
Colrain,	177	1	Orange,	268	1
Conway,	137	1	Rowe,	55	1
Deerfield,	267	1	Shelburne,	120	1
Erving,	127	1	Shutesbury,	41	1
Gill,	110	2	Sunderland,	115	1
Greenfield,	1,147	1	Warwick,	56	1
Hawley,	58	1	Wendell,	56	1
Heath,	59	1	Whately,	97	1
Leverett,	60	1			
Leyden,	55	1	Totals,	5,256	23

County of Hampden.

Cities and Towns.	Embury P. Clark of Springfield, Republican.	William B. Mahoney of Westfield, Democratic.	James A. O'Donnell of Chicopee, Socialist.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Embury P. Clark of Springfield, Republican.	William B. Mahoney of Westfield, Democratic.	James A. O'Donnell of Chicopee, Socialist.	All others.
Agawam,	288	176	10	1	Montgomery,	30	6	1	1
Blandford,	81	30	1	1	Palmer,	523	363	45	1
Brimfield,	90	29	3	1	Russell,	68	40	3	1
Chester,	108	49	1	1	Southwick,	97	63	1	1
CHICOPEE,	1,047	955	237	1	SPRINGFIELD,	5,852	3,394	533	1
East Longmeadow,	96	40	3	1	Tolland,	24	13	1	1
Granville,	84	48	1	1	Wales,	73	39	4	1
Hampden,	79	55	1	1	West Springfield,	569	457	36	1
Holland,	20	6	1	1	Westfield,	1,142	1,001	68	2
HOLYOKE,	2,684	2,605	269	1	Wilbraham,	126	43	2	1
Longmeadow,	91	49	2	1					
Ludlow,	199	78	5	1	Totals,	13,719	9,737	1,291	3
Monson,	390	201	9	1					

County of Hampshire.

Cities and Towns.	Jairus E. Clark of Northampton, Democratic, Republican.	Dwight E. Clark of Williamsburg, Prohibition.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Jairus E. Clark of Northampton, Democratic, Republican.	Dwight E. Clark of Williamsburg, Prohibition.	All others.
Amherst,	575	31	1	Easthampton,	731	58	4
Belchertown,	195	13	1	Enfield,	150	4	1
Chesterfield,	104	2	1	Goshen,	39	1	1
Cummington,	111	15	1	Granby,	84	1	1

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Sheriff — Continued.

County of Hampshire — Concluded.

Cities and Towns — Con.	Jairus E. Clark of Northampton, Re- publican.	Dwight E. Clary of Williamsburg, Pro- hibition.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Jairus E. Clark of Northampton, Re- publican.	Dwight E. Clary of Williamsburg, Pro- hibition.	All others.
Greenwich,	56	7	-	South Hadley,	516	49	-
Hadley,	217	13	-	Southampton,	101	10	-
Hatfield,	199	6	-	Ware,	705	58	-
Huntington,	146	17	-	Westhampton,	57	11	-
Middlefield,	44	1	-	Williamsburg,	227	47	-
NORTHAMPTON,	1,890	198	-	Worthington,	90	2	-
Pelham,	40	6	-	Totals,	6,368	566	4
Plainfield,	70	1	-				
Prescott,	31	2	-				

County of Middlesex.

Cities and Towns.	Frederick Bancroft of Reading, Dem- ocratic.	John R. Fairbairn of Cambridge, Re- publican.	John L. Mulholland of Somerville, So- cialist.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Frederick Bancroft of Reading, Dem- ocratic.	John R. Fairbairn of Cambridge, Re- publican.	John L. Mulholland of Somerville, So- cialist.	All others.
Action,	69	256	1	-	Maynard,	236	330	21	-
Arlington,	383	896	32	-	MEDFORD,	677	1,915	77	-
Ashby,	21	95	4	-	MELROSE,	437	1,616	50	-
Ashland,	72	169	3	-	Natick,	780	831	169	-
Ayer,	155	242	3	-	NEWTON,	1,259	3,388	96	-
Bedford,	26	114	-	-	North Reading,	30	106	-	-
Belmont,	162	370	6	-	Pepperell,	154	290	9	-
Billerica,	130	360	9	-	Reading,	276	675	17	-
Boxborough,	16	28	-	-	Sherborn,	26	119	11	-
Burlington,	13	60	1	-	Shirley,	55	109	13	-
CAMBRIDGE,	5,590	6,630	339	-	SOMERVILLE,	2,264	5,918	366	-
Carlisle,	26	57	-	-	Stoneham,	313	771	26	-
Chelmsford,	176	420	23	-	Stow,	28	100	-	-
Concord,	244	489	4	-	Sudbury,	35	143	3	-
Dracut,	185	277	14	-	Tewksbury,	70	250	23	-
Dunstable,	23	46	-	-	Townsend,	49	200	1	-
EVERETT,	743	2,360	179	-	Tyngsborough,	22	80	-	-
Frammingham,	664	1,091	54	-	Wakefield,	523	1,018	68	1
Groton,	90	211	13	-	WALTHAM,	1,147	2,327	132	-
Holliston,	118	261	26	-	Watertown,	680	880	53	-
Hopkinton,	288	283	16	-	Wayland,	180	232	19	-
Hudson,	372	491	43	-	Westford,	83	232	4	-
Lexington,	150	470	5	-	Weston,	37	199	1	-
Lincoln,	45	87	1	-	Wilmington,	40	164	3	-
Littleton,	36	127	2	-	Winchester,	255	805	38	-
LOWELL,	5,640	6,395	364	-	WOBURN,	1,157	1,038	61	-
MALDEN,	1,372	3,028	219	-	Totals,	28,334	50,353	2,728	1
MARLBOROUGH,	913	1,304	86	-					

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Sheriff — Continued.

County of Nantucket.

Cities and Towns.	Joseph F. Barrett of Nantucket, Repub- lican Citizens'.	All others.
Nantucket,	512	-
Totals,	512	-

County of Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Samuel H. Capen of Dedham, Demo- cratic, Republi- can.	Peter M. Carlson of Quincy, Socialist.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Samuel H. Capen of Dedham, Demo- cratic, Republi- can.	Peter M. Carlson of Quincy, Socialist.	All others.
Avon,	268	74	-	Milton,	861	52	-
Bellingham,	145	6	-	Needham,	453	49	-
Brantree,	771	159	-	Norfolk,	109	3	-
Brookline,	2,759	109	-	Norwood,	760	72	-
Canton,	605	45	2	QUINCY,	2,867	581	-
Cohasset,	346	10	-	Randolph,	572	68	1
Dedham,	1,066	110	-	Sharon,	267	10	-
Dover,	69	2	-	Stoughton,	808	145	-
Foxborough,	375	20	-	Walpole,	382	47	-
Franklin,	591	39	-	Wellesley,	440	32	-
Holbrook,	302	75	-	Westwood,	109	9	-
Hyde Park,	1,671	200	-	Weymouth,	1,851	215	-
Medfield,	223	3	-	Wrentham,	347	10	-
Medway,	360	16	-	Totals,	19,012	2,163	3
Mills,	145	2	-				

County of Plymouth.

Cities and Towns.	Bartholomew Ford of Brockton, So- cialist.	John J. Ford of Scituate, Demo- cratic.	Edward G. Knight of Hull, Prohibi- tion.	Henry S. Porter of Plymouth, Repub- lican.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Bartholomew Ford of Brockton, So- cialist.	John J. Ford of Scituate, Demo- cratic.	Edward G. Knight of Hull, Prohibi- tion.	Henry S. Porter of Plymouth, Repub- lican.	All others.
Abington,	126	187	14	483	-	Mattapoisett,	2	14	4	178	-
Bridgewater,	37	169	9	451	-	Middleborough,	31	166	37	636	-
BROCKTON,	1,893	1,514	97	4,187	-	Norwell,	1	53	3	128	-
Carver,	13	14	6	71	-	Pembroke,	4	17	5	119	-
Duxbury,	7	82	3	172	-	Plymouth,	90	276	11	1,011	1
East Bridgewater,	62	100	6	324	-	Plympton,	3	16	1	64	-
Halifax,	-	13	-	60	-	Rochester,	-	16	5	53	-
Hanover,	38	34	6	206	-	Rockland,	266	219	16	596	-
Hanson,	18	18	2	113	-	Scituate,	3	160	7	161	-
Hingham,	15	230	27	501	-	Wareham,	37	100	20	217	-
Hull,	2	62	10	82	-	West Bridgewater,	25	34	7	165	-
Kingston,	6	57	2	188	-	Whitman,	190	267	18	685	-
Lakeville,	1	10	1	75	-	Totals,	2,877	3,885	329	11,271	1
Marion,	3	30	9	121	-						
Marshfield,	4	28	3	181	-						

* Nomination Paper.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE FOR A STATE OFFICE
AT THE ANNUAL STATE ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1904 — Continued.

Sheriff — Concluded.

County of Suffolk.

Cities and Towns.	Patrick Mahoney of Boston, Socialist.	Fred H. Seavey of Boston, Republican. Democratic.	James A. Watson.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Patrick Mahoney of Boston, Socialist.	Fred H. Seavey of Boston, Republican. Democratic.	James A. Watson.	All others.
BOSTON,	7,702	68,772	1,489	415	Revere,	183	1,308	2	6
CHELSEA,	504	3,238	-	-	Winthrop,	74	969	-	-
					Totals,	8,463	69,287	1,491	421

County of Worcester.

Cities and Towns.	Maurice Barak of Worcester, Socialist.	Robert H. Chamberlain of Worcester, Republican.	James K. Churchill of Worcester, Democratic.	All others.	Cities and Towns — Con.	Maurice Barak of Worcester, Socialist.	Robert H. Chamberlain of Worcester, Republican.	James K. Churchill of Worcester, Democratic.	All others.
Ashburnham,	1	166	76	-	Northborough,	20	195	53	-
Athol,	49	778	249	-	Northbridge,	13	583	279	-
Auburn,	9	156	78	-	Oakham,	-	54	14	-
Barre,	4	196	53	-	Oxford,	13	270	113	-
Berlin,	1	124	9	-	Paxton,	-	51	11	-
Blackstone,	15	892	582	-	Petersham,	1	91	84	-
Bolton,	2	90	4	-	Phillipston,	3	69	3	-
Boylston,	-	73	6	-	Princeton,	1	98	7	-
Brookfield,	3	213	124	-	Royalston,	1	101	12	-
Charlton,	8	230	72	-	Rutland,	-	104	33	-
CClinton,	196	1,063	925	-	Shrewsbury,	6	231	43	-
Dana,	-	73	18	-	Southborough,	5	128	85	-
Douglas,	5	171	138	-	Southbridge,	49	697	668	-
Dudley,	21	187	151	-	Spencer,	14	615	447	-
FITCHBURG,	511	2,186	1,385	-	Sterling,	2	150	23	1
Gardner,	32	1,025	463	-	Sturbridge,	-	182	96	-
Grafton,	31	390	180	-	Sutton,	8	184	121	-
Hardwick,	10	173	92	-	Templeton,	9	315	181	-
Harvard,	3	100	54	-	Upton,	5	268	71	-
Holden,	4	217	58	-	Uxbridge,	4	325	232	4
Hopefield,	13	891	43	-	Warren,	42	324	179	-
Hubbardston,	2	133	21	-	Webster,	82	650	435	-
Lancaster,	4	200	30	-	West Boylston,	-	134	25	-
Leicester,	6	312	246	-	West Brookfield,	19	116	74	-
Leominster,	119	1,318	419	-	Westborough,	17	480	174	-
Lunenburg,	9	122	16	-	Westminster,	5	179	33	-
Mendon,	6	103	31	-	Winchendon,	7	532	231	-
Millford,	87	815	904	1	WORCESTER,	520	10,384	6,123	-
Millbury,	10	382	228	-					
New Braintree,	-	49	21	-	Totals,	2,006	29,614	16,349	6
North Brookfield,	1	261	133	-					

